ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, December 1, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first and subsequent automatic insertions may be obtained on application. In order to avoid unnecessary questions in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of modern verse the sender's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for not more than two and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—INLAND, £5 4s. Foreign, £7 7s.

BIRTHS

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1930, at 7, Portland-place, W.1, to SALLY, wife of DONALD BROWN—a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Nov. 29, 1930, to AILEEN, wife of ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, Albert Lodge, Albert-place, W.8—a son.

DAUBENEY.—On Nov. 27, 1930, to MARJORIE, wife of RUDOLF H. DAUBENEY, of The Chase, Woolton-hill, Newbury—a son.

DEHN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Malvern Cottage, Wilmington, Manchester, to PHYLLIS (née Arning) and EDGAR DEHN—a son.

GRIPPER.—At 5, Gradock-avenue, Rosebank, Johannesburg, to Mr. and Mrs. JASPER GRIPPER—a son.

MERRIAM.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Isenhurst, The Bishop's-avenue, N.2, to WINIFRED, wife of CHARLES FRANKLIN MERRIAM—a son.

MORGAN.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Warre House, Burpham, Arundel, to BARBARA, wife of ROBERT FRANCIS HUNGERFORD MORGAN, of Mereara, S. India—a son.

SHERIDAN.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Mingaladon, Rangoon, to VERA, wife of MAJOR R. C. O. SHERIDAN, M.C., R.A.M.C.—a son.

SMITH.—On Nov. 28, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. WILSON SMITH, 16, Sunbury-gardens, Mill Hill, N.W.7—a daughter.

TRAILL.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Colombo, to PEGGIE (née Mulyer), wife of GILBERT TRAILL—a daughter (still-born).

WEBBER.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Oak Tree Cottage, Great Missenden, Bucks, to SHEILA, wife of CAPT. G. H. S. WEBBER—a son.

MARRIAGES

AULD : KEELAN.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, WILLIAM CONNEL AULD, B.A., son of William Auld, M.A., Glasgow, to BARBARA JOSEPHINE KEELAN, daughter of D. H. Keelan, Indian State Railways (East India Railway).

ELIAS : CRAWFORD.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Dean, EDWARD ROBERT DAGUILAR ELIAS, The Suffolk Regiment, son of the late Colonel Robert Elias and of Mrs. Elias, Fendham Barnes, Saxmundham, to HAZEL NORAH, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CRAWFORD, of Foch-avenue, Shanghai.

JONES : DESPARD.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Bombay Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Dart, RICHARD GRAHAM HENRY JONES, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hopkins, of Duckworth Hill Grove, Skipton, to EILEEN MARY, elder daughter of the REV. E. F. DESPARD, of The Vicarage, Castle Gresley, and Mrs. DESPARD, of the Old Manor House, Burton-on-the-Trent.

McKEEVER : CARUTH.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, London, by the Rev. C. F. Martindale, S.J., GERALD NEAL, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. N. McKEEVER, of Wallington, Surrey, to NORAH CORDUKES, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. CARUTH, Bridgemount, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.

NICHOLL : SILBY.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Shanghai, GRAEME DOUGLAS NICHOLL to BARBARA MARY KERR SILBY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. SILBY.

NORTH : UNDERWOOD.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Lasting Parish Church, by Rev. E. Paton, EDWARD R. NORTH to GLADYS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. UNDERWOOD, Lasting.

PARKER : TOLHURST.—On Nov. 8, 1930, at St. Anne's, Soho, JOHN LANKESTER PARKER to VERA TOLHURST.

STARKIE : HOWLAND CHASE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, EDMUND ARTHUR LE GENDRE STARKIE, of Huntroyde, Lancashire, to ELSIE DISCOMBE HOWLAND CHASE, widow of George Howland Chase, of 1,632, Rhode Island-avenue, Washington, D.C.

DEATHS

ALDAY.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Coniston, Solihull, HELEN JULIA, dearly loved wife of PERCY WILLIAM ALDAY, Funeral Rowington Church, Warwickshire, Dec. 3, at 12 noon.

ANDERSON.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 17, Harrington-gardens, W., PATRICK CUNNISTON ANDERSON, second son of the late J. W. Anderson, 9, Courtfield-gardens, aged 68. Service at St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 10.30. Funeral, Putney Vale Cemetery 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 3.

ANDERTON.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Oakwood, Bonchurch-avenue, Ealing, dearly loved wife of WILLIAM EDWARD ANDERTON. Service at Oakwood to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30, and afterwards at Chingford Mount Cemetery.

BACK.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 86, Leonards-on-Sea, FLORENCE REMMELIN BACK, widow of the Rev. Walter Back, elder daughter of the late James Kennedy Esdaile, aged 85. R.I.P. Funeral at West Wickham Church at 2.45 to-morrow (Tuesday). No mourning or flowers, by request.

BADCOCK.—On Nov. 28, 1930, EMILY BADCOCK, of Hinton, E. Cowes, daughter of late Rev. T. Badcock.

BEECH.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 53, Copers Cope-road, Beckenham, MARY, widow of WILLIAM BEECH, aged 84. Funeral at Beckenham Cemetery, Monday, Dec. 1, at 2.30 p.m.

BLAINE.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 13, Camsden Hill-road, Kensington, HANNAH SELINA, widow of the late ALFRED E. B. BLAINE, late of South Africa, and mother of Mrs. E. C. Reynolds and Mrs. C. Snowden Piggin.

BLAND.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Dale Fort, AGNES ELIZABETH, widow of MARCUS HORATIO BLAND, of Gibraltar, daughter of the late Adrian Stokes, of St. Botolph's. No flowers or mourning.

BONNELLA.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 29, King's-road, Ealing, DAVID HUNTER BONNELLA, the dearly loved husband of Elisa M. Bonnella, aged 66 years. Funeral service at Ealing Presbyterian Church, Ealing, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 2 p.m. Interment Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell.

BRANGWIN.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, at East London, South Africa, GEORGE THOMAS, youngest son of the late GEORGE WILLIAM and SOPHIA SARAH BRANGWIN, of Pevensey.

BRODRICK.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Fair Oaks, Cranleigh, DIANA, the beloved wife of ALAN MELVILL BRODRICK and mother of Spencer Thomas Brodrick. Funeral will take place at St. Nicolas Church, Cranleigh, to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m. Interment afterwards at the Cemetery, at 2.30 p.m.

BROOKE.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at a nursing home at Cannes, after great suffering heroically borne, COLONEL RONALD BROOKE, C.B.E., D.S.O., Chevalier Légion d'Honneur, of Ballaugh House, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.

BROWN.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, following an operation, LILIAS DAISIE BROWN, of Thornton Lodge, Alderley Edge, widow of Andrew Brown, of Thornton Hill, St. John's Church, Alderley Edge, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

BURDIS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, HERBERT FREDERICK BURDIS, passed away after a short illness. Funeral Tuesday (Tuesday), at 3 p.m., Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, by request.

CARTER.—On Nov. 29, 1930, GEORGE CHARLES CARTER, Trinet, of The Old Manor House, Broadway, Westmoor, formerly Rector, Barthow Chambs, and 29 years Headmaster of Farnborough School, Hants, aged 77. No flowers, except from family, by request. Funeral St. Paul's Church, Weymouth, on Tuesday (to-day), at 3 p.m.

CLUCKSTEEN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, LOUISE CLUCKSTEEN, O.B.E., dearly loved husband of Francesca Cluckstein, aged 74. The funeral will leave 73, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W.8, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) for Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Please no flowers.

CODRINGTON.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 24, Queen's-square, Bath, AMY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Major-General ROBERTS CODRINGTON, of 28, Pulteney-street, Bath. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Bathwick, on Dec. 2, at 12 noon.

CODRINGTON.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Aston Clinton, Bucks, FRANCES EMMA CODRINGTON, daughter of the late Rev. HENRY CODRINGTON.

COLLINS.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 10A, Devonport-street, W.2, suddenly, ALICE COLLINS, beloved friend of Lucy Collins. R.I.P.

COLLINS.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Cheltenham, BERNARD AUGUSTUS COLLINS, of Cotswold House, Cleevehill. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 3, at St. Mary's Church, Speen, 12.30.

CONDER.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Cheltenham, CLAUDE REGINALD, dearly loved younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. R. CONDER and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Col. C. R. Conder, R.E., LL.D.

COURTIS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Fairwater Croft, Llandaff, MARIAN, the beloved wife of WILLIAM W. COURTIS, aged 71 years. Funeral service at Llandaff Cathedral, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 2.30 o'clock.

DENBY.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 6, Royal-crescent, W.11, CLARA, the dearly loved wife of SIR ELLIS DENBY. **DENBY.**—On Saturday, Nov. 22, 1930, at Panposh, Gunjpur State, as the result of an accident, GORDON DENBY, General Manager, Bisra Stone Lime Company, Limited, aged 52.

ECCLES.—On Nov. 28, 1930, passed peacefully home, COMALIE, the beloved wife of W. McADAM ECCLES, M.S., Lond., aged 62. Service Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Cramer-street, W.1, on Monday (to-morrow), at 2 p.m. Flowers to the Church, 38, Upper George-street, W.1.

ERSKINE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 386, Ashley-gardens, EMMELINE AUGUSTA, widow of the Rev. THOMAS ERSKINE, aged 95. The funeral will take place at Putney (Tuesday), at Ufton, at 2 p.m. Cars will meet 12.30 train from Paddington at Reading Station. Memorial service at St. Stephen's, Westminster, at noon to-morrow (Tuesday).

FABLING.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Grattan Lodge, Bassett, Southampton, EMILY, widow of JOHN FABLING, aged 87, North Stoneham, near Southampton, 3 p.m. to-day (Monday).

GASSNER.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Clarendon-court, Maida-vale, HENRY GASSNER, son of the late Joshua and Hannah Gassner, brother of Mrs. S. Gilbert, Mrs. A. Kramer, Mrs. S. Infield, and Mrs. S. Abbot. Funeral at Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Harlesden-road, Willesden, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30. Prayers Tuesday evening, 7.30, at Mrs. S. Abbot's home, 29, Lyndale-avenue, Finchley-road, N.W.2.

GLUCKSTEIN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, LOUISE GLUCKSTEIN, O.B.E., dearly loved husband of Francesca Cluckstein, aged 74. The funeral will leave 73, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W.8, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) for Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Please no flowers.

GRAHAM.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Eskdale Lodge, Blackheath, S.E., CATHERINE JANE SPENCER (formerly Sim), the beloved wife of Francis H. J. Spencer.

HARDINGE.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 7, Philbeach-gardens, S.W., FREDERICK N. HARDINGE, in his 72nd year. Funeral leaves above address for Willesden (Jewish) Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 a.m.

HARPER.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 4, Clevedon-mansions, Richmond Bridge, East Twickenham, ALFRED COTTON HARPER. Funeral at the Church of St. Andrew, Ham Common, Surrey, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

HARRIS.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Bridport, Dr. A. G. Rawson Harris, formerly of Liverpool, and daughter of the late J. S. and Mrs. Wright (née Walthew). Interment, 2 p.m. to-day (Monday).

HINGSTON.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, suddenly, RICHARD HINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., beloved husband of Sarah Elizabeth Hingston, Pendrean, Paignton, late of Liskeard, Cornwall, aged 76. Funeral at Christ Church, Paignton, to-morrow (Tuesday). Service interment at Bristol (Crematorium Wednesday. Flowers to Paignton's, Plymouth, by Tuesday.

KENDALL.—On Nov. 29, 1930, FRANCES MARGARET, widow of FRANKLIN RICHARDSON KENDALL (late of P. & O.S.N. Co.), aged 90 years. Service at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, S.E., at 12 noon, Wednesday, Dec. 3, followed by interment at Greenwich Cemetery, Charlton.

LAYNG.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at 3, Spring-terrace, Abingdon, Berks, LYDIA MARTHA LAYNG, aged 63. Funeral Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30.

LITTLEDALE.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, quite suddenly, at 21, The Boltons, S.W., WILLOUGHBY ASTOR LITTLEDALE, Esq., F.S.A., aged 73, the dearly loved husband of Violet Littledale and youngest son of Henry Anthony Littledale, formerly of Bolton Hall, Bolton-by-Bowland, Yorkshire. Funeral service St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, to-morrow (Tuesday), 11 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

LOADER.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Etchingham Park, Fuchiey, SARVENIA, the much loved mother of ANNIE E. LOADER, and Mrs. John Maclaren, of Tenby, South Wales, Service at the house, Dec. 3, at 11.15; Kensal Green Cemetery, at 12.

McINNES.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Highfield Lodge, Ipswich, EMMA KATE, eldest daughter of the late JOHN MCINNES, of Wallasey, Cheshire, aged 82. Funeral St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, to-morrow (Tuesday), 1.30.

MACLEOD.—On Nov. 30, 1930, after a short illness, JOHN ANDREW MACLEOD, director of Messrs. Parkinson and W. and B. Cowan, Ltd. Service at East Hill Congregational Church, Wandsworth, S.W. on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 10.45 a.m., and thereafter at Putney Vale Cemetery.

MART.—On Nov. 28, 1930, EVA, the very dearly beloved wife of SIDNEY MART, of Hartley End, Hartley Wintney, Hants.

METCALFE.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Hotel Victoria, London, HERBERT METCALFE, director of Svenska Lloyd Steamship Company, Gothenburg, aged 55. Memorial service will be held at the Swedish Church, Harcourt-street, W.1, at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment at Gothenburg.

MOTT.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Liverpool, after an operation, CHARLES CHEAPE MOTT, J.P., of White Gates, Ruthin, North Wales.

PAINE.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at his residence, 88, Croxted-road, West Dulwich, ALFRED PEERS PAINE, of band of A. E. Peers Paine, aged 76. Funeral Nunhead Cemetery, Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 12.30.

PHILLIPS.—On Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly in a nursing home, EMILY ELIZA PHILLIPS, of 143, West-street, Dunstable. Funeral at Dunstable, 11.30 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

PINKNEY.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 40, Platts-lane, Hampstead, MARGARET, widow of DAVID (JARBUTT PINKNEY, aged 71 years. Funeral at W. Hampstead Cemetery, Wed., to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

RADCLIFFE.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, WALTER RADCLIFFE, of Warleigh, Tamerton Foliot, South Devon, aged 72. Funeral Tamerton Foliot, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 3 p.m.

REVILLON.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Home Corner, West Byfleet, JULIA WHETSLER REVILLON.

RHODES.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Hennerton, Henley-on-Thames, MARIE ADA, widow of JOHN WILLIAM RHODES, and eldest daughter of the late Edward Mackenzie, of Bawley Court, in her 87th year.

RICHARDS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 20, Regent-street, Nottingham, Lieut.-Colonel ARTHUR CARNE RICHARDS, late Hampshire Regiment, aged 65. Funeral please accept this, the only intimation.)

LAWRELL.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Budleigh Salterton, ANTOINETTE, widow of CAPT. R. G. TOSSWILL, late 4th Dragoon Guards. No flowers, by request.

ROBERTSON.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at St. Thomas's Hospital, GEORGE DIXON CECIL TRACY, M.B Camb., of Caldwell Lodge, Marlow, Bucks, only son of James Matthews Tracy, and the late Mrs. Tracy, of 15, St. John's-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, and late of Mavis Bank, Ranchee, N.E. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30, from St. John's Church, Harrow, to Pinner-road Cemetery.

ROWE.—In proud and loving memory of PERCY T. ROWE, Captain, R.F.A., of Clifton, killed in action before Cambrai, Dec. 1, 1917.

RYDER.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR the HONBLE. R. N. D. RYDER, 8th Hussars, killed in action Nov. 30, 1917. I thank my God upon every remembrance of thee.

SPEARPOINT.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved wife, ANNA MARIA SPEARPOINT, who died Dec. 1, 1916.—"Dalkeith." Dyke-road, Brighton.

UNDERWOOD.—In loving memory of EDWARD, from his sons and daughters, Dec. 1, 1926.

WALSH.—In loving and grateful memory of JOHN WALSH, late Superintending Inspector of Taxes, Somerset House, London, who died Dec. 1, 1929. May he rest in peace.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS CREMATORIA, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. Centy. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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IN MEMORIAM

PULLEN.—In ever-loving memory of our dear son, CHARLES HOWSON, late of the H.A.C., killed in action Beaumont Hamel, Nov. 20, 1916. Also FRANCIS HOWSON, our eldest son, died Dec. 29, 1929.

PULLEN.—In ever-loving memory of our dear brother "CHAR," killed in action Nov. 30, 1916. Also our eldest brother "FRANK," died Dec. 29, 1929.

RICH.—On Dec. 1, 1917, MAJOR E. EVELYN RICH, R.H.A., D.S.O., died of wounds, only son of Evelyn Rich, of Petersfield, Hants.

ROWE.—In proud and loving memory of PERCY T. ROWE, Captain, R.F.A., of Clifton, killed in action before Cambrai, Dec. 1, 1917.

RYDER.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR the HONBLE. R. N. D. RYDER, 8th Hussars, killed in action Nov. 30, 1917. I thank my God upon every remembrance of thee.

ANNESLEY.—In devoted memory of ELEANOR MARY ST. JOHN ANNESLEY, who entered into rest on Nov. 30, 1918.

BAKER CRESSWELL.—In precious memory of my darling husband, CAPT. HENRY BAKER CRESSWELL, 15th Hussars, who passed away Nov. 30, 1923.

"Until death reunites us."

BOUSTEAD.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, JOHN MELVILL BOUSTEAD, who passed to his well-earned rest and peace on Nov. 30, 1929.

"Until the day dawns and the shadows flee away."

BROWN.—In ever-loving memory of WINIFRED, the beloved wife of F. W. BROWN, who died Dec. 1, 1927.

CARR.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Husband, WALTER CARR, who passed away Nov. 30, 1923.

CHECKLEY.—In ever fond and loving memory of our dear father, WILLIAM JOHN CHECKLEY, who passed to his eternal rest Dec. 1, 1929. "For ever in our thoughts."—DOROTHEE and SYLVIA.

CLAPHAM.—In loving memory of WALTER HERBERT CLAPHAM, who fell asleep Nov. 30, 1916.

FAUNTHORPE.—In memory of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN CHAMPION FAUNTHORPE, C.B.E., A.D.C., M.C., an old friend and good sportsman, who died at Lucknow, Dec. 1, 1929.

GODWIN-HUMMACK.—In unfading memory of my husband, LAURENCE. R.I.P. Fiat voluntas tua.

HUNTER.—In affectionate remembrance of MARY HUNTER, Nov. 30, 1923.

INGRAM.—In ever-present memory of my beloved daughter HELEN ANNE INGRAM, who fell asleep in Jesus Nov. 30, 1929.

"His servants shall do Him service, and they shall see His face."—Rev. xxii. 3, 4. (R.V.)

JAMES.—In loving memory of CAROLINE JAMES, Died at Hampstead Dec. 1, 1885.—L. J.

MacALISTER.—In unfading and precious memory of our dear sir JOHN Y. W. MACALISTER, who fell asleep Dec. 1, 1925.

MANSFIELD.—To the dear memory of ERNEST MANSFIELD, who passed away Dec. 1, 1924.—PEGGY and ZOE.

SPEARPOINT.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved wife, ANNA MARIA SPEARPOINT, who died Dec. 1, 1916.—"Dalkeith." Dyke-road, Brighton.

UNDERWOOD.—In loving memory of EDWARD, from his sons and daughters, Dec. 1, 1926.

WALSH.—In loving and grateful memory of JOHN WALSH, late Superintending Inspector of Taxes, Somerset House, London, who died Dec. 1, 1929. May he rest in peace.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ANNING-BELL.—In undying loving memory of CHARLES TROWCY, Sergeant du 81me Infanterie, killed in Champagne, Dec. 1, 1915, only beloved child of LAURA ANNING BELL, stepson of Robert Anning Bell, R.A.

ATKINSON.—To the beloved memory of my husband, MAJOR FREDERICK ST. JOHN ATKINSON, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse, who was killed in action in France, Nov. 30, 1917.

ATKINSON.—In ever-loving memory of MAJOR FREDERICK ST. JOHN ATKINSON, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse, I.A., killed in action in France on Nov. 30, 1917.—E. H.

BARTON.—In loving memory of BERTIE BOWMAN BARTON (BYL), M.A., LL.B., (Lt.-Col., 10th K.R.R.C.), killed in action at Cambrai, Nov. 30, 1917, dearly beloved husband of G. F. C. Bowman Barton (Rabe), aged 32.

BRADFORD.—In memory of ROLAND BOYS BRADFORD, V.C., Brigadier-General, 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry, fourth son of the late G. Bradford and Mrs. Bradford, of Darlington, killed in action in France, Nov. 30, 1917, aged 25; and of his brothers, LIEUT.-COMMANDER GEORGE NICHOLSON BRADFORD, R.N., Royal Navy, killed in action on The Aisne, 1914. Bronze Star, Mentioned in Dispatches. "He met his death while putting up a most magnificent fight, defending our guns against overwhelming odds. He continued to command and direct his men after his hand was shattered, and was finally shot through the heart while endeavouring to rescue a wounded comrade."

PATON.—In loving and happy memory of CAPT. G.H. TATHAM PATON, V.C., M.C., Grenadier Guards, killed in action at Gonnelieu, near Cambrai, on Dec. 1, 1917, only son of George and Eita Tatham Paton, of Portley, Caterham, Surrey, aged 22 years.

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DOGS

ABERDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLAND, and COCKERS, pups, adults, companions or exhibition Weybridge. Clock-House Kennels, Ockham, Surrey.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
*Baluchistana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Nalders ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Rajputana ..	17,000	Fairlie	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
*Mantua ..	11,000	Bignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India ..	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
†Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	—, 30
*Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
*Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
*Ranchi ..	17,000	Burton	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	—	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mooltan ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Malwa ..	11,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
‡Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

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Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	—	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
			Jan. 30	—

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Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva ..	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

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(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	London	Antwerp.
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
*SWARTFIELD ..	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
†KENT ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DUMANA ..	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
*MERKARA ..	8,284	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 12
*MARIDIA ..	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA ..	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24

‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA ..	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
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†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 2	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	10,596	Jan. 10	Calcutta

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EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.				
GEN. DUCROCQ ..	Dec. 12 and Dec. 29		AV. R. GARROS	
PIREUS, ISTANBUL, SMYRNE, & BEYROUT.				
LAMARTINE ..	Dec. 16 and Dec. 30		LAMARTINE	
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.				
THEO. GAUTIER ..	Dec. 9 and Dec. 16		MARIETTE PACHA	

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UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
3	MAJESTIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND .. h	Southampton	Red Star
3	AURANIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
6	BALTIC .. f, c	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. h, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.) ..	Liverpool	White Star
13	CALIFORNIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND .. h	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
20	CELTIC .. c	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	GERMANIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC .. †, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. h	Southampted	Cunard
3	TEXASYLVANIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
3	AQUITANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. h, c	Southampton	Cunard

‡ Also calls BOSTON. h Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
c Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. n, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARONIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
19	ALSONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
20	CELTIC .. c	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. n, c	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM .. c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE .. f	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

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"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (c) ..	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
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NEW YORK ..	.. Dec. 5
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ALBERT BALLIN ..	.. Jan. 9 (1931)

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Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACFADYEN .. Dec. 4 Dec. 10
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.
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CLAN MACFADYEN .. Dec. 6 Dec. 16
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CLAN SKENE .. Dec. 11 Dec. 18
MARMAGOA, MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.
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CLAN MONROE .. Dec. 19 Dec. 23 Dec. 29 Dec. 31

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..	.. Dec. 13
S.S. "COSTA RICA" ..	.. Dec. 27
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	.. Jan. 17

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" ..	.. Dec. 17
S.S. "NICKERIE" ..	.. Jan. 7
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" ..	.. Jan. 28

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
Ptes. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone, Monument 0021.)

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.

TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 1st. Class; £152 2nd. Special Class.

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AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

26,000 Miles of Cruising. 10 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.

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CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. Jan. 7th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. Feb. 13th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY.

TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE

M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. .. 4th Dec.
S.S. JOHAN DE WITT .. .. 18th Dec.

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First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess. Through Bookings to Belize, Nassau, Bermuda, &c.
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampt'n.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
ORCADES (calls Jamaica) ..	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23, 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE. 9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Govee, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

		Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Boulogne.	19 DEC	2 JAN.	16 JAN.
"AVELONA STAR"				
"AVILA STAR"				
"ALMEDA STAR"				30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN,

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner.

"ARANDORA STAR,"

with Perfect Cuisine and Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.

This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.

Calling at
CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.
INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS ..	6 Dec.	HECTOR .. 30 Jan.
ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	ANCHISES .. 14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 10, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	—	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire ..	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	13,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†BRITANNIA ..	Jan. 14	†TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 10
*CASTALIA ..	Jan. 14	†CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ‡ Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.

From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 25 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†MONTGOMERYSHIRE ..	Dec. 4	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 5
†GARTH CASTLE ..	Dec. 11	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 12

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"BURMA"	5th Dec.	13th Dec.
"YOMA"	19th Dec.	27th Dec.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C2.

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REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
IDEAL ROUND CRUISES.
Full details on request. No booking fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,

11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870)

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Frequent Departures of Special Cruising Steamers. Special Tourist Rates to many Parts of the World.
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HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.,
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SHIPPING (continued)

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BRITISH WEST INDIES

"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

HARRISON LINE.

S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.

Sailing from London.

For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

In Parliament. Session 1930-31.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Additional powers to the Great Western Railway Company with reference to a new Railway and a widening of railway, alteration and stopping up of bridges roads footpaths and other works and acquisition of lands in the Counties of Glamorgan Cornwall Somerset Wilts Pembroke Denbigh Middlesex Berks Devon Oxford Warwick Stafford Worcester Salop and Lancaster; Confirmation of lands already acquired by Company; Special provisions as to compensation for lands; Application of Great Western Railway Harbours Docks and Piers (Temporary Increase of Charges) Order 1930 and provisions as to charges at Company's Harbours etc. and revision thereof; Stopping up of portion of a branch of the Birmingham Canal Navigations; Amendment of Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railway Act 1916; Provisions as to pooling of mineral wagons; Extension of time for purchase of lands and completion of railways and works authorised by various Acts relating to Company; Abandonment of certain branch railways and of portion of Swansea Canal and provisions as to bridges thereover; Application of Section 46 of Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 Section 66 of Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and Section 54 of Great Western Railway Act 1929; Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.

Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") for an ACT under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

In the Notice (1) the expression "Parish" means a place for which immediately before the 1st day of April 1927 a separate Poor Rate was or could be made or a separate overseer was or could be appointed (2) all distances and bearings stated in the Application and works of lands shall be read as if the words "or thereabouts" were inserted after each such distance or bearing (3) the expression "lands" includes houses buildings mines minerals and easements in over and under lands and (4) where any distance is specified with reference to any bridge street or road such distance shall be deemed to be measured from the centre of such bridge street or road:

To empower the Company to make and maintain the railway and widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A railway wholly in the Parish and City and County Borough of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan commencing by a junction with the Company's South Wales Railway at a point 28 chains west of the level crossing by that Railway of Leckwith Road and terminating by a junction with the Penarth Harbour and Dock Branch of the Company's Taff Vale Railway at a point 1 chain west of the bridge carrying that railway over Leckwith Road.

A widening wholly in the County of Cornwall of the Company's Newquay Branch Railway commencing in the Parish of St. Austell Urban and Urban District of St. Austell at a point 15½ chains north-west of Burgle Station and terminating in the Parish of St. Austell Rural in the Rural District of St. Austell at a point 12½ chains south-east of Burgle station.

To empower the Company to make and execute the works and exercise the powers following (that is to say):—

In the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham in the County of Somerset.

A widening on the northern side of the bridge carrying the Company's main line of railway over Broadmead Lane.

In the Parish and Urban District of Trowbridge in the County of Wilts.

A lengthening at the north-eastern end of the bridge carrying Stallard Street over the Company's Wilts Somerset and Weymouth Railway.

In the Parish of St. Austell Urban and Urban District of St. Austell in the County of Cornwall.

A lengthening at the northern end of the bridge carrying the road leading from Truro to St. Blazey over the Company's Cornwall Railway at the eastern end of St. Austell Station.

In the Parish of Milford in the Urban District of Milford Haven and in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest in the County of Pembroke.

A widening on both sides of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston.

In the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham in the County of Somerset.

To alter and divert so much of Broadmead Lane as lies between points in that lane respectively 1 chain north and 9½ chains east of the bridge carrying the Company's main line of railway thereover.

In the Parish and Urban District of Westbury in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath passing through the enclosures numbered 317 and 340 on the 25-inch Ordnance Map (Edition 1924) of that parish and so much of the westernmost footpath passing through the enclosure numbered 443 and 444 on the said Ordnance Map as lies between the respective junctions of those footpaths with the footpath adjoining the southern side of the Company's Engine Shed at Westbury and points in the latter footpath respectively 9½ chains south thereof and in lieu thereof to construct a footpath commencing by a junction with the first above-mentioned footpath at the said point and terminating by a junction with the last-mentioned footpath adjoining the southern side of the said Engine Shed to Station Road at a point 17½ chains west of the said road.

To stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath which joins Station Road at a point 21½ chains south-east of the Railway Hotel as lies between points respectively 5½ chains and 5½ chains east of that road and in lieu thereof to construct in places within which the new or altered the last mentioned point and a point in Station Road 5 chains south-east of the Railway Hotel.

To stop up and discontinue the footpath which passes under the Company's Yeovil and Westbury Railway at a point 4 chains east of the bridge carrying that railway over the road leading from Trowbridge to Hawkeridge between the respective junctions of that footpath with the last-mentioned road and Frogmore Road.

In the Parish of Ludgershall in the Rural District of Pewsey in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the footpath leading from St. James' Street to the road leading from Ludgershall to Tidcombe Bottom as lies between the boundaries of the Company's property in the Parish and Borough of Taunton in the County of Somerset.

To alter and divert so much of the footpath which is crossed over the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway by means of a footbridge at a point 16 chains west of Taunton Station as lies between the southern end of that footbridge and a point 34 chains south thereof and to carry the same over the Company's property by the footbridge.

In the Parish of St. Austell Urban and Urban District of St. Austell in the County of Cornwall.

To stop up and discontinue so much of Tregonissey Road which crosses the Company's Cornwall Railway on the level at the western end of St. Austell Station as lies between the boundaries of the Company's property and in lieu thereof to construct a new footpath at or near the site of such level crossing and to carry the same over the Company's said railway by a footbridge.

In the Parish and Urban District of Wrexham in the County of Denbigh.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the road leading from the Company's Station at Gresford to the road leading from Llay to Gresford which is carried over the River Alyn by a bridge known as Gresford Bridge as lies between the junction of the said road and a point 9 chains east thereof and in lieu thereof to construct a new road from the last mentioned point to the said bridge.

In the Parish of Milford in the Urban District of Milford Haven and in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest in the County of Pembroke.

To alter and divert so much of the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston as lies between points respectively 2 chains south-west and 9½ chains north-east of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the said road.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the intended railway widening of railway and alteration of bridges roads footpaths and other works and for providing accommodation for persons belonging to the working classes who may be displaced under the powers of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for the general purposes (including road transport) of the Company and of their undertaking and works connected therewith and for providing increased accommodation and also to acquire by compulsion or agreement and to hold for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands hereinafter described mentioned (that is to say):—

In the County of Middlesex:—

Lands in the Parish of Isleworth in the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Southern Railway Company's Windsor Branch Loop Line and the south-western side of the Company's Brentford Branch Railway and extending in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 28 chains from the last mentioned railway.

Certain other lands in the said Parish and Urban District lying on and adjoining the north-western side of the said loop line and the south-eastern side of the said Branch Railway and extending from the said loop line to the bridge carrying the said Branch Railway over the Great West Road.

In the County of Berks.

Lands in the Parish and County Borough of Reading lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending between points respectively 7 chains and 29 chains east of the bridge carrying that railway over Vastern Road.

In the County of Berks.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Trowbridge lying on and adjoining the western side of the Company's Wilts Somerset and Weymouth Railway and extending from the Company's coal yard at Trowbridge Station to Innox Road.

In the County of Somerset.

Lands in the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending from the bridge carrying the said railway over Broadmead Lane for a distance of 9 chains west thereof and in connection therewith to alter and divert so much of the footpath which adjoins the northern side of the Company's said railway near the said bridge as lies between and a point 14 chains west thereof.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Wellington and adjoining both sides of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending between points respectively 9 chains and 29½ chains south-west of the bridge carrying the Taverton Road over that railway at the north-eastern end of Wellington Station.

In the County of Devon.

Lands in the Parish of Cullompton in the Rural District of Tiverton lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending from Cullompton Station to a point 18 chains north thereof.

Certain other lands in the said parish and rural district lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the said railway and extending between points respectively 3 chains and 15½ chains east of Langworthy Road.

In the County of Glamorgan.

Lands in the Parish and County Borough of Swansea forming in part the site of a portion of the Tennant Canal and the site of the lay-by connected therewith situate between their respective terminations on the northern side of the King's Dock and a point on that canal situate about 3 chains east of the bridge which carries Railway No. 3 authorised by the Swansea Harbour Act 1901 over that canal.

In the County of Pembroke.

Lands in the Parishes of Milford and Hakin in the Urban District of Milford Haven lying on and adjoining the western side of the Company's Milford Railway and extending between points respectively 7 chains and 21½ chains south of the bridge carrying the said railway over the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston.

Lands in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest lying on and adjoining the western side of the said railway and extending in a southerly direction for a distance of 3 chains from the said bridge.

To sanction and confirm the purchase or acquisition by the Company of the lands and properties hereinafter described and the expenditure of money by the Company in or about the purchase or acquisition thereof or the works executed thereon and to authorise the Company to hold and use the same for the general purposes (including road transport) of and as part of their undertaking (that is to say):—

In the County of Berks.

Lands in the Parish of Pangbourne in the Rural District of Bradfield lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway at the western end of Pangbourne Station and extending from the said railway to the road leading from Reading to Wallingford.

In the County of Somerset.

Lands in the Parish of Bathampton in the Rural District of Bath lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending between points respectively 59 chains and 75 chains south-west of Batheaston Station.

In the County of Wilts.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Westbury lying on and adjoining both sides of the Company's West and Westbury Railway and the north-western side of Hawkeridge Road and extending between points respectively 8 chains and 27 chains north-east of the junction of that road with Station Road.

In the County of Cornwall.

Lands in the Parish of St. Mary in the Borough of Truro lying on and adjoining the northern side of Victoria Place at or near the junction of Victoria Place and River Street.

Lands in the Parish of Penzance in the Borough of Penzance lying on and adjoining the northern side of Penalvah Street at or near the junction of that street with Mount Street.

In the County of Warwick.

Lands in the Parish of St. Mary in the Borough of Warwick lying on and adjoining the southern side of the Company's Oxford and Birmingham Railway and extending between points respectively 8½ chains and 25 chains west of Warwick Station.

In the County of Worcester.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Oldbury lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's Birmingham Loop Railway and extending between points respectively 48½ chains and 59 chains south-west of Langley Green Station.

In the County of Stafford.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Rowley Regis lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the Company's Netherton and Halesowen Branch Railway and extending between points respectively 10½ chains and 44½ chains north of the bridge carrying that railway over High Street Old Hill.

In the County of Glamorgan.

Lands in the City and County Borough of Cardiff lying on and adjoining the western side of the lane leading from Redcliffe Avenue to Cowbridge Road.

To authorise the purchase and acquisition of not only of or of an easement in over or under any property which may be required to be taken for the purposes or in the exercise of the powers of the intended Act without the Company becoming subject to the liability imposed by Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 and to vary the provisions of that Act in regard to the tribunal for determining questions of disputed compensation and the mode of arbitration.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements or alterations made or buildings erected or interests in lands created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Act.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used.

To authorise the alteration diversion widening crossing or stopping up of all roads bridges footpaths railways tramways aqueducts canals, ferries streams and rivers within or adjoining the before-mentioned parishes areas and places which it may be necessary or convenient to interfere with in the execution of the powers of the intended Act and to provide that the Company shall not be liable under Section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to repair or maintain the surface of any road which shall be carried over the intended railway or widening of railway by a bridge or bridges or the approaches thereto except such part thereof as is of the level or gradients of such road or approaches shall be permanently altered so as to increase the gradient thereof.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections to be deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Act and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To make provision for the repair of all or any of the roads streets footpaths or highways to be constructed or altered or sanctioned under the authority of the intended Act by the same persons and by the same means as other roads streets footpaths or highways in the parishes areas and places within which the new or altered roads streets footpaths or highways respectively will be situate are for the time being legally repairable or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the intended Act and to empower the Company to enter into and land any municipal sanitary highway road or local authority and any company person or persons and the owners lessees and occupiers of any lands taken under or affected by the powers of the intended Act on the other hand to enter into and fulfil contracts and agreements for or in relation to the execution of any works and the cost thereof and incidental thereto the construction maintenance and repair of any roads streets bridges and the taking of any lands in or by which they may respectively be interested or affected and to enable any such authority or person to provide the necessary funds for the purpose by borrowing and by the levying of rates or by either of those means and the intended Act will or may confirm any such contract or agreement which may already have been or which at any time hereafter may be entered into for or in relation to any of the matters aforesaid.

To extinguish or provide for the extinguishment of all rights of way over the roads footpaths ways courts alleys and passages or portions thereof which are proposed to be stopped up and discontinued or diverted and in and over any of the lands to be acquired under the provisions of the intended Act and for vesting the soil thereof in the Company.

To make provision for the transfer to and vesting in the Society of all property belonging to or held by the London Society or the Incorporated Association or belonging to any charity subsidiary or ancillary to the London Society and for the dissolution of the Society and to make provision as to property held in trust for the London Society the Incorporated Association or any such subsidiary or ancillary charity.

3. To authorise and empower the Society to hold any such property in perpetuity or otherwise and also to acquire lands and property in perpetuity or otherwise any other real estate (including chattels real) or personal estate and any personal estate and to grant sell exchange mortgage let on lease or otherwise dispose of or assure any such lands and personal estate and property.

4. To provide for the taking effect in favour of the Society of bequests or gifts to the London Society or to the West London Workhouse for the Blind (incorporated with the London Society) or the Incorporated Association and to make provision as to existing Trusts.

5. To make provision as to any pending action arbitration or proceeding as to contracts and matters affecting the London Society or the Incorporated Association and as to the collection of outstanding debts and the payment of liabilities and obligations of the Society.

6. To declare the objects of the Society and to make provision as to the application of the income of the Society.

7. To prescribe the qualification of members and life members of the Society.

8. To make provision as to the appointment and constitution of a Council for the government of the Society and to define the powers of such Council.

9. To authorise the making of Bye-laws rules and regulations for the regulation of the affairs of the Council for the regulation of their meetings and proceedings and for the conduct of the affairs of the Society.

10. To dissolve the London Society and the Incorporated Association.

11. To authorise the Society if thought fit to take over the undertakings and assets of other Associations and Societies having objects similar to those of the Arrangements for joint working with any such Association or Society and to change of name of the Society.

Printed copies of the intended Act will be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons on or before the 27th day of November next and copies thereof will be deposited on the 4th day of December next be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 4s. for each copy at the office of the undersigned Solicitor, and at the office of the Station Master at the following stations namely Cullompton Tiverton Taunton Bridge Milford Haven Wrexham Brentford Reading Exeter Oxford Leamington Wolverhampton Dudley Shrewsbury Newport (Mon.) and Carmarthen respectively and at the office of the Company's District Traffic Manager at 51, King-street, Manchester.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, London, W.2, Solicitor.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agent.

In Parliament Session 1930-31

AMALGAMATED SOCIETIES FOR THE BLIND (Incorporation of Amalgamated Societies for the Blind by amalgamation of London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (Incorporated) and Incorporated Association for promoting the General Welfare of the Blind into one body; Definition of Objects and Powers of Society and Qualification for Membership; Vesting property of Society; Administration of affairs of Society; Validity of bequests; Dissolution of London Society and Incorporated Association; General and Incidental powers).

Notice is hereby given that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (Incorporated) (hereinafter called "the London Society") and the Incorporated Association for promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (hereinafter called "the Incorporated Association") for an ACT for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

1. To amalgamate unite and incorporate the London Society and the Incorporated Association and the persons who are now members thereof respectively and shall be members of the said Society and Association in one body corporate (hereinafter called "the Society") by the name of Amalgamated Societies for the Blind or such other name as shall be prescribed by the Intended Act.

2. To make provision for the transfer to and vesting in the Society of all property belonging to or held by the London Society or the Incorporated Association or belonging to any charity subsidiary or ancillary to the London Society and for the dissolution of the said Societies and to make provision as to property held in trust for the London Society the Incorporated Association or any such subsidiary or ancillary charity.

3. To authorise and empower the Society to hold any such property in perpetuity or otherwise and also to acquire lands and property in perpetuity or otherwise any other real estate (including chattels real) or personal estate and any personal estate and to grant sell exchange mortgage let on lease or otherwise dispose of or assure any such lands and personal estate and property.

4. To provide for the taking effect in favour of the Society of bequests or gifts to the London Society or to the West London Workhouse for the Blind (incorporated with the London Society) or the Incorporated Association and to make provision as to existing Trusts.

5. To make provision as to any pending action arbitration or proceeding as to contracts and matters affecting the London Society or the Incorporated Association and as to the collection of outstanding debts and the payment of liabilities and obligations of the Society.

6. To declare the objects of the Society and to make provision as to the application of the income of the Society.

7. To prescribe the qualification of members and life members of the Society.

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95 real hide EASY CHAIRS with loose cushions, £3 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £6 15s.; five only Complete DINING ROOMS, including Sideboards, Dining Table and Chairs, £9 17s. 6d.; 150 luxurious lounge Easy Chairs and Settees from 25s.; complete CHESTERFIELD SUITES in cretonne, hide, velour, damask, &c., from £5 19s. to 70 guineas; 200 BED-ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., including bed and spring from £4 19s. 6d. to 100 guineas; 20 FITTED WARDROBES from £9 15s. Dining-room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. OF SPECIAL MENTION is a magnificent Burr Walnut Bed-room Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror dressing table, chest, &c., 19 guineas; beds to match; honestly worth 40gns. Everything for furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. ALL goods stored free and packed free for country.

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PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES (continued)

respectively 5 chains and 15½ chains east of Langworthy Road.

In the County of Glamorgan.

Lands in the Parish and County Borough of Swansea forming in part the site of a portion of the Tennant Canal and the site of the lay-by connected therewith situate between their respective terminations on the northern side of the King's Dock and a point on that canal situate about 3 chains east of the bridge which carries Railway No. 3 authorised by the Swansea Harbour Act 1901 over that canal.

In the County of Pembroke.

Lands in the Parishes of Milford and Hakin in the Urban District of Milford Haven lying on and adjoining the western side of the Company's Milford Railway and extending between points respectively 7 chains and 21½ chains south of the bridge carrying the said railway over the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston.

Lands in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest in the County of Pembroke.

To alter and divert so much of the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston as lies between points respectively 2 chains north-west and 9½ chains south-east of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the said road.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the intended railway widening of railway and alteration of bridges roads footpaths and other works and for providing accommodation for persons belonging to the working classes who may be displaced under the powers of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for the general purposes (including road transport) of the Company and of their undertaking and works connected therewith and for providing increased accommodation and also to acquire by compulsion or agreement and to hold for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands hereinafter described mentioned (that is to say):—

In the County of Middlesex:—

Lands in the Parish of Isleworth in the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Southern Railway Company's Windsor Branch Loop Line and the south-western side of the Company's Brentford Branch Railway and extending in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 28 chains from the last mentioned railway.

Certain other lands in the said Parish and Urban District lying on and adjoining the north-western side of the said loop line and the south-eastern side of the said Branch Railway and extending from the said loop line to the bridge carrying the said Branch Railway over the Great West Road.

In the County of Berks.

Lands in the Parish and County Borough of Reading lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending between points respectively 7 chains and 29 chains east of the bridge carrying that railway over Vastern Road.

In the County of Berks.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Trowbridge lying on and adjoining the western side of the Company's Wilts Somerset and Weymouth Railway and extending from the Company's coal yard at Trowbridge Station to Innox Road.

In the County of Somerset.

Lands in the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending from the bridge carrying the said railway over Broadmead Lane for a distance of 9 chains west thereof and in connection therewith to alter and divert so much of the footpath which adjoins the northern side of the Company's said railway near the said bridge as lies between and a point 14 chains west thereof.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Wellington and adjoining both sides of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending between points respectively 9 chains and 29½ chains south-west of the bridge carrying the Taverton Road over that railway at the north-eastern end of Wellington Station.

In the County of Devon.

Lands in the Parish of Cullompton in the Rural District of Tiverton lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending from Cullompton Station to a point 18 chains north thereof.

Certain other lands in the said parish and rural district lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the said railway and extending between points respectively 3 chains and 15½ chains east of Langworthy Road.

In the County of Glamorgan.

Lands in the Parish and County Borough of Swansea forming in part the site of a portion of the Tennant Canal and the site of the lay-by connected therewith situate between their respective terminations on the northern side of the King's Dock and a point on that canal situate about 3 chains east of the bridge which carries Railway No. 3 authorised by the Swansea Harbour Act 1901 over that canal.

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Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE FREE HANDICAP

A BREEDING ANALYSIS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. T. F. Dawkins's last Free Handicap will surely rank as one of his best, for it seems to me impossible to find any fault with it or to suggest with any reason that any of the colts or fillies in it have been given too much or too little weight. Rather, therefore, than attempt to analyse it I would prefer to examine it from a breeding point of view and so find out which of the animals named is most likely to play a prominent part in next season's Classic races.

Top weight has been given to Jacopo and Portlaw. Jacopo is by Sansovino, who was by Swynford. Both Sansovino and Swynford were Classic winners, and Swynford is the sire of Blandford, the sire of Trigo and Blenheim, each of whom has won the Derby, so that it can fairly be claimed that, on his sire's side at any rate, Jacopo is bred to win Classic races, and, further, he is bred to stay. I have long since come to the conclusion that only horses classically bred on the sire's side are worth worrying about as potential Classic winners. Not only on his performances on the racecourse but also on account of his breeding, Jacopo is worthy of very special consideration as a possible Derby winner of next season. On the other hand, Portlaw, in spite of his performances during the past autumn does not make any appeal to me as a potential Derby or even Two Thousand Guineas winner, for he is by a sprinting sire, Beresford, who himself was not classically bred. Portlaw may have a successful career as a high-class sprinter, but I shall be much surprised if he is any better than that.

Thyestes and Lemnarchus come next in the handicap, each having been given 9st. 4lb. Thyestes ran only twice, and was twice a winner. He is a commanding-looking colt and a delightful mover, but he is by Tetratema and almost certain to have inherited that sire's speed. He is not in the least likely to stay, so that, although he also may win short-distance races, he can, in my opinion, be disregarded as a potential Derby winner. Lemnarchus is by Friar Marcus and, fine sprinter as he undoubtedly was, he has generally got sprinting sons and daughters and horses who have never been so good in their second season as they were in their first. Thyestes and Lemnarchus can both, in my opinion, be passed over when next season's Classic races are being considered. There is, so I have reason to believe, no need to worry about the prospects of Instigator II., as he will not be raced in this country next season, but will run in the country of his birth, the United States of America. He and Goyescas have been given the same weight, 9st. 3lb. Goyescas ran only twice, beating Four Course at Ascot and then being beaten with ease at Newmarket by Portlaw. He is by Gainsborough, and so bred to win Classic races, for Gainsborough won a War-time Triple Crown and has himself sired such Classic winners as Solario and this year's winner of the St. Leger, Singapore. Goyescas, therefore, is one to be retained as a potential Derby winner. Turtle Soup and Four Course, with 9st. 1lb. and 9st. respectively, can both be discarded, for each is by Tetratema, and shows every sign of being a fast animal but not possessed of enough stamina to win an Oaks, a Derby, or a St. Leger. Banned, who comes next, is surely a very high-class handicapper in the making, and no more than that.

Coldstream has been given 8st. 12lb., which, on his running during the past season, seems a fair weight; but it has to be remembered that he was an unlucky colt in many of his races, and that it was only at the end of the season that he was seen at his best. He is by Grand Parade, so that he, too, is likely to be best suited by distances round about a mile, and I would prefer his chance for the Two Thousand Guineas to that for the Derby. After all Grand Parade, this year, was the sire of the first, and grand-sire of the second, in the Two Thousand Guineas, while Diophon, who won that race a few years ago, was also sired by Lord Glanely's horse. Although, therefore, on breeding, I should not expect Coldstream to win the Derby, I might have to consider seriously his chance for the first of the season's Classics. Doctor Dolittle has been given the same weight as Coldstream. He ran only twice, and won each time, so that not very much is known about him as a racehorse, but he is by Abbots Trace, so that although he may grow into a very useful handicapper, it does not seem probable, judging on the past records, that he will be more than that. Atbara is by Tetratema, and has already shown an inability to stay, so that she can be passed over. Fearsome, who is handicapped with her at 8st. 9lb., is by Pommern, and he, in spite of his Classic successes, has not proved himself to be a Classic sire. Pasca is by Manna, a Derby winner, but yet to prove himself a Classic sire, while Estate Duty is by Legatee, who had never had a chance of running in the Classic races. On breeding I am therefore unable to deal with Estate Duty, but his performances during the past season have not suggested success in the very highest company.

On the past season's form I am not justified in going any lower in the handicap in my quest for the winner of next season's most important race, but if each of the 15 top-weights to whom I have been giving consideration were to run in the Derby I should have, on breeding, to consider seriously the chances of only two—namely, Jacopo and Goyescas—which seems to me a terrible indictment of our present methods of breeding. It may be argued that such a decision is arrived at only on the opinions of one person, but argue as one may there are the past records to be seen by anyone interested, and arguments based on them certainly reduce the possible winner to two horses. Of the 15 top-weights only two can be considered really classically bred. It may be argued that the Free Handicap is valueless as a guide to next season's Classic winners, but it is to be noted that, of the five winners of this season's Classics, two had never run as two-year-olds—namely, Singapore and Rose of England—while the other three were in the first six top-weights in the Free Handicap for two-year-olds of last year.

It has, however, happened in the past when we have been so short of staying two-year-olds among the top-weights of the Free Handicap that the best of the Classic winners have come from lower in the handicap or from horses not weighted at all because they have not been started often enough for the handicapper to consider them. I will take, first, a few of the horses lower in the handicap and consider their Classic prospects, not from what they have accomplished on the racecourse, for they have no chance on form, but on their breeding and the fact that once at least they ran promisingly. The first one that I come to in the weights is Reveillon, who won two races, but only in moderate company, but who is by Solario, who was by Gainsborough, and so will stay, and may well improve with age. I next take Homer, who probably was never trained very seriously last season, but who is one of the best and most typical sons of Hurry On that I have seen for quite a long time. Tippets, who improved so much towards the end of the season that he may well have been given too little weight, is by Gainsborough, while Orpen, whose best performance was his last, is by Solario, and so well enough bred to win any race as a three-year-old. Truculent has been given only 7st. 13lb., which may well be too little, for he is by Teddy out of Saucy Sue, and, therefore, well enough bred to win any race. However, he showed twice at Newmarket that he was not so built in front that he could gallop down-hill, and, therefore, as a Derby winner, he can, in my opinion, be discarded. Armagnac, who has been given only 7st. 6lb., would win this race if he were to run up to the form he has, so I understand, shown at home, but he surely is bred to be a very high-class staying handicapper rather than a Classic colt, for he is by Bruleur. Pickpocket is not in the Free Handicap, but he impressed me when I saw him at Newmarket as a colt of very great possibilities. He is by Gainsborough out of Voleuse, and so a full-brother to Le Voleur, who was considered at home to have a better chance in the Derby of last year than the actual winner, Trigo. My only real objection to Pickpocket is his name. If I had to choose as the best of his age next season one of the colts with less than 8st. 9lb. in this handicap, I should take Orpen, but he will have to improve a lot more during the winter than some of those at present above him in this handicap if he is to beat them at Epsom.

The more that I examine this handicap the more it is impressed on me that our breeders are concentrating more on early winners than Classic winners, more on short-distance horses than on stayers. And yet there is plenty of money in good stayers. I know of many well-known owners who would pay good prices for sound stayers, but cannot find them. There is at present such a lack of such horses that quite good stakes are being won by very indifferent animals who can stay. In order to learn how bad are the majority of our stayers it is only necessary to examine with care the field for the Cesarewitch last autumn.

A NEW RACE

There has never in my time been any racing under Jockey Club Rules on the day before Easter Sunday, the only racing that I know of on that day being the one-day meeting at Plumpton under National Hunt Rules. This year there will be racing under Jockey Club Rules at Kempton Park on that day. There has always been racing on the Flat on Easter Monday at Kempton Park, so that this Easter Monday will now become a week-end meeting. It has been arranged to hold a very valuable handicap on the Saturday, to which the name of the Rosebery Stakes has been given. It will be open to any horse of any age, and will be run over the Jubilee Course of a mile and a quarter. The conditions are a sweepstakes of £3 each; £10 more if not struck out by February 10, and £7 more if not struck out by March 24. Entries close by 10 p.m. on December 9; £1,500 will be added to the value of the sweepstakes.

NEWBURY MEETING

Annaly's record on the Flat last season was rather disappointing for so well-bred a colt—he is by Hurry On out of Eryeina—for he won only one race, the Dullingham Stakes, at Newmarket. With several other of Lord Rosebery's horses he has been sent to Duller to be trained over hurdles, and he made his first appearance as a jumper at Newbury on Saturday when he started in the Juvenile Hurdle, the most important event on the afternoon's programme. Ridden by P. Donoghue, he was made favourite. He was not going too well in the first part of the race, but when the Straight was reached he was close behind his stable companion, Centaur, who had been so expensive a failure at Sandown Park. It seemed at this part of the race that these two stable companions would finish first and second, but Centaur, as at Sandown Park, failed to stay home, and the best that Annaly could do was to finish second, beaten by Denison, who showed much better speed on the Flat than Annaly. Abelard was third. Denison, who belongs to Mr. H. Cottrill, the trainer, was prepared for this race by I. Anthony and ridden by D. Morgan. He is by Soldennis and used to be trained by S. Darling, his present owner buying him after he had won a selling plate at Hurst Park in August for 390 guineas. Since then he has won a race on the Flat, and as he has now won this hurdle race his owner should have got much more than his purchase money back. He comes up for sale at Newmarket this week. Abelard is another selling-plater under Jockey Club Rules who may well make a useful hurdler. He belongs to, and is trained by, Briscoe, who has shown himself to be a young trainer of very distinct promise.

Prince Jerome had failed when apparently very much expected to win at the meeting earlier in the week held at Kempton Park. He was made a short-priced favourite again for the Cranborne Steeplechase, and once more he failed, although, by finishing second, he did better than he had done on the previous occasion. He approached the last fence going like a winner, but he blundered on landing over that fence, and was passed by Toy Bell. Prince Jerome came again, but just failed to get up, and was beaten by a short head. Maroon Gun was a poor third. Mrs. G. H. Peacock, as owner, Rennison, as trainer, and Mr. Whitfield, as rider, had a nice double during the afternoon, the combination being successful with Happison, who won the opening race, the Yatesbury Selling Hurdle, and with Black Armstrong, who won the Moderate Hurdle. Baron John was made a pronounced favourite for the latter event, but could finish only fourth. He and Young Prince came to the last hurdles in front, but Baron John soon weakened, and then Young Prince was passed by Black Armstrong, who finished very strongly, and won decisively. Black Armstrong was well backed at 6 to 1, but there was no evidence in the betting on the race that Happison was fancied at all, for he started with the others at 100 to 8. Mr. Whitfield is to be congratulated on his riding in these two races. He is not only an accomplished horseman but a good race rider. Cylvida at odds on won the other selling race, the Alfriston Steeplechase, fairly easily.

There was quite an exciting finish to what was otherwise rather a cold and unexciting afternoon's racing, for Lewendon and Lucidor, the first and second favourites for the Andover Steeplechase, ran a dead-heat for first place. Lucidor was over the last fence in front, but was soon joined by Lewendon, the pair running home neck and neck. Many people thought that Lewendon had just won, but the angle here is very deceptive, and the judge decided that he could not separate them.

The Racecourse Betting Control Board states that arrangements have now been made whereby any dividend won by a Daily Double or special pool-ticket purchased by means of one of the Board's betting chits shall be credited automatically to the banking account of the holder of such winning ticket, in the same way as dividends payable in respect of chit bets in ordinary pools.

LEICESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **TOWN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SPIGOT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock)....Pendarves	a	12	1
BORDON (Mr. J. Pendarves)....Pendarves	a	12	0
GRATUITOUS (Mr. L. Robson)....W. Renwick	5	12	0
aLOUVOIS PRIZE (Brigadier-General G. Cheape)....Easterby	a	12	0
ELIZABETH ANN (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.)....Balding	5	12	0
HAIL FELLOW (Mrs. Meyrick)....Fenwick-Palmer	6	11	12
GOLDEN GAUNTLET (Mr. I. Z. Davis)....Thrale	4	11	11
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson)....Heigen	6	11	10
SKIPTON (Mr. O. A. Greenslade)....J. Hall	5	11	9
BATTALION (Mr. J. Allen)....Pigott	6	11	8
DARK LAD (5lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson)....Heigen	6	11	8
SPALDING (Mr. G. Flintham)....Lyall	6	11	7
PRICKLY HEAT (Captain J. R. Powell)....Powell	4	11	7
SILVER ISLAND (Mr. J. L. Hall)....J. Hall	a	11	7
aPRIVATEER (Mr. J. G. Lyell)....Lyell	a	11	7
PERISCOPE (Mrs. A. Stubbs)....Stubbs	4	11	7
JOLLY FRIAR (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.)....Balding	a	11	7
CHOSEN LEAF (Mr. F. Hutsby)....Hutsby	6	11	5
aEAGLE'S CORRIE (Mr. A. Pearce)....Pearce	4	11	5
SANDLEY (Mr. W. Hutchinson)....Hedges	4	11	5
ZERO (Mr. W. F. Ransom)....Ransom	5	11	4
RUBE (Mr. E. N. Willett)....Willett	a	11	3
COOLE (Mrs. C. Jones)....J. Scott	5	11	2
BALLYKEISLER (Mr. E. W. Merrell)....E. Payne	a	11	2
SOUVENANCE (Mr. G. Beeby)....Beeby	a	11	2
BYRON (Mr. J. Bird)....Pulford	a	11	0
DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. K. Barker)....Whiting	a	11	0
ABSINDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson)....Hedges	5	10	11
WEMBLEY TATTOO (Mr. Norbury)....Cockton	6	10	10
aPECCADILLO (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth)....J. Ainsworth	a	10	10
aFRONT ROW (Mr. W. Webster)....Seymour	a	10	10
aGALLADINE (Mr. F. Pulford)....Pulford	6	10	10
LAVERSTOKE (Mr. C. C. Beechener)....Todd	5	10	9
BATTLE ARRAY (Mr. J. Mosely)....Moseby	a	10	7
DARK (Mr. Wint)....J. Wint	a	10	5
GLEN OF IMAAL (Mr. Bruton)....Chamberlain	a	10	4
CHIMPANZEE (Mr. G. A. Burton)....Holder	a	10	3
STRIPANATIT (Major Newland Hillas)....Renton	4	10	3
ROYAL RETURN (Mr. H. A. Brown)....H. A. Brown	5	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPIGOT LODGE or BORDON, W. Redmond; LOUVOIS PRIZE, Mr. G. Owen, jun.; ELIZABETH ANN, Mr. Bissill; LETCOMBE LASSIE or ARSINDE, P. Prendergast; SILVER ISLAND, G. Wilson; EAGLE'S CORRIE, J. Mason; BALLYKINLER, W. Gurney; SOUVENANCE, J. Moloney; WEMBLEY TATTOO, S. Mulcaster; PECCADILLO, Major H. Mills; FRONT ROW, J. Haney; GALLOPADE, J. Stanbridge; BATTLE ARRAY, C. Hightams; DARK, J. Thomas; GLEN OF IMAAL, E. Foster; ROYAL RETURN, J. Kelly.

1.30.—The **GLEN SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TEST MATCH (Mr. J. B. Balding)....G. Balding	a	11	7
BACHELOR'S DRAKE (Mr. J. B. Balding)....G. Balding	a	11	7
TANNHAUSER (Mr. Holford Harrison)....H. Harrison	a	11	7
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson)....Hedges	a	11	7
JOHN HASTY (Mr. C. Neville)....W. Gale	a	11	7
MR. MADCAP (Mr. J. Rennison)....Rennison	a	11	7
GROOMSPORT (Mr. J. Scott)....J. Scott	a	11	7
BURNT HEATHER (Mr. C. D. A. Stewart)....Hurt	a	11	7
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale)....Thrale	a	11	7
GRAYSWOOD (Mr. T. Turnbull)....Turnbull	a	11	7
MAGRI CHIEF (Mr. J. E. Whiting)....Whiting	a	11	7
CUBICLE (Colonel A. C. Little)....Little	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BACHELOR'S DRAKE, —; TANNHAUSER, —; BATTLESHAFT, P. Prendergast; MR. MADCAP, E. Foster; SECOND NATIONAL, M. Feakes; GRAYSWOOD, —; CUBICLE, G. Wilson; BURNT HEATHER, —. Mr. W. Bissill rides either Bachelors Drake or Grayswood.

2.0.—The **BROXHILLS STEEPLECHASE** (handicap) of 150 sovs. Three miles and 50 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
BRAVE MAN (Mr. F. W. Keen)....H. Harrison	a	12	7
TOYCE (Sir H. Werner)....I. Anthony	a	12	1
KINGSDOWN (Mr. H. R. Turner)....J. Dodd	a	12	1
MARCH BROWN II. (Mrs. M. Field)....I. Anthony	5	12	0
SUCKLEY (Mr. J. Walker)....Rimell	a	11	12
AMOMUM (Lady Lindsay)....Private	a	11	11
IRISH DOLLY (Colonel C. de Paravicini)....Paravicini	a	11	7
aREDAN (Sir G. Abercrombie)....E. Pigott	11	7	
TAMASHA (Mr. G. Elliott)....F. Wint	a	11	4
FARNELD (Mr. H. T. Hincks)....Beeby	6	11	4
DELABOLE (Mr. J. R. Snow)....R. Beeby	a	11	1
aSEA SHAUN (Lady Snaping)....Barrett	a	11	0
REALLY TRUE (Major A. Furlong)....W. Gale	6	11	0
SANS BLAGUE (Mrs. G. Pease)....Pease	a	10	13
KORAKONTIUS (Mrs. Ireland)....R. Woods	6	10	11
PERSIAN MARKET (Mrs. D. D. Rimmer)....Easterby	a	10	9
RATHCUCK (Mr. H. Deterding)....R. Payne	a	10	9
FAR FLIGHT (Mr. H. A. Brown)....H. A. Brown	a	10	5
IMARI (Captain E. F. Angier)....Clayton	a	10	4
ASPIRANT (Mr. C. S. Green)....Cox	a	10	2
CHICOT (Mr. C. D. Lupton)....Smallwood	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KINGSDOWN, J. Moloney; IRISH DOLLY, H. Hodgkinson; REDAN, K. Piggott; TAMASHA, Owner; SIR SHAUN, T. Morgan; FAR FLIGHT, J. Kelly; ASPIRANT, W. Parvin; CHICOT, E. Sully.

2.30.—The **BELVOIR STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SOUTHERN GUN (Mr. F. E. Peek)....Hurt	6	12	7
IMARI (Captain E. F. Angier)....Clayton	a	11	12
IDOLATRY (Mr. E. W. Brook)....R. Thompson	a	11	12
BACHELOR'S VOW (Mr. Brueton)....F. Hudson	a	11	12
aZAIDE (Mr. H. Oldfield)....J. Hall	a	11	12
KING EAGLE (Major A. W. Huntington)....Rimell	a	11	12
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough)....H. A. Brown	a	11	12
OYSTER MAID (Mr. G. Nicholson)....Beeby	a	11	12
FRIAR DOMINIC (Mr. A. C. Scott)....J. Hall	6	11	12
DELAVILLE (Mr. J. R. Snow)....Beeby	6	11	12
ROYAL DAYLIGHT (Mr. T. Watt)....Beeby	6	11	12
KERSAN (Mr. W. R. Bissill)....Bissill	5	11	9
HAPPY DUST (Mr. C. S. Green)....Cox	5	11	9
VESPASIAN (Mr. W. Wilson)....Easterby	a	11	5
SANDY POINT (Mr. W. P. Doyle)....Whiting	a	11	5
CINQ PORTS (Major A. Hoskins)....Mason	a	11	5
BALLIOL (Mr. A. A. Kem)....H. Harrison	a	11	5
WORKER (Mr. W. Whitehead)....W. Payne	6	11	5
SAMSON III. (Mr. R. N. Willett)....Willett	a	11	5
GEORGETOWN (Mr. J. C. Cockton)....Cockton	5	11	5
NEWNHAM MORTE (Mr. H. Deterding)....R. Payne	5	11	5
aGRALLAGH PRINCESS (Mr. K. Harper)....Powell	5	11	2
MORAL (Colonel C. de Paravicini)....Paravicini	5	11	2
HARPOONER (Captain C. N. Newton)....R. Gordon	4	11	0
WONDERFUL LOVE (Mr. P. W. Carr)....Briscoe	4	10	7
aKENMURE LODGE (Mr. A. Critchley)....Pearce	4	10	7
KARTOUM (Mr. K. E. Harrison)....Norwood	4	10	7
REVESBY (Lady Beryl Gilbert)....Cooke	4	10	7
BUGLE CALL (Mr. E. Prichard)....Newey	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

IDOLATRY, —; BACHELOR'S VOW, —; TANNHAUSER, G. Wilson; GRALLAGH PRINCESS, D. Dick; BALLIOL, T. Cullinan; WORKER, W. Payne; NEWNHAM MORTE, W. Gurney; GRALLAGH PRINCESS, W. Parvin; HARPOONER, J. Hadley; KENMURE LODGE, J. Mason.

NEWBURY RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The **YATESBURY SELLING HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

HAPPISON, br g. by Hapsburg—Cymar (Mrs. G. H. Peacock), 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ....Mr. Whitfield 1
CABMAN, b g. by Sir Rowland—Noble Queen (Major H. Musker), 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ....M. Pringle 2
GARTLY, br g. by Star and Garter—Bellegarde (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), 6 yrs. 12st. K. Piggott 3
Roquefort II. (Mr. P. V. Canalet), 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. Owner 0
Theology (Mr. R. Cramsie), aged, 12st. ...W. Parvin 0
San Marino (Mr. H. Leader), 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. A. Goodwill 0
Rathnally (Mr. Shakerley), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. Mr. Shakerley 0
Tiber (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 12st. ....G. Pellerin 0

(Winner trained by Rennison, at East Hendred)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 each agst Gartly and Cabman, 9 to 2 each Theology and Tiber, 5 to 1 Rathnally, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 20s.; places, 9s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,884 units; total place pool, 2,804 units.

Won by half a length; the same distance separated second and third. Tiber was fourth and San Marino last.

The winner was bought in for 270 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—The **ALFRISTON SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

CYLVIDA, b g. by Cylla—Vida (Captain C. B. Petre), aged, 12st. 3lb. ....W. Stott 1
LUTOL, b g. by Achtoi—Lucy (Mr. H. E. Courage), aged, 12st. 3lb. ....Mr. G. Poole 2
EAST AFRICA, br g. by The Vizier—Baronda (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne), aged, 12st. 3lb. W. Parvin 3
Golden Light (Major C. W. Norrie), aged, 12st. 3lb. Mr. Thackray 0
Prince Regent (Mr. E. C. Paget), aged, 11st. 12lb. Owner 0

(Winner trained by Petre, at Odiham, Basingstoke)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Cylvida, 3 to 1 agst Lutol, 11 to 2 East Africa, 10 to 1 Prince Regent, 33 to 1 agst Golden Light.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,597 units; total place pool, 1,502 units.

Won by a length and a half; a bad third. Only three finished.

The winner was bought in for 95 guineas.

2.0 (2.0).—The **NEWBURY JUVENILE MAIDEN HURDLE RACE** of 400 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

DENISON, ch g. by Soldennis—Crena (Mr. H. L. Cottrill), 10st. 4lb. ....D. Morgan 1
ANNALY, ch c. by Hurry On—Erycina (Lord Rosebery), 10st. 4lb. ....P. Donoghue 2
ABELARD, b g. by Chivalrous—Missal (Mr. A. B. Briscoe), 10st. 4lb. ....R. Lyall 3
Centaur (Lady Carnarvon), 10st. 4lb. ....W. Speck 0
Orvello (Mr. G. Johnstone), 10st. 4lb. ....K. Piggott 0
Town Talk (Mr. H. R. Lawrence), 10st. 4lb. ....G. Pellerin 0
Somerset (Mr. R. W. Mealings), 10st. 4lb. ....S. Ingham 0
Irish Monarch (Mr. W. Nightingall), 10st. 4lb. T. Carey 0
Tees Head (Mr. M. Stephens), 10st. 4lb. ....W. Crump 0
Lynton (Mr. M. Stephens), 10st. 4lb. ....H. Nicholson 0
The Tavern Knight (Mr. M. E. FitzGerald), 10st. R. Everett 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Annaly, 11 to 4 each Centaur and Town Talk, 7 to 1 Denison, 100 to 8 Somerset, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s.; places, 5s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 20s. Total win pool, 7,332 units; total place pool, 4,804 units.

Won by three lengths; the same distance separated second and third. Centaur was fourth and Somerset last.

2.30 (2.30).—The **CRANBORNE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. Three miles.

TOY BELL, br g. by Santos—Clarebell (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 10st. 5lb. ....E. Brown 1
PRINCE JEROME, ch g. by King Midas—Spry (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 10st. 3lb. ....J. Moloney 2
MAROON GUN, br g. by Fowling-piece—Periagua (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 10st. ....D. Williams 3
Apostasy (Lady Lindsay), aged, 10st. 12lb. F. Brookes 0
Youtell (Mr. P. V. F. Canalet), 5 yrs. 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 6lb.) ....Owner 0
Ballyhanwood (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 2lb. T. Isaacs 0

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Prince Jerome, 5 to 2 Maroon Gun, 3 to 1 Apostasy, 11 to 2 Youtell, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 19s. 3d.; places, 20s., 5s. Total win pool, 5,996 units; total place pool, 2,421 units.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third. Apostasy was fourth and Youtell last.

3.0 (3.1).—The **MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

BLACK ARMSTRONG, br c. by Bucks Hussar—Melaina (Mrs. G. H. Peacock), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. Mr. Whitfield 1
YOUNG PRINCE, gr g. by Prince Philip—Juvenile (Mr. W. Maiden), 6 yrs. 10st. 10lb. G. Hardy 2
GOLDEN MILLER, b g. by Goldcourt—Miller's Pride (Mr. P. W. Carr), 3 yrs. 10st. R. Lyall 3
Baron John (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge), 5 yrs. 12st. 4lb. Mr. Thackray 0
The Torch (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. M. Barry 0
Relation (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 11st. 7lb. C. Pellerin 0
Norman Arrow (Mr. P. Ellison), 4 yrs. 11st. 4lb. L. Butchers 0
Faithful Garry (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. W. Parvin 0
Royal Repose (Mr. B. Brady), 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. M. Dixon 0
Magic Moon (Lady Glenapp), aged, 11st. T. Morgan 0
Sanlhoere (Capt. R. E. Sermon), aged, 10st. 12lb. J. Haney 0
Baco (Mr. G. R. Bates), 4 yrs. 10st. 11lb. S. Ingham 0
Pounce (Lady Warrender), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. W. Stott 0
King Carroll (Mr. S. J. White), 4 yrs. 10st. 5lb. Owner 0
Pebble Ridge (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs. 10st. 4lb. C. Brown 0
Bucks Clover (Miss N. Paull), 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. D. Williams 0
The Alderman II. (Brig.-Gen. E. Peel), 5 yrs. 10st. J. Delaney 0
Ptolemais (Mr. T. Coulthwaite), aged, 10st. Hedrickson 0
Bedzgard (Mr. E. W. Brook), 5 yrs. 9st. 9lb. (car. 9st. 10lb.) ....J. Brogan 0
Zero Hour (Mr. E. W. Merrell), 5 yrs. 10st. E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by Rennison, at East Hendred)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Baron John, 6 to 1 Black Armstrong, 7 to 1 each The Torch and Baco, 8 to 1 each Young Prince and Pounce, 100 to 8 Faithful Garry, 100 to 6 Golden Miller, 20 to 1 each Pure Knight and The Alderman II., 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 9s.; places, 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 5s. Total win pool, 7,241 units; total place pool, 5,503 units.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Baron John was fourth and Ptolemias last.

3.30 (3.30).—The **ANDOVER HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

LEWENDON, b g. by Sunbright—Perrie (Mr. R. G. Macmillan), aged, 11st. 12lb. ....D. Morgan 1
LUCIDOR, b g. by Nimbus—Luciana (Mr. H. Stavill), aged, 11st. 2lb. ....D. Williams 2
HER LAST, br g. by He—Bulmer (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 6 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ....T. Cullinan 3
St. Germaine (Sir L. Goulding), aged, 11st. 2lb. W. Stock 0
Free State (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 10st. 11lb. J. Haney 0
Cockaneir (Mr. H. S. Henderson), aged, 10st. 11lb. W. Parvin 0
Avion (Mr. A. J. Phillips), aged, 10st. 6lb. Mr. R. Bennett 0
No Feeling (Mr. C. H. Phipps), aged, 10st. 7lb. R. Everett 0
Morpheus (Mr. A. E. Stigwood), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. Mr. Thackray 0
The Monk (Mrs. V. M. White), aged, 10st. 6lb. E. Brown 0
Paulinus (Mr. J. Searle), aged, 10st. 4lb. W. Stott 0
Prince I. and (Mrs. F. E. Baker), aged, 10st. 2lb. K. Piggott 0
Pagan (Mr. C. Jones), aged, 10st. ....D. Morgan 0

(Lewendon trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton; and Lucidor trained by Savill, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Lewendon, 6 to 1 Lucidor, 6 to 1 each Her Last and Paulinus, 10 to 1 each St. Germaine and Cockaneir, 100 to 8 The Monk, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. Lewendon, 11s. Lucidor. Place dividends, 2d. Lewendon, 5s. Lucidor, 7s. 6d. Her Last. Total win pool, 5,478 units; total place pool, 2,724 units.

A dead heat; three lengths separated Her Last from the dead-heaters; Paulinus was fourth and Avion last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE.

Dunston and Toy Bell.—Dividend, £61 13s. Pool, £959 10s. Fourteen winning tickets.

BADMINTON

LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

The London Badminton Championships were concluded on Saturday at the Logan Club, Kensington. In the final for the Ladies' Singles Mrs. Barrett was defending her title against Mrs. Uber for the third time in important championships this season. Mrs. Barrett had retained her Middlesex title after three sets, but Mrs. Uber beat her in two prolonged sets in the South of England tournament. On Saturday Mrs. Uber again won after a hard match. She lost the first set by 13—14, but won the next by 17—12, and in the third, in which Mrs. Barrett served five faults in succession, Mrs. Uber won comfortably by 11—2.

F. Hodge did not defend his title to the Singles Championship, and was succeeded by W. B. Jones, who beat K. G. Livingstone in the final by 15—5, 15—6.

Mrs. Uber, who won the Mixed Doubles last year in partnership with her husband, was this season paired with F. Hodge. They beat Miss Speaight and E. Phillips in the final round by 15—18, 15—10, 15—10. Mrs. Barrett and Miss Elton retained their title by beating Mrs. Nias and Miss Patten in the final round of the Ladies' Doubles, L. Nichols and G. J. Fish beat F. Hodge and S. Jackson for the Doubles Championship.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—W. B. Jones beat K. G. Livingstone (15—1, 15—6).

LADIES' SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. Uber beat Mrs. Barrett (holder) (13—11, 14—12, 11—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—F. Hodge and Mrs. Uber beat E. Phillips and Miss Speaight (15—18, 15—10, 15—10).

LADIES' DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. Barrett and Miss Elton (holders) beat Mrs. Nias and Miss Patten (15—10, 15—11).

DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—L. Nichols and G. J. Fish beat F. Hodge and S. Jackson (15—5, 18—15).

FIVES

Cambridge University (H. F. B. Foster, J. Armitage, D. E. Smith, J. C. Brooks) beat the Old Paulines (C. H. Pearson, A. E. Boulter, J. B. Wheatley, G. Avgherinos), at Rugby fives at West Kensington on Saturday by 184 points to 131.

The Clove Club beat St. John's Hall at Highbury by 165 points to 80.

The Old Blues (D. C. Fleming-Williams, G. K. Cooper, F. F. Mason, C. R. Black) beat University College School (S. A. Whitteridge, J. A. C. Robertson, C. G. Tiracchini, F. C. Dare) at Hampstead by 114 points to 72.

The Old Reptonians beat the Masters at Highbury School at Eton fives by four games to two.

HORSES SOLD AT NEWBURY

The following horses were sold during an interval of racing at Newbury on Saturday:—

Harem Guard, three-year-old gelding by The Vizier (to discuss a partnership), to Captain R. H. Thompson, for 500 guineas.

Sweet Swan, three-year-old filly by Cyrnus, to Lord Portsman, for 500 guineas.

Four Up, three-year-old colt by Tetratema, to Mr. C. Barrett, for 200 guineas.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Happison, WIN unbacked. PLACE unbacked: Cabman, PLACE 29s. 6d.; Gartly, PLACE 13s. Losing backers in win pool gave up per cent. of their stakes.

1.30.—Cylvida, WIN 2

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

HARLEQUINS BEATEN AT NEWPORT

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The Harlequins travelled down to Newport on Saturday without half-a-dozen of their leading players, and it was not altogether surprising that they should have been beaten by four tries (12 points) to nothing, especially on heavy going that suited the stronger and heavier pack. The game, though quite a pleasant one in the conditions, marked a fresh break in the relations between the two clubs, who will not meet next season.

The absence of players such as Reeve, Gibbs, Cole, and McCreight behind the scrummage naturally was felt whenever the Harlequins developed a passing movement, but as these movements were few and far between, and two at least of the substitutes rose well to the occasion, it was mainly the weakness in front that cost the club their third defeat in four weeks. Without their leader, Adams, and one or two more badly needed forwards of the robust type, it even was remarkable that the Harlequins should have held a Newport fifteen at Newport as well as they did. Newport football is not to be compared with that of the days of G. L. Lloyd, many seasons before the War, or of J. Wetter in the period that ended only a few years ago.

Newport have some first-class players in their present fifteen, but the old disciplined skill and well-thought-out knowledge of the game is not there, though P. C. Hordern, an excellent leader and versatile player, is making a big effort to raise the efficiency of the pack. Behind the scrummage Newport are lucky to have A. R. Ralph, a stand-off half-back, who, till he was badly injured, helped to make London Welsh one of the most attractive sides to watch last season. Ralph has splendid hands and a penetrating run that is faster than it looks. If there were a better link between him and J. C. Morley and K. Watkins, the wing three-quarter backs, the Newport attack would have few superiors. Newport's scanty resources in centres have compelled them to fall back upon the help of an international forward of some seasons back who, though still an excellent player, is not nearly fast enough for his new position. R. Carter, who took the place of J. R. Edwards at right centre on Saturday, showed form that made one wonder if the Newport resources in backs are so small as the continued use of forwards out of their normal surroundings would suggest. But Carter, like so many modern players, has little consistent form to act upon. Although back Newport still have Everson, who seems to be a much sounder player than when he was capped for Wales in 1926.

Newport were the first to play with a strong wind at their backs, and their score of six points at half-time might well have been 19, for Everson took penalty kicks twice in favourable positions; once the same player nearly dropped a goal, and Hordern also went near with a drop-kick, taken as the result of a mark from a knock-on in the line-out. All of these near things occurred before Newport scored the first of their tries, and it was not until just before half-time that the Harlequins looked like reaching their opponents' goal-line. The best feature so far in the Harlequins' play was the tackling of Watkins by G. Wilson, who twice averted a try in this way.

Eventually the hard work of the Newport pack, frequently supported by some clever running and passing by Ralph, enabled a movement to be developed that left Morley with practically a clear run in. Laird ran across a fraction of a second too late to cover a badly beaten left wing. Soon afterwards, from a scrummage near the Harlequin "25" on the line, Watkins took a short pass and, turning inwards, made straight at a great pace for the goal-posts. He nearly reached there, but made certain by passing to Carter, who touched down for a try with Morley available at his right elbow to make doubly certain if required. Everson failed with each of the place kicks. It was a break-away by Style that nearly enabled the Harlequins to rush a try shortly before the interval.

Newport were given another chance to kick a penalty goal at the start of the second half, and Everson's place kick went so near as to *graze* the farther goal-post. A little later Style failed with a penalty kick for the Harlequins. The play was just threatening to degenerate into a scramble between the forwards when a clever pass by the Newport scrummage half-back gave Ralph the chance to show his worth as a runner. Ralph spotted a gap between Laird and one of the centres and was through it and over the goal-line almost before the defence realized what had happened. It was a run of quite 25 yards, and Ralph had to run fast as well as cleverly to get there. Then, after an unsuccessful but typically clever effort to find a way through by dodging inwards Morley completed a passing movement by slipping his wing man and scoring a more or less orthodox try. This, like the other three, remained unconverted. Curiously enough, after this the Harlequin forwards began to get more of the ball, and G. J. Dean at their heels suddenly became the outstanding player on the field. All his excellent passes out were wasted, but he himself made a run that well deserved a try.

The teams were:—

NEWPORT.—W. A. Everson, back; J. C. Morley, R. Carter, R. C. Herrera, and K. Watkins, three-quarter backs; A. R. Ralph and C. J. Jerman, half-backs; J. R. Evans, F. H. G. Evans, R. A. Green, E. J. Shiner, W. G. Morgan, H. C. Day, H. Peacock, and P. C. Hordern, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; G. Wilson, R. A. Style, P. E. Hodge, and D. B. Willis, three-quarter backs; H. C. Laird and G. J. Dean, half-backs; G. A. Ratter, S. R. Collins, E. G. B. Coghlan, R. A. Hamilton Hill, C. R. Hinds-Howell, D. H. Duder, and P. E. Dunkley, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS v. OXFORD

The Old Alleynians have selected the following fifteen for their game against Oxford University at Oxford this afternoon at 2.30. It will be Oxford's last game before the University match:—

E. C. P. Whiteley, back; W. A. H. Chapman, D. H. Frankford, A. S. Davies, and J. E. Pettifer, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and D. L. Maclean, half-backs; R. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, R. S. Hellier, K. R. Pettifer, G. Bethell-Jones, and S. B. Sellick, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE WIN A HARD GAME

O.M.T's. FINE DEFENCE

Cambridge added yet another to their long list of successes when, at Teddington on Saturday, they beat Old Merchant Taylors' by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a goal from a mark (3 points). It was a hard-won victory, and until the last quarter of an hour it was by no means certain that Old Merchant Taylors' would not share the honours of a splendid match. Old Merchant Taylors' scored first, and although Cambridge equalized soon afterwards it was not until the last minutes, during which period a fully-trained University side might have been expected to profit from an advantage in fitness over a club team, that the defence again was beaten.

It had been anticipated that Old Merchant Taylors' would provide the University with the hard test at forward which they seemed to require, and such proved to be the case. By hard scrummaging, stern tackling, and a quickness on the ball in the open, which became even more remarkable as the game progressed, the Old Boys' forwards, in a large measure, discounted the very evident superiority of Cambridge in pace and cleverness behind the scrummage. The home side, in spite of the fact that the ground was surprisingly dry, concentrated on making the game a forward struggle, and their pack, in which Blumson, Devonshire, Edwards, and Wilkins were particularly good, responded nobly to the call made upon it. It was perhaps fortunate for Cambridge that a lack of compactness in packing, in which the second rank appeared at fault, prevented the Old Boys obtaining their share of the ball from the set scrummages.

The early play was all in favour of Old Merchant Taylors', who spent an uninterrupted quarter of an hour in their opponents' territory, without, however, showing that thrust and speed behind the scrummage necessary for the scoring of tries. However, they deserved to score, and they did—by the somewhat unusual means of a goal from a mark. Phillips, in attempting to relieve pressure with a kick to touch, sliced his kick badly and gave Turnbull his chance. Askew immediately afterwards was given an opportunity to kick a goal when an opponent was penalized apparently for obstruction, but the distance was too far for him. Before half-time, however, a try came. Phillips made amends for his lapse by cutting through following a quick heel from a loose scrummage. He drew the defence before passing to Tallent, who might have scored himself, but left nothing to chance, and sent in Tanner. From a difficult angle Askew did not convert. Before half-time Cambridge made several more attacks which might have been a less resolute defence. On these occasions Blumson's quickness in falling back and his sense of position often averted danger.

Brook made a great effort to give his side the lead soon after the second half had been begun. In a run from the "25" line he shook off one opponent after another, and finally reached the goal-line only to have the ball knocked out of his hands. Cambridge began to have more of the play, and it was only when Dothie occasionally broke away on the blind side of the scrummage or Turnbull made one of his determined runs that Old Merchant Taylors' were out of their own half. Once the failure of Askew to fall on the ball when Bywater kicked ahead might have had disastrous results for his side, but Smeddle's speed in getting back saved the situation. After this spasmodic raid Cambridge launched attack after attack in quick succession, and from one of them Collison scored. The movement was originated by Simpson and Phillips. Collison feinted twice to pass to his wing, swerved first inwards and then towards the touch-line, before touching down for a remarkably fine try which a slower man could never have obtained. Not a little of Collison's ability lies in the fact that whereas so many players slacken pace when swerving he is able to do so at full speed. A few minutes later Greenwood made the issue quite certain by backing up Phillips and scoring his customary try, and this time Askew converted with a good kick.

It was when they had won the match that Cambridge were seen to the best advantage. The last five minutes produced some of the best movements of the game, but the Old Merchant Taylors' defence, and particularly their falling on the ball, prevented their line being crossed again. To tackling which was uniformly sound throughout Old Merchant Taylors' added a willingness to go down to the ball which was in somewhat striking contrast to the manner in which some of the Cambridge players approached the task. No player obviously is anxious at such close proximity to the University match to expose his person to greater risk than necessary, but this does not entirely excuse the lapses which on several occasions might have had the most serious consequences. Outplayed in the arts of dribbling the Cambridge pack were clever with their hands, and several, notably Brook and Greenwood, showed the speed of three-quarter backs. The half-backs worked well together, but close marking prevented the three-quarter line from ever developing into a potent attacking force. Tallent seemed inclined to hold on a little too long. Collison was the best three-quarter back on the field. All the losing side emerged from the game with credit, and none more so than Parry, at full-back and the half-backs, who got through a tremendous amount of work.

The teams were:—

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS'.—D. M. Parry, back; R. G. Turnbull, G. E. Buneombe, L. Bywater, and W. R. Spragg, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; T. G. Blumson, J. W. English, J. C. Arnold, W. N. Devonshire, K. M. Wilkins, E. F. Andrews, R. F. Tebbutt, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), L. H. Collinson (Mill Hill and St. John's), J. A. Tallent (Sherborne and Clare), and C. C. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; J. L. H. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall) and F. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors' and Trinity Hall), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Peterhouse), G. S. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), and J. G. Walberston (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), forwards.

LEICESTER BEAT WATERLOO

Leicester beat Waterloo at Leicester on Saturday by three goals and two tries (21 points) to a goal (5 points).

The weather was bitterly cold, rain fell heavily all through the match, and the Leicester ground, which usually looks in perfect condition, was so muddy that it soon became practically impossible to distinguish the white jerseys that Leicester were wearing from the red, green, and white ones of Waterloo. In such conditions the most reliable player was apt to make a mistake, and Leicester found it profitable to assume that their opponents would drop every pass and misfield every kick. The result was that when a Waterloo player did fumble the ball he was never given time to recover. The struggle was chiefly at forward, and Leicester had so much the better of the play that their backs were given far more opportunities than were those of Waterloo. They were not afraid to attempt passing movements, and although many of these came to grief the bold policy was properly rewarded. Waterloo had few chances to shine, and although they held their own in the first half it was only rarely that they got out of their own half of the field after the interval.

Leicester kicked off against the wind, and S. H. Saunders scored a try before Waterloo had got into their stride. The play was even for some time after that, and although Foulds nearly kicked a penalty goal for Waterloo there was no further scoring until 10 minutes before the interval, when G. P. C. Vallence broke away from a line-out and gave H. A. Constantine a try. The third try would have done credit to any Association football team. Buckingham punted towards the right corner flag and White dribbled up to the full-back and passed inside to Greenlees, who dribbled over the line and touched down. Prentice kicked a goal. Just before half-time a free kick brought Waterloo into an attacking position, and G. W. C. Meikle went over, for Foulds to convert. Leicester went back to the attack when play started again and, following some loose play, Greenlees picked up and scored a good try that Prentice converted with an excellent kick. Ten minutes later Greenlees made a mark and kicked the ball towards the goal-line. While two Waterloo men were waiting for it to bounce Buckingham came up at full speed, pushed them out of the way, and scored the last try of the match, which Prentice converted. After that play was always near the Waterloo "25" line, but Leicester could not score again.

The teams were:—

LEICESTER.—C. Manson, back; G. R. White, H. D. Greenlees, R. A. Buckingham, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; S. A. Smith and J. E. Autty, half-backs; D. J. Norman, F. D. Prentice, S. H. Saunders, E. G. Coleman, A. H. Greenwood, R. A. K. Weiner, H. A. Constantine, and G. P. C. Vallence, forwards.

WATERLOO.—J. S. Atkinson, back; I. W. Calder, G. W. C. Meikle, J. H. Savin, and H. J. B. Armstrong, three-quarter backs; J. P. McArthur and S. S. Meikle, half-backs; H. G. Perlton, R. T. Foulds, J. H. Scott, N. Clint, C. P. Brown, A. Roy, G. Taylor, and J. Clubb, forwards.

A CLOSE FINISH AT RICHMOND

LONDON SCOTTISH JUST BEATEN

Birkenhead Park, who were visiting London for the second Saturday in succession, snatched a last-minute victory, in what appeared to be a prolonged second half, from the London Scottish at Richmond by one goal, one penalty goal, and two tries (14 points) to one goal, one dropped goal, and one try (12 points).

While it would be unfair to attribute Birkenhead Park's victory entirely to luck, in view of the dazzling attack they developed in the last stages of the game, it would be equally unfair to London Scottish to fail to emphasize the magnitude of the misfortune they sustained in the loss of Henderson, who, after putting in much useful work for his side, received an injury to his shoulder shortly before half-time. He exchanged places with Langrish in an attempt to carry on, but was ultimately compelled to leave the field. It was while Henderson was deputizing for him that Birkenhead Park were enabled to score their first try, which either he, had he been sound, or Langrish, in his accustomed position, would have had no difficulty in stopping. Henderson's retirement necessitated the withdrawal of Dryburgh from the London Scottish scrummage at a critical point in the game. Their lighter forwards, who had hitherto dominated the situation both in the tight and in the loose, must have been feeling the effects of their efforts, and this enabled Birkenhead Park to develop their attack in a manner of which they had seemed totally incapable judging by their hitherto ragged exhibition.

Up to half-time there was only one side in it, and London Scottish had established a marked all-round superiority, especially at forward, in addition to a lead of eight points to nothing, through tries obtained by Maclennan from a forward movement and Miers after McLaren had made a brilliant opening. Simson kicked the goal. Shortly after the resumption Langrish, who played faultlessly throughout, further increased this lead by dropping a spectacular goal. It was at this point that he and Henderson changed places, and immediately afterwards Springman, after an individual run in which he showed amazing speed, scored a try which Wilson failed to convert. From a free kick awarded against London Scottish for offside the same player kicked a goal from an easy position. Encouraged by these successes and aided by Henderson's retirement, Birkenhead Park delivered a sustained attack, and were unfortunate when Charles was not awarded the touch down after following up an attempt to drop a goal by Wilson. In spite of heroic tackling by London Scottish, in which Smith, McLaren, and Macintosh were conspicuous, and lengthy kicking by Langrish, the defence was pierced by a truly dazzling movement on the part of the Birkenhead backs which ended in Charles scoring the best try of the match. Wilson's kick, after hitting the post, glanced through.

With the score at 12 points to 11 in favour of the home team and only a few minutes to go it seemed that defeat might yet be averted in spite of the handicap under which they were gamely struggling. Excitement ran high while waiting for the final whistle, which did not go until the second half had been in progress for 39 minutes and until after Wilson had put the issue out of doubt by scoring a try far out.

For the winners Richardson and Wilson, after an unconvincing start, made amends in the latter stages, as did Knowles, who had been uncertain in his handling. Both Springman and Charles, especially the former, showed themselves possessed of unusual pace, though Smith, whose tackling and judicious touch kicking were of a high order, generally overshadowed Charles. The forwards were outmanoeuvred by a much lighter though cleverer pack. Neither Smith nor Macintosh was given much opportunity in attack, though McLaren, who cut through on many occasions, Henderson, Geddes, and Miers all played well. In a clever, bustling pack the best were Dryburgh, Walker, McLeod, and Roughead.

The teams were:—

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; L. S. Smith, E. M. M. Henderson, A. Geddes, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; G. McLaren and A. G. C. Miers, half-backs; A. F. McLeod, K. H. Wright, R. R. F. Maclennan, D. H. Simson, R. S. Walker, J. C. Miller, D. J. W. Dryburgh, and W. J. Roughead, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—C. O. Brigg, back; J. B. Charles, J. V. Richardson, G. S. Wilson, and H. Springman, three-quarter backs; D. W. Roberts and L. S. Knowles, half-backs; G. H. Gilson, H. T. Wild, S. Evans, R. C. Critten, J. A. Ludlow, G. Buckley, F. D. Russell-Roberts, and D. E. Law, forwards.

LONDON WELSH WIN AGAIN

London Welsh beat Rosslyn Park at Herne Hill on Saturday by one try (3 points) to nothing.

The heavy rain on Friday and Saturday morning had turned the ground into a quagmire, but both sides adapted themselves to the conditions splendidly. As was to be expected in the circumstances, play was mainly confined to the forwards, but in spite of the greasy ball, there were some good passing movements among the backs. The forwards were evenly matched, but London Welsh were slightly superior behind the scrummage, where Jones-Davies and Powell were in great form. For some reason the game started a quarter of an hour late, with the result that the closing stages were fought out in semi-darkness.

London Welsh were soon aggressive, A. H. Jones being prominent with a good run on the right wing, but Bradford and Collins saved in fine style. At forward the Welshmen had rather the better of the scrummages, but there was little to choose between the packs in the loose. Baker relieved pressure with a long kick, but T. J. Davies fielded the ball and found touch far down the line. Collins led a Rosslyn Park rush, in which Page and Forbes-Bassett were prominent, and for some time play was in the London Welsh half of the field. Their forwards then rushed the ball to the other end in fine style, and, after Roberts had made an opening, Jones-Davies sent in Thomas for a try, which Powell failed to convert. Early in the second half Powell and Jones-Davies, who were combining well, put in some smart work, the latter running strongly and passing to A. H. Jones, who got very near the line, but slipped and fell at the critical moment. Howell, Thomas, and R. Jones were prominent in forward rushes, but Bradford proved himself a reliable back and made several plucky saves. Jones-Davies made a clever run and dribble—and actually crossed the Rosslyn Park line, but Alston outpaced him and kicked the ball dead. Forbes-Bassett, Lusty, and Cooper headed the Rosslyn Park forwards in some good loose work, but T. J. Davies, at back, saved his side time and again. Jones-Davies put in a cleverly judged cross-kick, from which Roberts almost scored, but Bradford and Alston between them relieved the situation. Rosslyn Park kept up the pressure, but over-eagerness led to a free kick against them, and the end came without any further scoring.

The teams were:—

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; A. H. Jones, S. L. Jones, J. Roberts, and W. T. Lewis, three-quarter backs; T. E. Jones-Davies and W. C. Powell, half-backs; R. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, I. Morgan, R. H. Garbett, E. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and I. Davies, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—J. D. Bradford, back; A. C. Whitlock, R. L. Baker, I. R. McIntosh, and A. R. Alston, three-quarter backs; F. S. Kendall, A. C. Lusty, H. O. Bramble, P. T. Cooper, E. R. Eason, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, R. J. Iliffe, and E. K. Page, forwards.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	11	*OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	3
*K.C.S. OLD BOYS	19	UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM)	5
*BRIGHTON	21	OLD LEVISIANS	20
OLD ALLEYNIANS	5	*LONDON HOSPITAL	0
*OLD REDHEDIANS	6	ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	3
*OLD EMANUEL	6	OLD ELTHAMIANS	0
		*UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH)	11
OLD CRANLEIGHAN	28		
RICHMOND	39	*OLD PAULINES	3
*OLD BLUES	8	U.C.S. OLD BOYS	3
OLD WIMBLEDONIANS	16	*GUILDFORD "A"	0
*OLD ASKEANS	9	CUTTONIAN SPORTS	3
OLD QUEENIANS	9	*ROSSLYN PARK "A"	8
*HARLEQUINS "A"	20	OLD RUTLISHIANS	
		CHRIST'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS	0
*OLD BLUES NOMADS	0		
*SIEMENS	14	OLD CROYDONIANS	0
*KING'S COLLEGE	23	OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS	9
*OLD COLFEIANS	20	POLYTECHNIC	0
*OLD TIFFINIANS	13	DORKING	12
*OLD BROCKLEIANS	14	R.N. DEPOT (CHATHAM)	0
Tooting	8	*OLD PAULINES "A"	3
		OLD JOHNIANS (LEATHERHEAD)	5
*K.C.S. OLD BOYS "A"	26		

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

LANCASHIRE CUP FINAL

	Pts.		Pts.
ST. HELENS RECREATION	18	WIGAN	3

LEAGUE MATCHES

*BATLEY	0	BARROW	0
HULL	11	*BRADFORD NORTHERN	4
*CASTLEFORD	22	BRAMLEY	3
*HALIFAX	10	SALFORD	0
*HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	12	DEWSBURY	2
OLDHAM	17	*KEIGHLEY	3
*LEEDS	32	YORK	2
*LEIGH	12	WIDNES	5
*ST. HELENS	33	ROCHDALE HORNETS	15
HUNSLET	11	*WAKEFIELD TRINITY	3
*WARRINGTON	16	HUDDERSFIELD	3
*WIGAN HIGHFIELD	15	BROUGHTON RANGERS	4

SCHOOL MATCHES

HAILEYBURY BEAT HARROW

Haileybury gained a well-deserved victory over Harrow at Haileybury on Saturday by a goal and three tries (14 points) to nothing.

The winners were the more impressive side in every department of the game, but it was unfortunate that Harrow had to field a side that was weakened by the absence of several of its regular members, and this weakness was particularly noticeable in the defence of the backs during the second half, when the Haileybury attack ran riot for a quarter of an hour and scored all their points. During the first half the game was mainly a battle between the respective packs, and although Haileybury held a territorial advantage, few scoring opportunities came to them. The Harrow defence was sound, but the attack behind the scrummage lacked determination, and bad handling and some wild fly-kicking by the wing three-quarter backs spoiled what chances they had.

Harrow had to play against the wind and the slope of the ground, the match being played on Twenty Acre as the Terrace Field was not fit for play, during the first half, and when half-time arrived without any score against them they seemed to have a good chance of winning. Haileybury, however, rose to the occasion and played as a team inspired against their rapidly tiring, and eventually demoralized, opponents. Grace was hooking well in the set scrummages, and with the pack heeling well in the loose the Haileybury backs were constantly on the move. They took every chance of opening up the game, and the pace of their three-quarter backs was more than Harrow could deal with. Unwin and Greenwood combined excellently, and their partnership produced three tries, Parton played a very good game at back, his fielding of a greasy ball being very safe.

Unwin opened the scoring for Haileybury halfway through the second half, picking up in the loose and running in near the corner flag. Play then crossed to the other wing, and Russell had a clean run in, but was unable to hold his pass. Greenwood and Unwin then combined, for the latter to take full advantage of the opening Greenwood made for him, to again score near the corner flag. The Harrow pack were beginning to feel the results of their strenuous first half defence. Unwin intercepted a pass, for Greenwood to score between the posts. This was quite the best movement of the match, and it was fitting that Greenwood should convert his own try. Immediately after this Russell broke through on the blind side of the scrummage and, catching the Harrow defence by surprise, he scored between the posts.

The teams were:—

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—H. G. Parton, back; K. J. Unwin, A. M. Greenwood (captain), A. W. Nicholls, and P. Russell, three-quarter backs; R. C. Ehrke and J. H. Nicholls, half-backs; J. Chapell-Murray, P. R. Grace, N. E. Clark, W. E. Cole, H. C. Selby, F. H. Johnston, J. E. C. Rickman, and T. J. Lowry, forwards.

HARROW SCHOOL.—J. A. Duckworth, back; B. D. Hawes, P. K. Crowther, T. Carlisle, and E. J. Snowball, three-quarter backs; J. A. Readman and O. Browning (captain), half-backs; D. Cooper, K. C. Blackmore, C. B. Willey, C. W. Norman-Barnett, C. D. Laborde, P. W. Seligman, W. Blair, and C. A. Harmsworth, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. W. W. Wakefield.

ROSSALL v. DURHAM

Rossall beat Durham at Rossall on Saturday by a goal and four tries (17 points) to nothing.

The Durham forwards pushed well in the tight scrummages and frequently gained possession, but the outsides were unable to penetrate the Rossall defence. There was no score in the first half, and Durham started the second half strongly, and the Rossall line was in danger for some 10 minutes. The pressure was relieved by a good free kick from Dixon. The Rossall pack then heeled in the Durham half and Chamberlain passed out to Dawson, who scored, but Lowe failed with the kick. The Durham forwards fought back pluckily, but the weight of the Rossall pack was beginning to tell, and in the last quarter of an hour Rossall completely dominated the game. Dawson added a further try by outpacing the Durham full-back when Strachan had kicked ahead. Dixon and Bailey scored further tries, which were not converted, and before the end of the game Dawson cut through to score between the posts for Lowe to convert.

K.C.S. OLD BOYS WIN

King's College School Old Boys beat the United Services (Chatham) at Kingston on Saturday by two goals and three tries (19 points) to a goal (5 points).

The conditions were remarkably good and in a fast and keen game the Old Boys' victory was well merited. Although they were everywhere slightly superior in pace, they owed much to their forwards, whose footwork was particularly good and who maintained the same robust dash from start to finish. J. A. B. Powell, D. A. Collier, and L. F. Tate were always prominent in the loose, while behind the scrummage M. V. Finnis was enterprising and a problem for the opposition. His partner, A. G. Cross, was consistently good.

The United Services were slow in settling down, but at their best only exhibited possibilities that were not fulfilled. In that respect their three-quarter backs were disappointing, and, even allowing for the keen tackling of the opposition, more might have been expected of the speed shown by J. A. Crawford and R. Kellett. Their full back, P. F. M. Dawson, although hard pressed, was sound.

The Old Boys' forwards settled down immediately to maintain a steady offensive, and the first fifteen minutes brought them two tries. First A. H. A. Cardew, a speedy wing three-quarter back with a useful swerve, scored beneath the posts, D. A. Collier converting, and J. A. B. Powell immediately followed him over for a try for which M. V. Finnis had made the opening. The United Services afterwards rallied a little, but before half-time the Old Boys went farther ahead when a fine individual effort by A. G. Cross brought another try.

In the second half J. L. B. Hardwicke had promptly added yet another try for the Old Boys before the United Services made their first prolonged onslaught on the home line. During that spell J. A. Crawford obtained their only try, which E. L. Marsh-Kellett converted. Their forwards, unsparing to a man in their efforts, were subsequently dangerous several times, but failed to improve their position. In the last few minutes the Old Boys further increased their score when Collier kicked a goal from a scrambling try by L. F. Tate.

The teams were:—

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, R. J. Ridgway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and W. B. Pollard, three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross and M. V. Finnis, half-backs; W. M. Frost, L. F. Tate, C. M. McGilchrist, J. A. B. Powell, A. D. Mercer, S. C. L. Burford, L. M. Sivers, and D. A. Collier, forwards.

UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM).—P. F. M. Dawson, back; W. P. Adams, D. N. B. Hunt, R. Kellett, and J. A. Crawford, three-quarter backs; E. L. Marsh-Kellett and J. R. C. Hamilton, half-backs; J. de V. Hunt, T. Wright, F. McManus, W. Warr, R. J. L. Maddock, J. W. Hale, H. Paten, and G. Pearce, forwards.

RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
BIRKENHEAD PARK	14	*LONDON SCOTTISH	12
*LONDON WELSH	3	ROSSLYN PARK	0
*ABERAVON	3	CROSS KEYS	3
*BARNSTAPLE	14	PLYMOUTH ALBION	3
*BRADFORD	19	LIVERPOOL	0
*BRISTOL	26	UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH)	7
*CARDIFF	25	BLACKHEATH	0
*COVENTRY	16	NUNEATON	6
*DEVONPORT SERVICES	9	ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL	3
SWANSEA	11	*GLOUCESTER	10
*LEICESTER	21	WATERLOO	5
*MOSELEY	9	NOTTINGHAM	0
*NEWPORT	12	HARLEQUINS	0
*NORTHAMPTON	11	GUY'S HOSPITAL	3
*NEATH	7	LLANELLY	5
*PONTYPOOL	19	RISCA	0
LONDON IRISH	6	R.N.C. (GREENWICH)	3
*WASPS	6	ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	3
*NAPIER	9	ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT COMPANY	6
LEYTONSTONE	3	*BARCLAYS BANK	0
WORTHING	0	*GUILDFORD	3
*LLOYDS BANK	3	MIDLAND BANK	0
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA	16	*BANK OF ENGLAND	8
EXILES	11	*NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA	3
*WASPS	6	ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	3
*SOUTHEND	44	BRITANNIC HOUSE	0
*EALING	8	OXFORDSHIRE NOMADS	4
CATFORD BRIDGE	3	*STREATHAM	0
L.C.C.	24	*P.L.A.	0
*HARLEQUINS "A"	11	STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA	3
WEST HERTS	13	*BARNET	6
*OXO	11	CALLENDERS	7
*SIDCUP	3	LENSBURY	0
ROSSLYN PARK "B"	27	*GAFLAC	6
*WIMBLEDON	16	BRITISH CELANESE	0
THOS. COOK AND SON	3	BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC	3
*DARENTH	14	GIDEA PARK	0
*SEVENOAKS	14	TUNBRIDGE WELLS	3
*WESTMINSTER BANK	6	UPPER CLAPTON	6
*CHELMSFORD	5	CAMBRIDGE TOWN	5
*R.A.F. (HENLOW)	13	HARPENDEN	3
*KINGSTON	26	SOUTHERN RAILWAY "A"	6
*HARPENDEN "A"	11	R.N.V.R.	8
*CIVIL SERVICE	2	ARTIZANS' RIFLES	8
*SARACENS "A"	11	WARLINGHAM	0
*CENTURCA	3	LONDON WELSH "A"	0
*LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS	24	MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL "A"	3
GUARDS' DEPOT (CATERHAM)	3	*SURREY YEOMANRY	0
RICHMOND "A"	17	*FINCHLEY	0
*G.W.R.	6	ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE	0
SUTTON	6	*ESHER	0
BECKENHAM	16	*PARK HOUSE	3
ROSSLYN PARK "B"	22	*ROYAL MASONIC SCHOOL	0
IRISH INTERNATIONAL TRIAL			
ULSTER	8	MUNSTER	10

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOCKEY

SOUTHGATE BEAT HAMPSTEAD

The Hampstead ground at Richmond was one of the few grounds on which play was possible on Saturday, and after an interesting game Southgate beat Hampstead by five goals to two.

Hampstead were without C. S. W. Marcon, but J. M. Milsted, who took his place, was a distinct success, and with J. F. Alston made a very good wing. Apart from these two, the forward line revealed its old weakness in the circle, and gave little assistance to a very hard-worked defence. G. A. Hyde will never be a success on greasy grounds so long as he persists in playing in rubber shoes. The Hampstead defence was very good against the clever Southgate forwards, B. Lampard-Vachell and L. Milsted being particularly good. Southgate as a side are very well balanced, there being a perfect understanding between the forwards and the defence. It was largely due to the clever work of the three inside forwards, supported by a very aggressive half-back line, that they won on Saturday. It was essentially a day for the long through passes, and both Saville and Petheram made these to perfection, Wonnacott's pace doing the rest.

The first half of the game was very even and although Southgate led by three goals to two at the interval, their first two goals were rather lucky ones. Southgate were the first to score, through Saville from a half-topped shot from a corner which the goalkeeper thought was going outside the post. Hampstead equalized a little later after some good play by Alston on the left, J. Milsted following up well and beating Horn at close range. Some open play followed, in which both goalkeepers were tested equally, and then Saville put Southgate ahead with a shot that should have been saved. Milsted again equalized at close quarters after several determined attacks, but before the interval Wonnacott put Southgate ahead from a clever opening made by Saville.

In the second half Southgate were generally the more dangerous, but the splendid defence of Lampard-Vachell and Milsted saved them on several occasions. Petheram increased their lead with a clever shot, and on two occasions Hampstead missed splendid chances with practically open goals. Alston also was very unlucky with a very clever cross-shot, which just went outside with Horn out of goal. Towards the end Southgate lasted the better and Wonnacott scored their fifth goal from a nice opening by Petheram.

The teams were:—

HAMPSTEAD.—O. Norman, goal; B. G. Lampard-Vachell and H. M. Jones, half-backs; C. B. Blackshaw, L. Milsted, and L. Owen Jones, half-backs; W. Langford, A. Mackay, G. A. Hyde, J. M. Milsted, and J. F. Alston, forwards.

SOUTHGATE.—E. L. Horn, goal; B. J. W. Coxeter and H. W. Bartlett, backs; C. A. Sutcliffe, J. W. H. Tyrrell, and H. N. Jones, half-backs; R. H. E. Sturt, H. Saville, J. H. Wonnacott, G. S. Petherand and P. E. Tabernacle, forwards.

R.A.F. TOURNAMENT

Fourteen entries have been received for the Royal Air Force open tournament and 23 stations have entered for the junior event. The draw for the two events is:—

OPEN TOURNAMENT.—Henlow, a bye: Sealand v. Grantham; Cranwell v. Digby; Kenley v. Halton; Uxbridge v. Felixstowe; Upper Heyford v. Eastchurch; Gosport v. Andover; Calshot, a bye.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.—Duxford, a bye; Witteringe v. Shrewsbury; Bircham Newton v. Marlesham Heath; Catterick, Bicester, Ruislip, and A.C.S., Eastchurch, byes; Kenley v. Northolt; Upper Heyford v. Richmond; North Weald v. Feltwell; Farnborough, Lee-on-Solent, and Old Sarum, byes; 13th Squadron, Netheravon v. Upavon; Tangmere v. Andover; Worthy Down, a bye.

MANY GAMES CANCELLED

So much rain had fallen during the week that it was found impossible to carry out many of the games which were fixed to be played on Saturday. Both Universities, who should have been playing their last match of the term, had a blank afternoon, Cambridge having been due to meet Tulse Hill and Oxford having their match against Teddington scratched.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—The Australian Women's Hockey XI. beat the Belgian women by four goals to one here to-

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL'S VICTORY AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

Arsenal beat Chelsea at Stamford Bridge on Saturday afternoon by five goals to one. It was a remarkable victory, for Chelsea were leading by a goal to nothing at half-time, and that deservedly. Though that lead was quickly wiped out in the second half, Chelsea still contrived to maintain their attack for a time, and even when two more quick goals went against them it looked as if they might yet pull the game out of the fire. It was only when two more followed rapidly that all seemed lost and the match ended tamely, the only dull moments of the 90 minutes' play. The attendance was 74,600, a little less than the largest crowd which had ever been on the ground.

Arsenal have thus enjoyed a wonderful November. They have won four matches, two against their nearest rivals in the League, and drawn one at Huddersfield. They have scored five goals three times. Much of that has been due to Lambert at centre-forward, or rather the way in which the inside men have plied him with the ball at the proper moment. His speed and dash did the rest. But that was not so on Saturday. Lambert did little even when he got the chance, and that was seldom. Arsenal's victory was due to many circumstances. One was the return to form of Jack and his wonderful shooting, when least expected to do so, from the most awkward positions. Other factors were Roberts's head in defence, the good luck which seemed to shadow Harper in goal all through the game, the slowness of the Chelsea backs, and the recklessness of Millington in the Chelsea goal.

The game fell into four distinct parts. First came a period when Arsenal were constantly attacking and Chelsea only rarely got away, though to threaten more serious danger than their opponents. Then came a long spell of ascendancy on the part of Chelsea, a period that extended from after the first 10 minutes till well on in the second half. Then came the Arsenal's orgy of goal-scoring, and last the dreary finish when every one seemed to be assured of the result. If Chelsea could only have got another goal when their star was in the ascendant the result might have been other than it was. They kept Harper far more busy than the Arsenal forwards did with Millington, and Harper seemed to be far from confident, for he was constantly dropping the ball at awkward moments, and Jackson, Cheyne, Wilson, and Crawford gave him many more hot shots to hold than he cared for. The Chelsea outside forwards, however, were slow in getting the ball into the centre, and that gave the Arsenal defence time to pack the goal even more solidly than they are wont to do. As it was, the only Chelsea goal came from a penalty kick taken by Law, who has the reputation of never missing. One of the Arsenal players had handled the ball from a corner kick not too well placed by Crawford.

Arsenal play after a manner to which other teams have not yet accustomed themselves. Their attack comes in sudden bursts. The ball flashes across and down the field, and is in the goal before the course and effect of the movement can be realized. Thus the last goal scored by Lambert, his only one of the match, started from James, who got the ball in mid-field. He passed over to John, slightly backwards. John drove the ball up the wing to Williams, who sent it to the centre at once, and Lambert put it into the net. Each man had touched the ball only once. The suddenness, the unexpectedness of the whole thing—these are the secrets of the Arsenal's success. There is no hesitation, no dallying to get into position, no exhibition of clever tricks. The man gets on with his job, which is to get the ball up to the goal and get it through. Such tactics, of course, may be defeated, but only by fast players who give their opponents no scope or room to get on with their task.

There was a slight delay at the start of the game, for Jackson, who was to kick off, was waiting patiently in his position at outside right. Arsenal were quickly away, but their shooting was poor. James was alert, but was fouled three times in the first 10 minutes. Fortunately that kind of thing soon closed, but James did not play his best till some time later. Chelsea soon took up the running, and several shots brought Harper to his knees, and he saved one only by throwing himself full length across the goal. If Chelsea had only rushed up after the ball they could have got more than one goal, for it often lay loose, only waiting a gentle tap through. Jackson was overshadowed by the tall Roberts, but he made many fine runs. His efforts for a time were concentrated on getting corners, and it was from one of these that the goal came. Arsenal did not rally after that, and Chelsea still had the whip-hand till half-time.

The second half had hardly started when Jack scored with a fine shot after a run down the wing by Williams. Jack took the ball as he turned towards the goal, and shot high into the net, falling in the effort. That did not distress Chelsea, who still kept Harper busy, and Jackson gave him three hard shots to stop. Arsenal got to the other end once more, but kicked over the line. Millington's kick out went straight to Bastin, who lay unmarked. He ran up, kicked across, and Jack scored again. Chelsea were back again, and Harper was caught on the ground with the ball, and was lucky to get away with a free kick. Bastin got away again, and passed the ball over. Millington ran out and stopped Lambert's kick towards the goal, but the two went down, and Williams put the ball through. Then came Jack's greatest shot at a narrow angle. He had run down too far, it seemed. The defence were waiting for his centre in the goal-mouth, when he drove the ball through, and no one saw it till it was in the net. That took the heart out of Chelsea, and to complete their rout Lambert got the last goal.

The teams were :—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Odell and Law, backs; Bishop, Rodger, and Ferguson, half-backs; Crawford, Cheyne, Jackson, Wilson, and Pearson, forwards.

ARSENAL.—Harper, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Seddon, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

WEST HAM'S VICTORY

A STRUGGLE IN THE MUD

West Ham United beat Leicester City at Upton Park on Saturday by two goals to none, and now hold the fifth position in the League table. The team have not been beaten since October 4 and have obtained 13 points from their last eight games. This run of success is the more remarkable as Watson, their centre-forward, has been out of the side for the greater part of the season, but with V. Gibbins playing so well in his place Watson has not been missed.

After the heavy rains of last week the ground was in a bad state. Although large quantities of sand had been put down this only disguised the slimy stickiness of the surface. Within 10 minutes of the start a large part of the field was little better than a quagmire, and the ball must have been nearly as heavy as a Dutch cheese. Accurate football was almost impossible and brilliance of the spectacular kind was limited to the wing forwards, who could perform on moderately firm turf near the corner flags. The conditions made it appear that the most skilful players were Ruffell on the West Ham side and Adcock and Hine for Leicester City. The three certainly played extremely well, and Yews also was effective, but some very good work was done by other players, who were for the most part floundering in the mud zone. Norris, who took the left half-back position in the home team after appearing in successive weeks at right-half, centre-forward, and outside right, gave another capital display. Collins, too, was admirable and allowed few openings to Chandler. Earl and Wade were steady backs and seldom miskicked. For the visitors Bulling, Heywood, and Watson showed themselves a strong half-back line.

It was obvious when the game began that the teams would try to swing the ball about, and in the opening minutes Leicester City did this to such good purpose that West Ham were hard put to it to deal with their attack. Dixon had to go out to meet Lovatt, and goalkeeper and centre-forward reached the ball together. In their struggle they both lost the ball, which stuck isolated in the mud until a defender sent it flying over the line. After this early raid West Ham took the offensive, and Yews and Ruffell put in good shots. The home team took the lead 11 minutes from the start and as the ball was put through the goal by Osborne, the Leicester left-back, there was a little luck about the score. Ruffell had put across a centre rather than a shot, and Osborne was trying to clear with the inside forwards dangerously near to him. His kick went wrong and the ball rolled inside the post.

If this was a gift goal West Ham shortly afterwards were robbed by the glue-like turf of reward when from a well-directed corner-kick the ball, headed by Gibbins between the posts, was stopped dead on the line by the mud. The teams thought a goal so certain that the referee had to wave to the players to indicate that the ball was still in play. Leicester had a full share of the game after this escape, and Adcock, who kept well on his feet and was fast, sent in one drive which Dixon could only punch over the bar. If the other Leicester forwards could have finished better West Ham would have had a sterner fight for the points of the match. They could not, however, overcome the vagaries of the ball, and although Barrett was often in trouble in the midfield morass, Lovatt did little when he got past his chief opponent. Before half-time West Ham went further ahead with a fine goal by Ruffell. The outside-right and Gibbins got through the defence together, but as there was a chance that Gibbins would be in an offside position for a pass Ruffell closed in himself and scored with a hard cross-drive.

In the second half the players kept up a hot pace and made the football as attractive as the conditions which became worse as the mud was churned to the consistency of black porridge would permit. Leicester City tried hard to avoid defeat, and Dixon earned full marks for saves at close range in the West Ham goal.

The teams were :—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Dixon, goal; Earl and Wade, backs; Collins, Barrett, and Norris, half-backs; Yews, Earle, V. Gibbins, James, and Ruffell, forwards.

LEICESTER CITY.—Beby, goal; Black and Osborne, backs; Watson, Heywood, and Bulling, half-backs; Adcock, Hine, Lovatt, Chandler, and Barry, forwards.

CORINTHIANS LOSE AT BRIGHTON

GOOD GOALKEEPING

Brighton and Hove Albion were much too strong for the Corinthians at Brighton on Saturday, and beat them by four goals to none.

It was the first match against a professional eleven that the Corinthians have had this season. In the circumstances it was to be expected that they would not have the pace of the professional game. Brighton showed that they are a very good team. Their passing from man to man was extremely accurate and done at such a speed that at periods the Corinthian defence was absolutely bewildered. The Brighton shooting was splendid, and Howard Baker is to be congratulated on having kept the score down to four. There always seemed at least two Brighton players to one Corinthian. The amateurs' passing was, as often as not, either made straight to an opponent or so slowly as to be intercepted. Their shooting, with the exception of that of Doggart, lacked force. They played hard throughout the game, but were always fighting a losing battle.

The Brighton forwards broke away at the start and sent in a number of hard shots. One, by Kirkwood, hit the post with Baker well beaten, and others were well saved. Brighton gave the Corinthian defence a severe gruelling for about 20 minutes, and time after time it looked as if the visitors were going to be overwhelmed. Brighton scored goals through McDonald and Kirkwood, and in attempting to save the latter's shot Howard Baker dislocated a finger, and had to retire to have it set. However, he reappeared after a few minutes, and from then on the game was much more even. Half-time came with Brighton still leading by two goals. In the second half the Corinthians improved to such purpose that for a time they did most of the attacking. Webb distinguished himself by making a number of very good saves. The Corinthian shooting generally lacked power, however, especially that of Toppin, who should have scored on two occasions. Doggart sent in one hard shot which was headed out by a Brighton defender; then Robins put in two drives in quick succession, and Creek headed into Webb's hands from a centre. Whewell, Doggart, and Creek gave many good passes to the wing men, Hegan and Robins, but Marsden and Brett were too fast and clever for the movements to become really dangerous. Brighton scored twice in this half through Carruthers. One was a very hard shot, from a dead ball, that entered the corner of the goal, and the other was headed in from a centre by McDonald. Doggart missed an open goal for the Corinthians late in the game. The last five minutes or so of the game were played in semi-darkness.

The teams were :—

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION.—Webb, goal; Marsden and Brett, backs; Moffatt, Mooney, and Dutton, half-backs; McDonald, Kirkwood, Carruthers, Smith (F.), and Wilson, forwards.

CORINTHIANS.—R. Howard Baker, goal; A. E. Knight and C. J. Ashton, backs; A. T. Barber, W. T. Whewell, and F. H. Ewer, half-backs; R. W. V. Roping, C. G. Toppin, F. N. S. Creek, A. G. Doggart, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

OXFORD BEAT THE ARMY

Oxford University, playing in their last match before meeting Cambridge, gained their first victory of the season, when they beat the Army at Wealdstone on Saturday by five goals to four.

It was a satisfactory ending to a series of misfortunes for Oxford were at last able to turn out a full side, and proved that they were a team of no mean ability.

Oxford started as if they were used to success rather than failure, for their passing was almost perfect, and their greater quickness on the ball kept them constantly on the attack. Their first goal came after 12 minutes' play, when Haslewood reached a long kick down the field, and beat Bombardier Jones before sending the ball out to Yemm on the wing. Yemm returned it slightly backwards but across the goal, for Ansell to drive it hard into the corner of the net. The little that the Army were able to do at this stage was sufficient to show that in Private Appleby, their outside-left, they had the best player on the field, and every time that he was given the ball his clever dribbling and accurate centring made him a source of danger. No score came, however, for he was poorly supported, while Ricketts, who had been somewhat uncertain of late, kept a fine goal for Oxford, and for such a tall man was very quick in getting down to the ball. Morton, the Army goalkeeper, was almost equally safe, and made one brilliant save from Jones, but it was a slip on his part which led to Oxford's second goal, for he fumbled a shot from Haslewood, and Jones was able to rush up and score. A third goal followed soon afterwards, when Bradshaw gave Haslewood a nice pass, and the inside-right beat two men before scoring with a fine cross shot. In the quarter of an hour before half-time both goals had narrow escapes, Oxford's especially so, for their backs were not quite so clean in their clearances as usual, and Ricketts once had to save at full length after Knowles had put Harden right through. The Army reduced the lead soon after half-time when they forced a corner on the right, and Harden headed in from Izzard's kick, the ball striking the post on its way. They kept up the pressure, and with the Oxford defence tiring the University were fortunate in finding their own forward line playing so well, and able to keep them in the lead. Four goals came in 10 minutes, for soon after the Army's first score Ansell broke away on the left, and passed to Benest, who dribbled close in before allowing Jones to rush his centre through the goal. Almost from the kick-off the Army again reduced the lead, for Appleby shot, and the ball rebounded to Harden, who sent it into the goal. Jones, however, kept his forwards splendidly together, and the whole line took part in a beautiful movement which brought a fifth goal, the actual scorer being Benest. Oxford went through an anxious time in the last quarter of an hour, for Appleby was now getting strong support from Harden, with Gerrard working well behind them, and it was their play which brought two further goals. Izzard ran in from the right to score the first, and Appleby himself shot the second. In the gathering darkness, and in the few minutes left the Army made great efforts to draw level, but Oxford kept them out, the last incident being a save by Ricketts when he flung himself at a shot from Izzard, and just pushed it round the corner of the post.

The teams were :—

THE ARMY.—Lance-Corporal H. Morton (2nd Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers), goal; Sergeant S. Knight (R.A.P.C.) and Bombardier O. H. Jones (R.A.), backs; Private G. Lanesster (3rd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment), Corporal C. Richards (1st Battalion, K.O.S.B.'s), and Corporal E. D. Gerrard (5th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps), half-backs; Private W. J. Izzard (2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps), Private Gibbs (R.A.O.C.), Lance-Corporal W. S. Harden (2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment), Corporal Knowles (1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment), and Private G. Appleby (2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment), forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal; W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) and G. H. Tidwell (Highgate and Queen's), backs; A. D. Garrow (Winchester and Corpus), W. H. Bradshaw (Malvern and Queen's), and J. L. T. Guise (Winchester and Trinity), half-backs; E. W. Yemm (Wyggeston and Queen's), J. N. O. Haslewood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose), G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and St. Catherine's), G. T. L. Ansell (Steyning Grammar School and Jesus), and H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus), forwards.

THE F.A. CUP

WIMBLEDON FORCE A REPLAY

Fulham and Wimbledon played a drawn match at Craven Cottage on Saturday, in the first round of the Football Association Cup, the score at the finish being one goal all.

Fulham all but won the match in the last two minutes. E. Whisker saving almost at full-length shots in quick succession from Hammond and Avey, but any other result than a draw would have seemed grossly unfair to both sides. The match was intensely interesting all through and with every player apparently enjoying the game immensely, as a game, there was a complete absence of rough or unfair tactics from the start to the finish of the match. The re-play will be played on Wednesday on the Wimbledon ground, which holds 18,000 people, and will be begun at 2 p.m. Wimbledon began their match as an unbeaten side in, and leaders of, the Isthmian League, a notable record. Fulham played as a really good side, and it was absurd to blame them for not winning because they had had by far the longest spells in their adversaries' half. Everything went more or less according to plan—except the first goal of Wimbledon, the outcome of brilliant play finished with a magnificent shot—until 10 minutes after half-time. Fulham seemed to be gradually wearing down Wimbledon at that point, as professional teams may be expected to wear down amateurs. Then Wimbledon found their second wind. A few brilliant dashes might have been expected from such a stout-hearted combination of Wimbledon, but that they should play a faster and keener game during the last half-hour was remarkable in the extreme.

Fulham forced two corners in the first few minutes, getting together more quickly than Wimbledon. A long run by Dowden, who appeared from nowhere on the left wing, followed by a perfect centre, forced Fulham to concede a corner, and this unexpected piece of football had an effect on the Fulham *moral*. After 11 minutes' play the Fulham defence gave Brien off-side, but the referee, rightly, did not. A long hard centre from Brien went right across to Okin on the left wing, and he put it back, at once, into the middle. There was a rush for the ball, but Dowden beat two of the defence by a fraction of a second and put in a tremendous shot low into the right corner of the net, falling at full length before it reached the net, a great piece of football. Fulham began to do most of the attacking and a very hard shot from Thompson went only a little wide of the right upright. Fulham forced two corners and did nearly all the attacking, but for a time they could not score. Finally, following a good centre from Avey, one of the Wimbledon defence blundered, and Price, seizing his chance cleverly, scored the equalizing goal from close in. Fulham scored again, but the goal was disallowed for off-side. A foul was given against Wimbledon just outside the penalty area, but only a corner resulted and that was cleared; and shortly afterwards it was half-time.

Ten minutes after half-time Dudley and D. R. Evans collided almost head on, and Evans was helped off the field. Dudley went on playing, but for the time being looked a trifle dazed. Thompson should have scored two minutes later, but with only the goalkeeper to beat he slipped, lost his balance, recovered himself, and shot just too high, the ball hitting the cross-bar with a crash and coming back into the centre of play, whence it was rather luckily cleared. Wimbledon played bravely for the next few minutes, and when Evans came back, after being off the field for five minutes, the whole side seemed to put new dash and determination into their game. Whisker saved a good shot from Price and a minute later came out to fist away cleverly a centre from Temple. A shot from Avey was saved at the expense of a corner, but Wimbledon had a fine chance a little later, Hopkins shooting wide when well placed following a long run and perfect pass from Dowden. A tremendously hard shot from Temple went just over the cross-bar, and at the other end Iceton came out at a great pace and with exact judgment to charge down a shot from Hopkins that looked almost certain to be a goal. The game was fast and exciting to the finish—any minute might produce the winning goal—and Fulham made their great last effort in the last two minutes, but the final whistle came, mercifully, with the match a draw.

The teams were :—

FULHAM.—Iceton, goal; Gibbon and Barrett, backs; Oliver, Dudley, and Penn, half-backs; Temple, Hammond, Thoroseon, Price, and Avey, forwards.

WIMBLEDON.—E. Whisker, goal; F. Sowter and F. T. Gregory, backs; E. J. Cheesmur, A. A. Goodchild, and F. Wade, half-backs; J. O. Brien, D. R. Evans, W. W. Dowden, R. Hopkins, and F. Okin, forwards.

DULWICH HAMLET DRAW

The match in the first round of the F.A. Cup between Dulwich Hamlet and Newport County at Dulwich on Saturday ended in a draw, each side scoring two goals.

Dulwich, without such good players as Kail and Murray, did remarkably well to draw level in the second half after their more experienced opponents had secured a lead of two goals within 10 minutes, but it is nevertheless difficult to see them winning the replay. The ground was very heavy, and Dulwich were tiring fast towards the end, while Newport, chiefly because their experience saved them from doing unnecessary work, looked as though they could have lasted another half-hour. The match looked as though it had been decided in the first 10 minutes, as during that time Newport scored their two goals, the first of which came almost straight from the kick-off. Thomas swung the ball out to Davies at outside left, and Pearce, standing by the far post, headed the centre past Solly. That was bad enough for Dulwich, but worse was to come, as, after Newport had nearly scored a further goal in precisely the same way, Pearce ended a clever forward movement by shooting hard into the corner of the net.

Up to this point Dulwich had been altogether outplayed, and their game of violent and unprofitable movement contrasted strongly with the methodical deliberation of Newport. However, Dulwich began to fight back bravely, and, with Hugo more or less holding his own with Pearce, who showed himself a dangerous forward throughout, and Smith showing that he understood the science of drawing a man before parting with the ball, the Newport backs had some hard work to do. Morrish was wide with a hook shot, but Dulwich very nearly scored after a corner. At the other end Pearce headed only inches wide, but Dulwich were quickly on the attack again. Blakemore, however, seemed to exercise an irresistible fascination for the Dulwich forwards, and their shots went straight to him. Just before half-time Morrish had the chance to cut in towards the goal, but he swung towards the corner-flag, and Newport were still two goals ahead at the interval.

The second half was only five minutes old when Dulwich obtained their first goal. Aitkin began the movement by breaking up a Newport attack, and his pass sent Levy through. Goodliffe shot from the centre, but the shot was charged down and the ball went to Morrish, who returned it into the goal-mouth for Smith to head through. Newport played spirited football in their attempt to hold their lead, and Pearce was twice unlucky after he had manoeuvred splendidly for position. A certain feeling began to creep into the game, and the culmination was reached when the referee awarded Dulwich a penalty-kick. In spite of Newport's protests, Hugo took the kick with a new ball, for the old one had apparently gone out of the ground, but even then he very nearly failed. Blakemore got down to his shot, but he could not hold it, and Hugo, rushing up, was able to kick the ball high into the net. Dulwich were most unlucky in that Smith, their best forward, was injured and had to leave the field, but they were lucky in that the persistent pressure Newport set up in the last quarter of an hour or so did not result in a goal. It was not altogether luck, however, as Solly made two beautiful saves from Gittins, and the Dulwich defenders, although in the last stages of leg-weariness, never relented in their tackling.

The teams were :—

DULWICH HAMLET.—A. Solly, goal; G. Robinson and B. Osmond, backs; A. H. Hamer, A. J. Hugo, and A. Aitkin, half-backs; L. Morrish, A. J. Excersall, W. G. Goodliffe, S. Smith, and D. Levy, forwards.

NEWPORT COUNTY.—Blakemore, goal; Fox and Hickle, backs; Richardson, Lawson, and Riley, half-backs; Brown, Gittins, Pearce, Thomas, and Davies, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

*Malvern College	5	Shrewsbury School	2
*Aldenham School	6	Westminster School	0
Old Bradfieldians	4	*Bradfield College	0
*Lancing College	3	St. Thomas's Hospital	2
*Brentwood School	2	Old Ardinians	0
Casuals A	5	*Ardingly College	2

The match between Aston Villa and Portsmouth, which had to be postponed on account of the weather on Saturday, will be played at Villa Park on Wednesday, December 3, at 2.15 p.m.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Goals		Goals
Arsenal 5 (Jack 3, Williams, Lambert)	*Chelsea 1 (Law)	
Blackburn Rovers 3 (L. Brutin 2, Puddefoot)	*Newcastle United 2 (Boyd, Lindsay)	
*Bolton Wanderers 2 (Tait, Blackmore)	Birmingham 0	
*Grimsby Town 2 (Bestall, Prior)	Leeds United 0	
*Huddersfield Town 1 (Robson)	Manchester City 1 (Brook)	
*Liverpool 6 (Hodgson 3, Smith, McPherson 2)	Sheffield United 1 (Dunne)	
*Manchester United 1 (Gallimore)	Sunderland 1 (Gurney)	
*Middlesbrough 4 (Cantwell 2, McKay, Pease)	Derby County 1 (Barclay)	
*Sheffield Wednesday 7 (Hooper 3, Seed, Ball, Rimmer, Burgess)	Blackpool 1 (Broadhurst)	
*West Ham United 2 (Osborne, own goal, Ruffell)	Leicester City 0	

The match between Aston Villa and Portsmouth at Villa Park was postponed as the ground was unfit.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Goals Pts.
Arsenal	17	12	4	1	52	26	28
Sheffield Wednesday	17	10	5	2	43	23	25
Portsmouth	17	9	5	3	41	25	23
Derby County	17	8	6	3	40	29	22
West Ham United	17	8	5	4	41	32	21
Aston Villa	17	8	4	4	44	33	20
Huddersfield Town	17	6	7	4	39	32	19
Liverpool	17	8	3	6	39	35	18
Leicester City	17	8	2	7	39	42	18
Sheffield United	17	7	3	7	30	31	17
Chelsea	17	7	3	7	27	28	17
Manchester City	17	6	4	7	28	31	16
Middlesbrough	17	6	4	7	32	39	16
Blackburn Rovers	17	6	3	8	37	36	15
Birmingham	17	4	7	6	28	28	15
Sunderland	17	4	6	7	33	41	14
Grimsby Town	17	6	1	10	30	29	13
Newcastle United	17	5	3	9	34	44	13
Bolton Wanderers	18	5	3	8	22	32	13
Blackpool	17	4	5	8	30	40	13
Leeds United	17	4	3	11	33	41	10
Manchester United	17	1	2	14	22	58	4

SECOND DIVISION

*Bradford (Rhodes 2, Scott, Davis)	4	Everton (Johnson)	1
*Burnley (Freed)	1	Charlton Athletic (Beach)	1
*Millwall (Forsyth, Cock 2, Poxton)	4	Plymouth Argyle (Roberts)	1
*Oldham Athletic (Fitton, Worrall)	2	Swansea Town (Easton)	1
*Preston North End (McClelland 2, Harrison, Barch)	4	Bradford City (Hallows, Partridge)	2
*Reading (Eaton, Bacon 3)	4	Bristol City (Mercer)	1
*Southampton (McIlwane 2, Jepson, Coates)	4	Barnsley	0
*Stoke City (Wilson 2, Chester, own goal)	3	Bury (Hope)	1
*Tottenham Hotspur (Harper 4, Cook)	5	Port Vale	0
West Bromwich Albion (Wood 2, Carter, W.G. Richardson 2, Trentham)	6	*Nottingham Forest (Dickinson)	1
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Deacon, Lowton, Bottrill, Hartell)	4	Cardiff City (Valentine)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Goals Pts.
Everton	17	12	3	2	49	21	27
West Bromwich Albion	17	10	3	4	37	21	23
Preston North End	17	10	3	4	44	28	23
Burnley	17	9	5	3	42	37	23
Tottenham Hotspur	17	10	2	5	47	22	22
Wolverhampton Wanderers	17	11	0	6	43	26	22
Port Vale	17	9	2	6	36	29	20
Bradford	17	8	3	6	46	34	19
Bury	17	7	5	5	40	32	19
Southampton	17	7	5	5	24	21	19
Stoke City	17	8	3	6	28	29	19
Oldham Athletic	17	8	2	7	27	28	18
Swansea Town	17	5	5	7	24	32	15
Bristol City	17	6	2	9	21	38	14
Nottingham Forest	17	5	3	9	25	39	13
Charlton Athletic	17	5	3	9	25	39	13
Millwall	17	6	0	11	32	41	12
Bradford City	17	5	2	10	21	36	12
Barnsley	16	4	4	8	15	29	12
Cardiff	18	4	3	11	25	37	11
Plymouth Argyle	17	3	3	11	21	36	9
Reading	17	4	1	12	20	48	9

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

*Aberdeen (Murray 2, McLean, Yorston)	4	Morton	0
*Airdrieonians (Shortreed, Piper)	2	Cowdenbeath (Anderson)	1
*East Fife (McGachie 3, Herbert)	4	Falkirk (Dyet 3, Gall)	4
*Hamilton Academicals (F. Wilson)	1	Hibernians	0
*Heart of Midlothian (Battles 3)	3	St. Mirren (McCrae)	1
*Kilmarnock (Maxwell, Aitken)	2	Queen's Park (McLelland)	0
*Leith Athletic (Carruthers, Johnson)	2	Partick Thistle (Elliott)	1
Motherwell (McFadyen, Dowell, Ferrier)	3	*Ayr United (Yorke, McGillivray)	2
*Rangers (Marshall, McGowan, McPhail 2, Fleming)	5	Clyde (Smith)	1

The match between Celtic and Dundee was postponed on account of fog.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Goals Pts.
Rangers	16	11	3	2	42	15	25
Celtic	15	10	4	1	47	19	24
Partick Thistle	16	11	1	4	42	20	23
Motherwell	16	9	5	2	42	15	23
Heart of Midlothian	17	10	2	5	41	27	22
Cowdenbeath	17	10	2	5	30	21	22
Hamilton Academicals	18	9	3	6	29	19	21
Dundee	16	10	1	5	35	28	21
Airdrieonians	17	8	2	7	27	35	18
Aberdeen	18	8	1	9	34	30	17
Morton	16	8	1	7	34	30	17
Kilmarnock	17	7	1	9	28	29	15
St. Mirren	16	6	3	7	23	24	15
Falkirk	17	6	2	9	35	43	14
Clyde	17	5	3	9	28	35	13
Queen's Park	16	4	3	9	26	35	11
Leith Athletic	17	3	5	9	20	36	11
Hibernians	17	4	2	11	23	43	10
Ayr United	16	1	4	11	21	47	6
East Fife	17	1	2	14	22	61	4

*** The asterisk denotes the club on whose ground the match was played, and the names in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

F.A. CUP.—FIRST ROUND

*Accrington Stanley (Agar 2, Abel)	3	Lancaster Town (Pilkington)	1
*Aldershot Town (Thom 3, Williams)	4	Peterborough and Fletton United (Hoyland)	1
*Bristol Rovers (Attwood 3, Dix)	4	Merthyr Town (Williams)	1
Notts County (Fenner, Taylor)	2	*Chesterfield (Pyneger)	1
*Crewe Alexandra (French)	1	Jarrow	0
*Crystal Palace (Clark, Simpson 3, Greener, Butler)	6	Taunton Town	0
*Carlisle United (Maskill, McConnell 2)	3	New Brighton (Pither)	1
*Dulwich Hamlet (Smith, Hugo)	2	Newport County (Pearce 2)	2
*Fulham (Price)	1	Wimbledon (Dowden)	1
*Folkestone (Brookes 2, Vinall, Middleston, Weale)	5	Sittingbourne (Handley 2, Dickie)	3
*Gillingham (Lousby 3, Cheesmur, Death 2, Beacham)	7	Guildford City (Coundon, William)	2
*Gainsborough Trinity (Hancock)	1	Scunthorpe United	0
*Halifax Town (Cooper, Pape)	2	Mansfield Town (Devlin, Chambers)	2
Stockport County (F. Newton, Lincoln, Webster)	3	*Hartlepools United (Dickinson, Waller)	2
Brentford (W. Lane 3, J. Lane 3)	6	*Ilford (Petjoe)	1
*Luton Town (Rennie, Bryce)	2	Clapton Orient (Tricker, McGinnigle, own goal)	2
*Lincoln City (Dinsdale 4, Cartwright, Lax 2, Kitching)	8	Barrow (Millar 2, Moon)	3
Coventry City (Lake, Bowden)	2	*Northampton Town (Bowen)	1
*Norwich City (Peed 2)	2	Swindon Town	0
*Nelson (Raisbeck 3, Hawes)	4	Workington	0
Exeter City (Maitland own goal, Houghton, Purcell)	2	*Northfleet United	0
*Newark Town (Speed 2)	2	Rotherham United (Murden)	1
*Queen's Park Rangers (Burns 2, Goddard 2, Rounce)	5	Thames	0
*Rochdale (Cowan)	1	Doncaster Rovers (Bott, Smith)	2
Torquay United (Trotter)	1	*Southend United	0
*Southport (McConnell 2, Waterston, Hills)	4	Darlington (Halliday, Vine)	2
*Scarborough (Rand 2, Hill, Talfreman 2, Snaill)	6	Rhyl Athletic	0
*Tranmere Rovers (Dixon 2, Urmson, Lewis)	4	Gateshead (McNaughton 2, Barkas 2)	4
*Tunbridge Wells Rangers (Thirlaway, Richards, Mackie)	3	Kingstonian	0
*Wrexham (Taylor, Mustard)	2	Wigan Borough	0
*Walsall (Eyres)	1	Bournemouth and Boscombe	0
Watford (Woolliscroft, James 3, Lindsay)	5	*Walthamstow Avenue (Lewis)	1
*Wellington Town	0	Wombwell	0
*York City (Evans, Laycock, J. Kelly)	3	Gresley Rovers (Warren)	1

REPLAYED MATCHES

WEDNESDAY

Gateshead v. Tranmere Rovers at Gateshead.
Mansfield Town v. Halifax Town, at Mansfield.
Wimbledon v. Fulham, at Wimbledon.

THURSDAY

Clapton Orient v. Luton Town, at Highbury.
Newport County v. Dulwich Hamlet, at Newport.
Wombwell v. Wellington, at Wombwell.

AMATEUR RESULTS

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

QUALIFYING COMPETITION—FOURTH ROUND

	Goals		Goals
*Hitchin Town	3	Tufnell Park (Replayed tie)	0

LONDON SENIOR CUP

*Lyons Club	2	Tilbury Athletic	0
*Mitcham Wanderers	10	Standard Telephones (Erdon)	0

(Replayed tie)

SURREY SENIOR CUP

*Whyteleafe Albion	10	Wallington	1
West Norwood	2	*Walton-on-Thames	0
*Beddington Corner	4	Godalming	2
*Camberley and York Town	3	Epsom Town (Abandoned during extra time)	3

MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP

*Southall	2	Hounslow	1
*Hampstead	3	Enfield	1
*Uxbridge Town	4	Staines Town	3

EAST SURREY HOSPITAL CUP

Westminster Bank	5	*Redgate Priory	4

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*Clapton	5	Wycombe Wanderers	1
Woking	2	*Casuals	1
*St. Albans City	9	Leytonstone	2
*Oxford City	2	Nunhead

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

ROWING

OXFORD TRIAL EIGHTS

The Oxford Trial Eights race was rowed at Henley on Saturday, when "A" crew, stroked by M. M. Milne Watson, beat "B" crew, stroked by C. de C. Mellor, by two and a quarter lengths.

The mischance of illness which resulted in Poole's being left out of "B" crew on Friday for the first time, would have been sufficiently annoying if it had only meant his not being able to row on Saturday, for he was probably the man above all others as to whose form there was the greatest curiosity among the large number of old Blues assembled to watch.

As it was his absence so disheartened "B" crew that an unusually poor race resulted and "A" crew was not sufficiently extended for its members' stamina to be tested fully. Some interest was, however, added to the race as a result of Poole's absence, since Clive, the Secretary, most sportingly took his place, although he was not in training, and he gave a remarkable performance. Last year, in spite of his reputation for hard work in the University crew, he was a Freshman and, but for the presence of an experienced oarsman like Edwards behind him, it is questionable whether he would have maintained that steadiness which is essential to a successful No. 6. Since then he has not had the fortune to row in particularly good crews, and some doubt had arisen whether he really was a good enough heavy-weight by himself to build a crew round. Any such doubt was soon dispelled on Saturday. It was not so much the spirit he displayed in the race—and it must be admitted that he tried a bit too hard to do himself justice to accomplish the impossible task of carrying his crew to victory on his shoulders—as the improvement in his form during the last year that was most striking. While he has lost none of his hunger for work he combines leg and body-work in a way that few heavy-weights do nowadays, and it was clear from the word "go" that he was the one outstanding man in the race.

The course was virtually the old Olympic course, from half-way between Greenlands and the island up the Bucks side of the island to the top end of the Boathouses, and the President, seeing that "B" crew were not really a match for "A" crew, invented an ingenious handicap worth probably two lengths to "B" crew against the strong stream and Bushes wind on the day. He placed a punt in midstream, half-way between the island and Remenham Gate, with instructions that "A" crew had to go round it and take the force of wind and stream instead of following "B" crew under the shelter of the Bucks bank and bushes. But for this the race would unquestionably have been virtually over a long time earlier than it was.

Mellor started off at 10-19-35½ to the 9-17½-33½ of Milne-Watson and seemed for a stroke or two to get a better start. "A" crew, however, gradually showed ahead, and at the end of a minute's rowing they reached the old Regatta finish half a length in front. Up the island they gained another quarter of a length, but Mellor spurted at the top and reduced it to half a length. Meanwhile, Milne-Watson, whose crew was now in open water, and very bad water, steadied his men at 26, some four strokes a minute slower than Mellor. As a result "A" crew started once more to go away, and at Remenham Barrier they were three-quarters of a length in front and nearly a length at Fawley, which they reached in 5min. 50sec. There Mellor made another good spurt, most ably backed up by Clive, at No. 5, and got back a quarter of a length again.

The rest of his crew, however, were getting very short and not covering their blades, and this caused him to tire also. Once more Milne-Watson, whom he had kept admirably steady, drew away inexorably. At the mile post, rowing 28 to their opponents' 32, they were clear, and from the bottom of Phyllis Court wall to the finish they quickened slightly to 30 and went away rapidly to win well within themselves by 4sec., or approximately two and a quarter lengths. Their time for the course was 10min. 2sec.

In the winning crew Watson did well at stroke and kept his head, but there was no opportunity afforded of seeing whether he would do equally well in a tight race. Erskine-Crum was a success. His style is good that he gives a false impression that he is not doing as much work as he actually is. Dutton, the big man at No. 6, rowed well until Remenham, but from there onwards he got noticeably slower with his work. The best man in the crew was clearly Platts-Mills at No. 5. He was swinging long and easily for a big man and covering his blade right through the stroke. He showed no sign of slowness on Saturday, as he had been expected to do, and he will prove a strong claimant for the position of No. 5, which had almost been looked upon as the prerogative of Poole.

Where Oxford is to find a stroke side man for No. 4, however, if Johnstone is unable to row, it is hard to see. Certainly there seemed to be no eligible man in these two crews, and it is more unfortunate as they have the nucleus of a promising crew with every other place virtually filled. Garstang at No. 3 in the winning crew rowed best of the eight bow pairs in either crew, and Chadwyck Healey also worked hard and kept his form.

In the losing crew, apart from Clive, nobody stood out. Mellor, the stroke, did the best he could, but was not sufficiently backed up, and in the last two minutes it was clear that so light a man as he could not keep all his life and length going over the course. Smith, the younger brother of Ian Smith, the Rugby footballer, tried hard, but was too unsteady over the stretcher and his blade was not covered deep enough to lighten stroke's burden. None the less he might make a better No. 2 than he is as No. 6.

It has been decided that the crew next term will be coached by Dr. P. C. Mallam, Mr. A. V. Campbell-Douglas, and Mr. A. S. Garton in that order.

The crews and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—J. M. Freeman (Eton and University) (bow), 11st. 4lb.; C. A. Chadwyck Healey (Eton and Trinity), 11st. 8lb.; W. Garstang (Oundle and Trinity), 11st. 6lb.; M. G. Powell (Cheltenham and Trinity), 12st. 4lb.; J. F. Platts-Mills (Victoria University, N.Z., and Balliol), 13st. 4lb.; R. H. Dutton (Adelaide and University), 14st. 8lb.; W. D. C. Erskine-Crum (Eton and Christ Church), 12st. 2lb.; M. M. Milne-Watson (Eton and Balliol) (stroke), 11st. 5lb.; J. E. Prichard (Clifton and Exeter) (cox), 8st.

"B" CREW.—A. M. Emmet (Sherborne and University) (bow), 12st.; R. W. G. Holdsworth (Shrewsbury and Emmanuel), 11st. 6lb.; E. M. Aitken (Bedford and Exeter), 12st. 5lb.; P. A. Tinne (Eton and University), 12st. 10lb.; I. Clive (Eton and Christ Church), 12st. 3lb.; F. M. L. Smith (Winchester and Brasenose), 12st. 6lb.; P. A. L. Ellison (Westminster and New College), 11st. 6lb.; C. de C. Mellor (Cheltenham and Pembroke) (stroke), 10st. 6lb.; J. L. Lutwyche (Radley and Magdalen) (cox), 8st. 8lb.

CAMBRIDGE

A GOOD RACE AT ELY

A strong upstream following wind was blowing at Ely when the Cambridge Trial Eights were rowed on Saturday, with the result that the crews had to contend with exceptionally bad water. Paddling down to the start against the wind "A" crew showed up to much greater advantage than "B" crew, and it was not a matter of surprise when the President decided to start "A" crew three lengths behind, particularly as the more experienced crew might well be expected to be more firmly on their feet with a following wind.

Both crews rowed approximately 37 in the first minute, and although neither of them were particularly long in the water, the superior life of "A" crew soon began to make itself felt, and the long gap between them was diminished. At the River Lark not much more than a length of daylight separated the crews, and Wylie, rowing nearly 33, continued to overhaul Luxton's crew until Day's Farm, where he was very nearly overlapping. Luxton, however, never hustled his men, and, though he did not show much life in his beginning, he had the corresponding virtue of not letting the wind get the better of his crew and make them tumble over the stretcher. As a result of this "B" crew were far the less tired at Day's Farm, and it was plain that "A" crew had shot their bolt. Rowing a slightly faster stroke than "B" crew, they made no further headway, and when about a minute from Adelaide Bridge Luxton finally spurted, and working the stroke up to 36 got back half a length to win by one and a half length in 13min. 56sec. Wylie also made a gallant effort, but his tired crew tended to "bucket" and could not increase their pace as did Luxton's crew.

The time was fast considering that the stream was so strong. While the defeat of "A" crew was not entirely unexpected, it must be remembered that there is nothing so disheartening for a crew as to know that they must catch up their rivals. "A" crew never overlapped sufficiently for their bow even to see their rudder, and in such circumstances they did not do themselves justice. Furthermore, if the race had been rowed against a strong wind instead of with it, it is more than probable that Wylie's beginning would have shown to more advantage and Luxton's steadiness forward to less advantage.

In the winning crew Luxton certainly showed himself to be possessed of stroking judgment in the highest degree, but he is, even so, a little deficient in life. Prideaux evidently was not yet accustomed to his position at No. 7, but Moore, the Shrewsbury freshman, at No. 5, put up a very good display, and, by his long, steady swing in the middle of the boat, made stroke's task of controlling his crew appreciably easier. However, probably R. H. H. Symonds, at No. 3, was the best man in the crew. He rowed exceptionally hard and really rose to the occasion.

In "A" crew Wylie can scarcely be blamed for not winning. He made a most spirited effort, but it is hard to keep a crew steady when there is a length to gain and barely a mile to do it in. Rickett at No. 7 rowed best among the Blues, and kept well in time with Wylie, who is not the easiest of strokes to follow, but the best men in the crew were at Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Gray rowed exceedingly hard and very cleanly all over the course, and on the day proved the outstanding success of either crew. Sergel rowed hard and, until the last two minutes, without rushing much, and the younger Symonds also showed himself capable of plenty of hard work at No. 2.

As usual, a large number of crews rowed down from Cambridge, and among the old Blues on the bank with the President were the three coaches, P. Haig-Thomas, J. A. Macnabb, and R. W. M. Arbuthnot.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—D. Haig Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow), 11st. 10lb.; F. M. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret), 11st. 10lb.; C. J. S. Sergel (Monkton Combe and Clare), 12st. 4lb.; G. Gray (Boston and Queens'), 13st. 2lb.; D. St. J. Gogarty (Downside and Pembroke), 12st. 8lb.; P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus), 13st. 11lb.; H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity), 12st. 8lb.; R. B. F. Wylie (Shrewsbury and Clare) (stroke), 12st. 7lb.; J. M. Ranking (Cheltenham and Pembroke) (cox), 6st. 13lb.

"B" CREW.—A. W. Anstey (Clifton and Jesus) (bow), 11st. 4lb.; F. S. R. Foster (Private and Selwyn), 12st.; R. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret), 12st.; R. F. Ohlsson (St. Andrew's, South Africa, and Jesus), 13st.; J. I. Moore (Shrewsbury and Lady Margaret), 12st. 11lb.; T. M. Russe1 (Shrewsbury and Clare), 12st. 11lb.; W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity), 12st. 6lb.; L. Luxton (Mc.bourne, Australia, and Pembroke) (stroke), 12st. 5lb.; C. W. Eberstein (Wellington and Jesus) (cox), 8st. 11lb.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

THE ARMY BEAT OXFORD

Most of the Army runners who beat Cambridge University at Colchester in the previous week, opposed Oxford University at Bordon on Saturday, and again the Army won with 51 points against 82. Sergeant R. R. Sutherland (3rd Carabiniers) who gained individual honours at Colchester, was also the first man home at Bordon, where he covered seven miles of heavy country in 41min. 7 4-5sec. to finish ahead of two team-mates in Lance-Corporal J. M. Sheppard and Lance-Corporal L. Andrews. C. T. Mabey and N. B. Smellie, of Oxford, ran in together in fourth place, but the Army's scoring eight was complete when 12 runners had finished.

The leaders were:—

Sergt. R. R. Sutherland (3rd Carabiniers), 1; L.-Cpl. J. M. Sheppard (2nd Beds and Herts Regt.), 2; L.-Cpl. Andrews (2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps), 3; C. T. Mabey (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford), and N. B. Smellie (New College, Oxford), equal 4; Trooper A. A. Harris (11th Hussars), 6; G. P. Hounihall (Brasenose, Oxford), 7; Pte. L. Belton (2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt.), 8; L.-Sergt. A. Wakefield (Somerset L.I.), 9; Pte. W. Elvin (2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps), 10; H. G. Proctor (Keble, Oxford), 11; Trooper Morris (11th Hussars), 12.

CAMBRIDGE WIN

The course at Cambridge was in a very heavy state after the recent heavy rains when the University had their final trial before meeting Oxford. Each side counted seven men home, and the University gained the narrowest of wins by 52 points to 53. Goode and Benson ran well and finished level some distance ahead of the rest of the field. The result was in doubt until Kensit, of Cambridge, beat Worboys, of Holt's, by a second to secure the winning margin for the University.

The finishing times and positions were:—

R. C. J. Goode (St. John's), 45min. 24sec., 1 and C. W. Benson (Magdalene), 45min. 24sec., 1 equal; 3, A. Tomlin (Highgate Harriers), 46min. 9sec., 3 and S. Ferris (R.A.F.), 46min. 9sec., 3 equal; 5, O. J. Rooke (Sidney Sussex), 46min. 37sec.; 6, W. H. Gross (Ilford A.C.), 46min. 39sec., 6; 7, A. W. Penny (Belgrave Harriers), 46min. 34sec., 7; 8, W. Denison (Sidney Sussex), 46min. 33sec., 8; W. S. Brichford (Woodford Green), 46min. 57sec., 9; R. H. Busby (Holt's), 46min. 59sec., 10; J. G. Giddins (Jesus), 47min. 1sec., 11; E. I. Akeroyd (Emmanuel), 47min. 9sec., 12; W. H. Kensit (Fitzwilliam House), 47min. 55sec., 13; S. H. Warboys (Belgrave Harriers), 47min. 58sec., 14.

RESULTS OF CLUB RACES

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HARE AND HOUNDS beat Mr. E. J. Holt's SOUTHERN TEAM, over 7½ miles, Cambridge, with 52 points against 53. First four: R. C. J. Goode (Cambridge) and C. W. Benson (Cambridge), 45min. 24sec., equal, 1; S. A. Tomlin (Holt's Invincibles) and S. Ferris (Holt's team), 46min. 9sec., equal, 3.

THE ARMY beat OXFORD UNIVERSITY HARE AND HOUNDS, over seven miles, at Bordon (Hants), with 51 points against 82. First three.—Sergeant R. R. Sutherland (Army), 41min. 7 4-5sec., 1; Lance-Corporal J. M. Sheppard (Army), 2; Lance-Corporal Andrews (Army), 3.

UNITED HOSPITALS HARE AND HOUNDS beat OXFORD UNIVERSITY HARE AND HOUNDS "A," over 7½ miles, at Oxford, with 26 points against 29. First three.—H. B. C. Sandiford (United Hospitals) and T. R. Strong (United Hospitals), 46min. 12sec., equal, 1; C. C. Green (Oxford), 47min. 14sec., 3.

RANELAGH HARRIERS beat THAMES HARE AND HOUNDS, over 6½ miles, at Roehampton, with 61 points against 110. First four.—A. C. Stansbury (Ranelagh) and L. W. Mellish (Ranelagh), 39min. 33sec., equal, 1; J. F. Roberts (Thames) and H. G. Smith-Spark, (Thames), 39min. 3sec., equal, 3.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS.—Team match over five miles, at Coulsdon.—SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS, 23 points; BARCLAYS BANK S.C., 32 points. 2. First six.—S. B. Hadley (Barclays), 38min. 21sec., 1; W. E. Biddle (S.L.H.), 38min. 22sec., 2; A. S. Evans (S.L.H.), 38min. 25sec., 3; H. W. Edward (Barclays), 39min. 14sec., 4; A. W. Tebbutt (S.L.H.), 39min. 17sec., 5; G. S. Sharwood (S.L.H.), 40min. 37sec., 6.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK SPORTS CLUB.—Five miles championship, at Coulsdon.—R. W. S. Hadland, 37min. 25sec., 1; C. A. Fox, 37min. 29sec., 2.

NEW BARNET ATHLETIC CLUB.—Four miles' road handicap, at New Barnet.—J. Clarke (start, 1min. 55sec.), handicap time, 20min. 38sec., 1; C. Shilling (1min. 30sec.), 20min. 48sec., 2; G. Burton (2min. 55sec.), 20min. 58sec., 3; W. J. Randall (2min. 15sec.), 21min. 18sec., 4; H. E. Thomas (20sec.), 21min. 17sec., 5; G. Dowson (30sec.), 21min. 46sec., 6.

NORTH LONDON HARRIERS.—Six miles handicap, at Edmonton.—O. Johnson, 37min. 45sec., 1; C. Hedges, 38min. 6sec., 2; G. Mangan, 39min. 15sec., 3; E. Cox, 40min. 35sec., 4; G. Cooper, 40min. 55sec., 5; H. Herrington, 41min. 25sec., 6.

KENT ATHLETIC CLUB.—Five miles scratch race, at Bromley.—J. D. Reeves, 30min. 43sec., 1; J. N. Bedford, 31min. 44sec., 2; G. T. Brookes, 31min. 55sec., 3; R. T. White, 32min. 37sec., 4; R. G. Goddard, 33min. 25sec., 5; R. Youmans, 33min. 25sec., 6. Handicap.—Bedford (1min. 30sec.), 30min. 14sec., 1; Reeves (25sec.), 30min. 18sec., 2; S. L. Bell (4min. 30sec.), 30min. 53sec., 3.

ASHCOMBE ATHLETIC CLUB.—Five miles "Dewar Shield" race, at East Sheen.—L. J. Cohen, 30min. 2sec., 1; G. S. Cooke, 30min. 52 2-5sec., 2; F. L. Longford, 32min. 15sec., 3. Handicap winner: J. Ashbey (6min. 50sec.), 27min. 8sec. Junior Championship winner.—Longford.

ORION HARRIERS, 7½ miles "all-to-score" match at Chingford.—ORION HARRIERS, 3,231 points, 1; BLACKHEATH HARRIERS, 3,410 points, 2. First six.—G. E. Ross (Orion), 45min. 39sec., 1; R. Cross (Blackheath), 46min. 3sec., 2; R. C. Norton (Orion), 46min. 17sec., 3; R. G. Ries (Orion), 46min. 22sec., 4; A. G. Allen (Blackheath), 46min. 39sec., 5; D. F. Elgie (Orion), 46min. 49sec., 6.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS.—Five miles match at Coulsdon.—ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES, 136 points, 1; SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS, 167 points, 2. First six.—T. Grant (R.N. and R.M.), 35min. 21sec., 1; W. E. Waters (S.L.H.), 35min. 22sec., 2; F. T. Humphreys (R.N. and R.M.), 35min. 26sec., 3; C. E. Pool (S.L.H.), 35min. 29sec., 4; A. E. Burdon (R.N. and R.M.), 35min. 36sec., 5; J. J. Kiley (R.N. and R.M.), 36min. 18sec., 6.

READING ATHLETIC CLUB, 5½ miles match at Reading.—ALDERSHOT COMMAND C.C.R.C., 68 points, 1; READING A.C., 120 points, 2. First six.—J. Brind (Reading) and A. Stevens (Reading), 35min. 46sec., 1; Corporal Harking (Aldershot), 35min. 48sec., 3; Corporal Wilson (Aldershot), 35min. 53sec., 4; Sergeant-Major Somerville (Aldershot), 35min. 55sec., 5; Driver Hentshall (Aldershot), 35min. 58sec., 6.

WESTMINSTER BANK SPORTS CLUB, 5½ miles match at Epsom.—WESTMINSTER BANK, 91 points, 1; SOUTHGATE AND WOOD GREEN A.A., 123 points, 2. First six.—E. W. Nicholls (8, and W.G.), 33min. 5sec., 1; H. P. Foster (Bank), 33min. 7sec., 2; J. O. Gate (Bank), 33min. 13sec., 3; J. A. Kemp (Bank), 33min. 17sec., 4; E. R. Todd (8. and W.G.), 33min. 18sec., 5; S. A. Fielding (8. and W.G.), 33min. 27sec., 6.

SURREY ATHLETIC CLUB.—Five miles match at East Molesey.—SURREY A.C., 73 points, 1; 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (ARMY), 151 points, 2. First six.—G. C. Constable (Surrey), 30min. 23sec., 1; R. Call (Surrey), 30min. 41sec., 2; Sergeant Woodland (R.T.C.), 30min. 48sec., equal, 1; J. F. Sullivan (Surrey), 31min. 02sec., 4; L. C. Lucas (Surrey), 31min. 04sec., 5; C. E. Green (Surrey), 31min. 11sec., 6.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS beat CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, over five miles at Godalming, with 23 points against 34. First six.—M. I. Douse (S.L.H.), 33min. 20sec., 1; F. C. L. Matthews (Charterhouse), 33min. 25sec., 2; C. B. E. Morgan (S.L.H.), 33min. 35sec., 3; G. H. Tansley (S.L.H.), 4; A. L. E. Stead (Charterhouse), 5; W. G. P. Birtwistle (Charterhouse), 6.

SOUTHEND AND COUNTY HARRIERS.—Seven miles handicap at Shenfield.—H. Smith (1min. 35sec.), 39min. 6sec., 1; R. L. Deadman (2min. 15sec.), 39min. 41sec., 2; H. J. Oldham (45sec.), 39min. 49sec., 3; C. W. Willett (2min. 40sec.), 40min. 11sec., 4; E. H. Adcock (1min.), 40min. 30sec., 5; W. Headley (2min. 40sec.), 40min. 40sec., 6.

Dublin beat Glasgow by 36 points to 42 in a cross-country match, over a 7½-mile course, at Glasgow on Saturday.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28.—The fight here this evening between Harry Crossley, of Mexborough, the British light-heavy-weight champion, and Thyge Petersen, Denmark, resulted in a draw.—*Reuter.*

UNIVERSITY RELAY RACES

CAMBRIDGE VICTORY

TWO NEW RECORDS

Cambridge won the University Relays at Fenner's on Saturday by five events to two. They won through their habit, very disconcerting to their Oxford rivals, of rising to the occasion and turning certain events into easy victories and doubtful events into certainties.

The only consolation that Oxford were able to take back was that they won twice as many events as last year. At this rate they will be victors by the odd event in 1931, but caution silences even that prophecy. For while H. S. Townend, J. F. Cornes, and E. W. Goodwillie acquitted themselves like heroes, as had been expected, it does not appear that anyone is qualified to step into the shoes in which they strode so magnificently on Saturday. Yet who knows? Two years ago Cornes was but an indifferent cross-country runner. Cambridge, in turn, will feel the loss of R. M. N. Tisdall sadly. On Saturday he dominated the meeting. Three events which had been neck-and-neck races were turned into easy Cambridge victories as soon as he took the baton. His greatness must not, however, be allowed to obscure that of another Cambridge runner, T. B. L. Bryan, who by sticking to Cornes in the excellent time of 4min. 24sec. for the first stage of the Four Miles made certain that his side should win and beat the record by nearly 10sec.

Oxford's hopes were rudely dashed by the first event, the 400 Yards. They were expected to win, and might easily have won if their changes over had been a little more precise. As it was, Goodwillie started on the last stage four or five yards behind A. Munro—it is impossible in the *échelon* arrangement to tell where the gap was opened. He ran gallantly and finished less than two yards behind. The time of the Cambridge team was 39sec. In practice they had not done better than 41sec. That points the moral of the whole match.

That spelled a Cambridge victory, but Oxford were not daunted as the Light Blue flag ran up the staff, for Cambridge had decided to make a present to them of the next race, the Two Miles. If M. H. C. Gutteridge had been running over the last stage it would have been a close race, but through the illness of J. N. Mason, Cambridge decided to keep Gutteridge for the Quarters and make certain of that event. An excellent race was seen for a mile and a half. H. S. Townend allowed C. J. Tucker to lead for most of the distance, and then in the Straight he "shot" his man—a picturesque athletic metaphor which means nothing more terrible than that from being behind he suddenly appeared five yards in front. The five yards had been trebled when Townend finished his half mile in a little over two minutes. S. M. B. Wansey, a powerfully-built runner, kept this lead from R. C. M. Owbridge almost without variation. C. Whitehead then became too anxious, and made up the gap within 150 yards, exhausted himself, and allowed C. F. Jeffrey to give Cornes a lead of 20 yards. Cornes showed his paces by returning 57sec. for the first quarter, and then finished as he pleased to win by 50 yards from G. W. Alderman.

The 480 Yards Hurdles was exciting enough until Tisdall came into the picture. When Cambridge had settled the order in which they should run by the unoriginal idea of sticking to the programme, W. W. Kalaugher, H. C. Koch, and P. T. Miller had their private battles against E. Cawston, J. O. Fielding, and J. St. L. Thornton, but there was really nothing in it. So R. A. Hewins was allowed a level race with Tisdall, and for half the distance he acquitted himself creditably. But with three flights to go Tisdall shot away. There are two critical tests of a high hurdler—the straightness of his leg and the nearness of his landing to the hurdle—and Tisdall would have satisfied the most fastidious observer.

The Half Mile gave Oxford a chance which they were not slow to take, and their time was only three-fifths of a second outside the record for the series. Oxford had the inside position, and W. L. Lang, J. V. Oosthuizen, and W. H. Vestey gained a slight advantage on J. D. Wade, E. G. Legon, and A. Munro. So Goodwillie started with the best encouragement he could have and won by 2½ yards.

The score stood two all, with Oxford favourites for the Two Miles. Cambridge certain of the Low Hurdles, and every prospect that an exciting meeting would be decided by the Mile. But it was not to be, and the honour of upsetting calculations lay with Bryan. Cornes went off first for Oxford, presumably with the intention of opening up a gap. Bryan was trusted with the task of preventing this, and his first step in the process of doing so was to take the lead after one lap. When there was a quarter of a mile to go Cornes tried to regain the lead, but Bryan shook him off. Cornes got past in the straight, but could not leave Bryan behind, and they finished together in the remarkable time of 4min. 24sec. Cornes had not got the expected lead, and while J. E. Robins and B. H. Page, who did their respective miles in 4min. 29sec. and 4min. 32sec., were leaving C. D'O. Gowan and J. J. Bond far behind, the Oxford President decided not to run himself, but to turn out instead in the Mile. Follows took his place, and in response to a request from the loud-speaker F. T. Horan hurried up, and won by 250 yards in 17min. 54 4-5sec., an easy new record for these matches.

That Cambridge would win the Low Hurdles was as certain as anything could be. But A. H. W. P. Norton, J. G. Barnes, and R. A. Hewins held their own against J. O. Fielding, E. Cawston and R. K. Brown. Tisdall at first showed how easily hurdling can be, and gained many yards on Koch. He then eased up and seemed to take an incredible number of steps between the hurdles, but yet beat the previous record by four-fifths of a second.

Cambridge had won the match, but the Mile had an interest of its own. A. J. Gale took the lead for Cambridge at half-way, but Townend, running second at an almost incredible starting pace, made up this deficit and gained five yards. His time was under 50sec. Gutteridge won back these five yards and Tisdall started level with F. W. Fynn, but was soon ahead and broke the tape for the last time that it will be broken at Fenner's this term.

RESULTS

400 YARDS RELAY (four at 100 yards).—CAMBRIDGE (J. D. Wade (Lancing and Christ's), J. Murray (Malvern and Emmanuel), E. G. Legon (St. Olave's and Emmanuel), and A. Munro (St. Andrews, S.A., and Pembroke)) beat OXFORD (H. B. St. Leger Carter (Charterhouse and Lincoln), F. L. Hovde (Univ. of Minnesota and Brasenose), W. H. Vestey (Radley and Christ Church), and E. W. Goodwillie (Cornell and Christ Church).
Won by 40 yards. Time, 39sec.

TWO MILES RELAY (four at 880 yards).—OXFORD (H. S. Townend (St. Edmund's and Brasenose), S. M. B. Wansey (The King's School, Sydney, and New College), C. F. Jeffrey (Elizabeth College and Jesus), and J. F. Cornes (Clifton and Corpus)) beat CAMBRIDGE (C. J. Tucker (Highgate and St. Catharine's), G. W. Alderman (Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall), C. Whitehead (Bolton and Fitzwilliam House), and R. C. F. Owbridge (Marlborough and St. John's)).
Won easily by 50 yards. Time, 8min. 5 2-5sec.

480 YARDS HURDLES RELAY (four at 120 yards).—CAMBRIDGE (E. Cawston (Lancing and Pembroke), J. O. Fielding (Norwich and Queens'), J. St. L. Thornton (Charterhouse and Pembroke), and R. M. N. Tisdall (Shrewsbury and Caius)) beat OXFORD (W. G. Kalaugher (University of New Zealand and Balliol), H. C. Koch (Grahamstown, S.A., and New College), P. T. Miller (Radley and Oriel), and R. A. Hewins (Winchester and Christ Church)).
Won by 12 yards. Time, 1min. 3 3-5sec.

HALF-MILE RELAY (four at 220 yards).—OXFORD (W. L. Lang (Clifton and Christ Church), J. Oosthuizen (St. Andrews, S.A., and University), W. H. Vestey, and E. W. Goodwillie) beat CAMBRIDGE (J. D. Wade, E. G. Legon, A. Munro, and C. K. Thacker (Denstone and King's)).
Won by 3 yards. Time, 1min. 29 3-5sec.

FOUR MILES RELAY (four at one mile).—CAMBRIDGE (C. B. L. Bryan (Monkton Combe and Christ's), J. E. Robins (Lancing and Christ's), B. H. Page (Canford and Peterhouse), and F. T. Horan (Sherborne and Trinity Hall)) beat OXFORD (J. F. Cornes, C. D. O'Gowan (Rugby and Hertford), J. J. Bond (Grahamstown, S.A., and Queen's), and J. Follows (Univ. of Minnesota and St. Catherine's)).
Won by 280 yards. Time, 17min. 54 4-5sec. (Inter-Varsity record).

HALF-MILE LOW HURDLES RELAY (four at 220 yards).—CAMBRIDGE (J. O. Fielding, E. Cawston, R. K. Brown (Kingswood and Trinity Hall), and R. M. N. Tisdall) beat OXFORD (A. W. H. P. Norton

(Continued at foot of next column)

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S BRILLIANT FORM

The match in the international tournament between Newman and McConachy reached the half-way stage at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square on Saturday, when Newman was leading by 9,920 and had placed himself in a winning position. The remarkable form which Newman has shown in this match has provided one of the most interesting features of the season.

In the course of the six days' play Newman made five four-figure breaks, and in the evening on Saturday he made his ninth run of 1,000 of the season. Although Newman has been one of the greatest exponents of the game for a long time he has never before equalled this form. Newman is the only player so far who has had the satisfaction of beating Lindrum on the handicap in the present tournament. On the form he is showing at the present time he will not have the slightest difficulty in winning his game with McConachy, while, if he is able to maintain it, he should possess a very good chance of beating Davis in their return match, which will be begun next week. The result of the tournament is open still, and, although the probabilities are that Lindrum will win, the exceptional play of Newman has given additional interest to the final matches.

When the game was continued at Thurston's Hall on Saturday Newman was leading by 9,011, but McConachy played very well in the afternoon to score 814 for an average of 102, while Newman made 789 for an average of 98. McConachy was in play with a break of 151, but he had increased this only to 191 when he missed a *massé* cannon. Newman did little until his fourth visit to the table, when he made a run of 127, and at his next visit he scored 45, but McConachy then made his highest break of the match. Playing really well, McConachy made runs of 37 and 44 cannons, and he passed 500 without much trouble, but when the break had realized 544 he failed to make an awkward winner. McConachy showed good form again in a break of 80, but he did little more for some time, as Newman played beautifully while adding a break of 591, which included runs of 65 and 52 cannons. When Newman missed a difficult cross cushion cannon McConachy played one time with a break of 130 (unfinished), which included a run of 43 cannons.

The scores at the interval were: Newman (receives 7,000), 20,879; McConachy (receives 7,000, in play), 11,893.

Newman won the snooker at 106 to 34, the scores then being:—Newman (receives 200), 925; McConachy, 623.

The play in the evening was remarkable for the fact that Newman scored 1,309 points in one break, and as he had only one completed visit his average for the session was the same, while McConachy, who had only two chances, made 375 for an average of 187. McConachy began well by increasing a run of 130 (unfinished) to 319, and he played well in doing so. His next chance came quickly and, showing good form again, McConachy added a break of 186. He played well until, in endeavouring to retain position at the top of the table, he missed a red winner. McConachy did not play another stroke. Playing brilliantly and controlling the run of the balls with splendid judgment, Newman added hundred after hundred with the greatest ease. He made a number of runs of close cannons, the highest of which were 39, 44, 76, and 63, and his play generally was so good that he had little difficulty in playing out time, when the break had realized 1,309 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 22,188; McConachy (receives 7,000), 12,268.

The game of snooker was won by McConachy at 75 to 46, the closing scores being:—Newman (receives 200), 971; McConachy, 698.

LINDRUM v. DAVIS

Davis slightly increased his lead over Lindrum in the afternoon session at Leicester on Saturday, but the play never reached a high standard. Davis averaging 58 for an aggregate of 940, and Lindrum having an average of 45 for 728. Davis's principal breaks were 484 and 191, and Lindrum's 106, 193, and 109.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 13,802; Lindrum (in play), 11,550.

Davis made his highest break of the match, when at the end of the evening session he had made 613 (unfinished). This followed breaks of 102, 231, and 164, Lindrum, in the meanwhile, having only made a break of 344. Davis totalled 1,346, and averaged 226, Lindrum's figures being 429 and 61 respectively.

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives 7,000) (in play), 15,158; Lindrum, 11,979.

BIG BREAK BY SMITH

W. Smith, the Darlington professional, who won the professional championship on the only two occasions he entered for it, gave a brilliant display on Saturday in the match at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square in which he is conceding S. Smith, a young Doncaster player, a start of 12,000 in a fortnight's play.

The sessions at billiards last for an hour and a half, and in the afternoon Smith, who was in play with a break of 53 (unfinished), played through the session in increasing it to 1,501. Smith scored by all-round means, his hazard play being remarkably accurate, and the only difficulties he had to overcome were a little before he had completed the fourteenth hundred, when he had to make an awkward long jenny and a forcing loser. This is Smith's second four-figure break of the season, and the highest made by any player other than Lindrum since the opening of the season. The younger player had the experience which others have had of not making a stroke during the session.

The scores at the interval were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000), 16,739; W. Smith (in play), 9,906.

In the evening Smith increased the break to 1,594, and he was unlucky that he was not able to make a larger run. Smith had added only 18 points when, in playing a run-through cannon, he had the misfortune to lose the object white. The restriction placed on hazard play limited Smith's further activities to another 75 points, and these he made off the red ball before he had to play for safety. In spite of his long absence from the table the younger player showed very good form, making breaks of 101, 116, and 100, but his opponent continued to play in his best form and, after adding a run of 283, W. Smith played out time with another good break of 650 (unfinished), having scored 1,077 for an average of 179, whereas S. Smith made 354 for an average of 59. At the conclusion of the first half of the game S. Smith held a small advantage on the handicap.

The closing scores were:—S. Smith (receives 12,000), 17,093; W. Smith (in play), 10,983.

THE FIELD GAME AT ETON

Eton's last fixture of the season was against Mr. A. W. Whitworth's XI., the match taking place on Saturday on the Timbralls. Twelve-a-side was played, and the visitors had a very strong side. The result was a victory for Mr. Whitworth's team by one shot goal and one rouge (4 points) to nothing. Although the field was rain-soaked, the match was played at a great pace, and some excellent football was seen.

During the first half the game was fairly even, and there was a good deal of mid-field play. Five minutes after the start Lort Phillips got on the line for the Old Boys and scored a rouge, which was not forced. After this the School got on the line, but no score resulted. Watson tried a shot at goal, but the ball cannoned off Forbes and it was eventually sent up the field. At the interval the visitors led by one point to nothing. On change of ends the Old Boys did most of the attacking, and Graham-Campbell shot a goal for them from close quarters. The School struggled hard to score, but the defence of the visitors was too good for them. Towards the end Erskine, Norman, and Horlick got on the line for Mr. Whitworth's side, but nothing was scored.

The teams were:—

ETON COLLEGE.—D. J. Graham-Campbell, L. D. Rawnsley, B. Johnston, M. S. Gosling, J. N. Hogg, R. C. Watson, G. Cox, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, R. Page, C. H. Villiers, J. H. Lane Fox, and W. M. Haselline.

MR. A. W. WHITWORTH'S XI.—M. B. Burrows, G. C. Newman, D. W. Forbes, H. R. Norman, C. V. Watson-Gandy, E. H. Brownrigg, P. H. Lort Phillips, the Rev. A. Graham-Campbell, Sir E. Bradford, W. R. Colquhoun, T. Erskine, and F. J. Horlick.

RACKETS

R. Aird and N. M. Ford beat Eton College (A. M. Hedley and A. M. Baerlein) at rackets on Saturday by 16—14, 15—6, 17—16, 14—17, 12—15, 15—7.

Rugby School (R. A. Gray and J. Garforth-Blis) beat J. H. Plumtre and D. Stephens by 15—3, 5—15, 6—15, 12—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—2.

GOLF

THE LEAGUE BEAT OXFORD

The League paid a visit to Oxford during the week-end, and played the University in a series of matches at Southfield. The University obtained a flying start, winning the four-ball series by six matches to one, but the League got within striking distance in the Foursomes, which they won by five matches to two, and took the Singles by 10 matches to five, thus winning the whole match by 16 matches to 13.

The weather was so bad on Saturday morning that no play was possible. Rain had been falling incessantly for 48 hours and continued until luncheon time, after which it was decided to make a start. In the circumstances the course played wonderfully well. Naturally the fairways were heavy, but not too heavy to prevent a perfectly hit ball being picked up. The greens were excellent and fast rather than slow

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

VARIETY AND MUSIC

A variety performance, including songs and sketches by popular entertainers, will be broadcast by the National Station at 7.45 this evening. Concerts by the B.B.C. orchestra will be given from the London Regional station at 6.40 and 8.35.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 1, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45-11** : —How to Combat Winter, 1—Using Sunshine, by Dr. C. W. Saleeby. **12** :—Organ Recital, relayed from Southwark Cathedral ; Elsie Chambers (contralto). **1.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2.10-2.25** :—For the Schools : French Dialogue, 6—Nous voici à Noël, il faut penser aux cadeaux, by Mlle. Camille Vière and M. E. M. Stéphan. **2.30-3** :—Children of Other Days : The Middle Ages, 11—The Maid of France, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.5** :—Stories for Younger Pupils, 11—Why the Cow's Skin Is Loose Round the Neck (Philippine), by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15** :—The Canadian Trio ; Violet de Villamil (soprano) ; Ida Nelson (violin solo) ; Anna Nelson (pianoforte solo).

5.15 :—Freights (Besley) and other songs sung by Arthur Wynn—Believe me, if all those endearing young charms (traditional) and other Pianoforte Solos, played by Cecil Dixon ; the Story of Jock's School Days, from Jock of the Bushveld (Sir Percy Fitzpatrick) ; The Man of the Island, being the ninth episode from Treasure Island (R. L. Stevenson). **6** :—Poetry To-day—14, read by Mr. Michael Redgrave. **6.15** :—Weather : News. **6.35** :—London Stock Exchange Report ; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40** : Old Italian Songs, sung by Mary Bonin and John Thorne. **7-7.20** :—New Books, by Miss Sackville-West. **7.25** :—World Order or Downfall ? 4—The Abolition of War, by Professor Arnold Toynbee.

7.45 :—1. Two Pairs : Claude Hulbert and Enid Trevor ; Paul England and Pat Paterson. 2. Renée Reel (comedienne). 3. Halina Bruczowna (soprano). 4. Gillie Potter, comedian. The Foursome in a sketch, Sing-Song-San, with music by George Posford, and other numbers ; Walford Haden and his Orchestra ; the Weekly Theatrical Cartoon : An Impression of Marie Tempest by Elizabeth Pollock, material by Herbert Farjeon. **9** : Weather : News. **9.15** :—Shipping Forecast ; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20** :—The Future of Medicine—7, Summary, by Sir Humphrey Rolleston. **9.40** :—Violin Recital by Renée Chemet. **10.15** :—The Well, by A. J. Alan. **10.45-12** :—Players and Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-3.20** :—National programme. **5.15-10.45** :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.30-11 a.m. :—National programme. **11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** : Joseph Congden (tenor), Mary Midgley (contralto), Doris Vevers (violoncello), Jessie Cormack (pianoforte). **1** :—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **3.20** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** : —Weather : News. **6.40** : B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Woodgate ; Gwladys Naish (soprano). **8** :—French Talk by M. E. M. Stéphan. **8.30** :—Regional News. **8.35** :—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult ; Thelma Reiss-Smith (violoncello). **9.45** :—Marius B. Winter and his Dance Orchestra. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-12** :—Players and Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **2-3** : Lozzells' Picture House Orchestra. **5.15** : Children : Michael's Good Fairy, by Cicely Fleming. Constance Wentworth (soprano) and Frederic Lake (tenor) in Duets. William Jones and his Banjo. The Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Foster. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** : Pattison's Salon Orchestra, directed by Norris Stanley ; Charles Badham (pianoforte) ; Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.30** :—Getting Ready, a Play-by-Country Study by Frank Layton, with Marian Gittings, Charles Stewart, and Edgar Lane. **8** :—London Regional programme. **8.30** :—Midland News. **8.35** :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Vassell ; Constance Wentworth (soprano) and Frederic Lake (tenor) ; P.C. Cook (cornet solo) ; Mabel Adeane (the versatility girl). **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-10.45** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—Glasgow programme. **3** :—Edinburgh programme. **3.30** :—Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh ; Frederick Stager (tenor), from Glasgow. **4.45-5** :—Glasgow programme. **5.54** :—Edinburgh programme. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **12** :—Organ of the Classic Cinema, Belfast. **1-2** :—Gramophone Records. **2.10-3.20** :—National programme. **3.30** :—Radio Quartet ; May Lattimer (contralto). **4.30** :—Romano Rhythm Boys from the Plaza, Belfast. **5** :—Hylda Hemingway (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Agricultural Market Prices for Northern Ireland. **6.5** :—Music. **6.15** : —National programme. **7.45** :—Radio Sextet ; Ethel Lewis (soprano) ; Birthright, a play in two acts, by F. C. Murray ; presented by the Abbey Players. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Regional News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10-10.45** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. L. E. Williams : Sports Gossip. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.). 1kw.

1.30-2 :—Time ; Weather ; Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—Wireless Society Talk. **8** :—Concert. The Caledonian Male Voice Choir ; the Station Orchestra ; Scottish Selections by the Caledonian Male Voice Choir ; Signor F. Grossi (violinist) ; Gladys McNevin (soprano) ; the Station String Orchestra ; Leo Ryce (baritone) ; Ceilidhe Music. **10.30** :—Time ; News ; Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—Glasgow programme. **3** :—Organ of the Astoria Cinema, Corstorphine, from Edinburgh. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Glasgow programme. **5.54** :—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—For the Schools : Astronomy and Geology—Dr. G. W. Tyrrell : The Face of Scotland—3, Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, and the Highland Patent. **3** :—Edinburgh programme. **3.30** :—Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh ; Frederick Steger (tenor), from Glasgow. **4.45** :—Orchestra, relayed from the Playhouse Ballroom. **5.15** :—Children. **5.54** :—Edinburgh programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **3.20** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester ; Rosa Burn (contralto), from Newcastle ; Winifred Grundy (pianoforte), from Leeds. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-11** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15-2** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Cardiff programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-10.45** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m., NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),**

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **3.20** :—Manchester and Newcastle programme (see Manchester). **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Manchester programme. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—4 :—Trio Music and News. 7 :—Gramophone Records and Sports News. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Portnightly Report of the Institute of Hygiene. 9.5 :—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. 9.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 11 :— Gramophone Records of Symphony Music. 12 :— Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Variety Programme. 7.30 :—International Concert. 9 :—News. 9.30 :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—2.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30** :—Talk ; Choral Motets and Solo Singing. **5** :—Talk on Health : How can we protect our Children from Illness ? **5.25** :—Educational Talk : Goethe's Faust. **6** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.30** :—Agricultural talk. **6.50** :— Dr. S. Arger : Current Affairs. **7** :—Time. Weather. News. Sports Notes and Dance Music from the Linckesche Bad, Dresden.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices and Sports Review. **7.30** :—Dance Music. **8.15** : Bullfighting Notes. **8.25** :—News.

MILAN—Call IMI (526m.), 8.5kw.—Relayed by TURIN (296m.) and GENOA (312m.). 6.20 :—Announcements and Report of the Royal Geographical Society. **6.30** :— Variety Concert. **7.15** :—Giornale radio and Weather. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Dance Music. **7.50** : Scientific Talk. **8** : Variety Items. **9** : A Comedy. **10** :—Giornale radio, followed by Dance Music from the Corso Restaurant. **10.55** :—News.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 11kw.—6.20 :—Programme from Brno. **7.20** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review. **9.20** :—Dance Music.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), 1.7kw., and KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.). 6 :—Talk for Workers : Seven Years' Engineering in Japan. **6.25** :—Talk on the Choice of a Career—a Smith. **6.45** :—Zither Concert. **7.15** :—Concert by the Augsburg Glee Society, relayed from the Ludwigsbau. **8.5** :—Talk : Everything has its Attraction. **8.30** :—Chamber Music. **9.20** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6 :—Shorthand Speed Dictation. **6.15** :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—When Greek Meets Greek—Wireless Play in Three Acts (Mme. Astri Bonger). **8.30** :—News, Announcements, and Weather. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Concert of Trio Music.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 18kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (**32.5m.**). **9.26** :—Time Signal (**2,650m.**). **5.45** :—Le Journal Parlé. **7.10** :—Weather Forecast. **7.20** :—Symphony Concert. At **7.56** :—Time Signal. **10.26** :—Time Signal (**2,650m.**).

PARIS (Poste Parisien) (329m.). 1.2kw.—9 a.m. : Transmission of Pictures. **8.45** :—Gramophone Records, Talk, and News. **9** :—Concert—Overture, La serva padrona (Pergolesi) ; Emperor Waltz (Joh. Strauss) ; Aquarelles musicales (Missa) ; L'amoureuse Sérénade (Filipucci) ; Selection from Le Cid (Massenet) ; Etude in E major for Pianoforte (Chopin) ; Woodland Scenes (Fletcher) ; Elevation (Rasse) ; Tableau villageois (Ferrier) ; Jota (Ciola) ; March, Liberty Bell (Sousa).

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert from the Works of Mozart. In the Intervals, at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange ; Market Prices. **4.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **4.45** :— Gramophone Concert. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—Talk : The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. **7.30** :—Literary Readings. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Cochaut and Company—Play (Ferdinand). Dr. M. Seigner and his Company. In the Interval, at **8.30** :— Sports Results. **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **9.30** :—Concert—Songs : (a) L'Amour de Moy (Vierne) ; (b) La Petite Lingère (Emmanuel) ; (c) Two Hebrew Songs—Kaddish and L'énigme éternelle (Ravel) ; (d) Le Paon and (e) Ronde (Ravel) ; Concerto for Violin, Piano, and String Quartet (Chausson).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.20 :—Cabaret Programme from Brno. **7.20** :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission :—**7.30** :—International Concert from Belgrade (**432.4m.**). **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.20** :—Dance Music from Moravska-Ostrava. **10** :—Time and News.

ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 75kw. Relayed by NAPLES (332m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.45 : Giornale radio, News and Sports Notes. **7** :—Announcements and Press Review. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :— Dance Music. **7.50** :—Concert of the latest Italian Songs, with a Humorous Monologue. **9.55** :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,445m.), 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6 :—(From Göteborg) Talk in English : London, its Development and Modern Traffic Problems. **6.20** :—Talk :—The Chronology of the Earth. **6.50** :—Talk on the following Transmission. **7** :—Louise, Opera (Charpentier), from the Royal Opera House.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.8kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. **6.5-11** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **9.30** :—(In an interval) Programme Announcements, News, and Weather.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6.30 :—Dance Music. **6.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.55** :—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. **7.30** : News. **7.45** :—Mandoline Selections. **8** :—Concert. **8.25** :— Gramophone Records. **8.55** :—Pasdeloup Review. **9** : Time Signal. **9.2** :—Concert from the Café des Americains. In the intervals, North African News and Gramophone Records. **11** :—Music. **11.15** :—Violin Solos. **11.30** :— Concert by a Viennese Orchestra.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 29kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6 :—Letters of Artists : Painters of the Nineteenth Century—Cézanne, Gauguin, and Vincent Van Gogh. **6.30** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **6.35** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—International Programme relayed from Belgrade. **9.20** :—News. **9.30** :—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Hotel Krantz.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.57m. from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—8 a.m.
ZURICH (594m.), 0.43kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS OF NEW FLYING-BOAT

What is claimed as the largest and fastest all-metal military monoplane flying-boat built in this country was launched from the Blackburn Aircraft Factory at Brough (Yorkshire) on Friday and underwent her final tests on the River Humber. She responded to all demands satisfactorily and will proceed within a few days to the R.A.F. station at Felixstowe. Designed by Major J. H. Rennie, the machine is the first all-metal monoplane flying-boat built in this country for the Air Ministry. It has engines of a total of 1,500 h.p., which are capable of developing a speed of over 120 miles an hour. The Sydney, as the flying-boat is named, has an effective range of over 1,000 miles. The hull is 65ft. long and the wings from tip to tip have a span of 100ft. The flying-boat weighs about 10 tons and has

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMUNICATION AT SEA

Since the War, when the importance of rapid and efficient communication between all kinds of vessels at sea was emphasized, exercises in signalling between H.M. ships and merchantmen have been carried out whenever opportunities have offered. Extracts from the returns of signalling practice for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, which were issued by the Admiralty on Saturday, show that a total of 1,374 successful exercises were carried out, as compared with 1,559 for the previous quarter, and there were only three failures to establish communication. Several results deserving of special mention indicate the warm approval of naval officers of the efforts of their brother officers of the Merchant Navy to attain efficiency in this respect. The cruiser VINDICTIVE, after a flag signal exercise with the steamship Logician, reported the latter as an "exceptionally smart ship," which closed to read the cruiser's signals from four miles to one mile.

The cruiser BERWICK, in China, headed the table of warships in order of merit with 112 successful exercises ; the VINDICTIVE was second with 92 ; the sloop CLEMATIS, in the Red Sea, next with 80. Out of 17 merchant companies in the list of those with 20 or more exercises, first place was taken by the P. and O. Company with 127 successful tests. British Tankers had 119, Ellerman Lines 90, and the British India Company 88. A note explains that the table cannot be taken as a statement of comparative signal efficiency as between different companies, as opportunities for signalling with H.M. ships are so varied.

SIGNAL SCHOOL STAFF

The appointment becomes operative to-day of Commander L. Vaughan Morgan to the VICTORY, for duty at the Signal School, Portsmouth, of which he was first lieutenant-commander in 1922-24. Commander Vaughan Morgan was a lieutenant of the battleship TEMERAIRE in the Grand Fleet until December, 1915, when he was selected to qualify in signals. He was afterwards Flag Lieutenant to the two Admirals of the Dover Patrol, Sir Reginald Bacon, from June, 1916, and Sir Roger Keyes, from January, 1918. He was awarded the D.S.C. in April, 1918, for service on the Belgian coast, and was made M.V.O. in December of that year, on the occasion of the King's visit to France and Belgium. Commander Vaughan Morgan was Fleet Wireless Officer with Admiral Oliver, in the Atlantic Fleet, in 1924-26, and afterwards qualified at the Naval Staff College.

NEW ZEALAND SLOOPS

H.M.S. VERONICA, Commander H. L. Morgan, D.S.O., is ordered to leave Auckland to-day for the Hauraki Gulf for a practice cruise. She will be joined there on December 5 by her sister ship, the LABURNUM, Commander C. E. Hotham, D.S.C., and they will spend a week in company. On December 12 they are due back at the base at Auckland, but on the 17th and 18th will disperse, the VERONICA to spend Christmas at Wellington and the LABURNUM at Napier.

NEW FRENCH CRUISER

The keel is to be laid at Brest to-day of the cruiser ALGÉRIE, the seventh of the post-Washington 10,000-ton cruisers in the French Navy. She will differ in design from the earlier vessels in having a lower speed and better protection. A 6in. armour belt is spoken of, and the maximum designed speed will be 32 instead of 33 knots. Of the earlier ships, the DUQUESNE, TOURVILLE, SUFFREN, and COLBERT are completed ; the FOCH is nearly ready ; and the DUPLEIX was launched on October 9 last. France also has in hand, due for completion next year, the training cruiser JEANNE D'ARC, of about 6,500 tons, with an armament of eight 6.1in. guns.

CHRISTMAS LEAVE

The Christmas leave arrangements for the Atlantic Fleet are that the first watch from all ships shall be on leave from November 28 until December 13. Leave for the second watch will extend from December 13 until December 29. The ships and establishments at Portsmouth are to give leave to their first watches from December 18 to December 29, and to the second watches from December 30 to January 10, or first watch from December 22, and second watch from December 31 to January 8.

SQUADRON LEADER COLLIER

On the completion of his term of duty as Air Adviser to the Estonian Army, Squadron Leader A. C. Collier, R.A.F., has ceased to be seconded for service with the Estonian Government. Squadron Leader Collier was formerly Adjutant of No. 43 (Fighter) Squadron at Henlow and Tangmere. He was born at Randwick, New South Wales, but was educated at Sherborne and Cambridge, and at the age of 18 was commissioned in 1914 to the Royal Lancaster Regiment, from which he transferred to the R.F.C. in August, 1915. Two months later, while serving in France, he was taken prisoner, and spent over three years in captivity. He saw active service in North Russia in 1919, and in 1920-22 was in Austria and Hungary with the Inter-Allied Air Commission of Control.

HAWKINGE AERODROME

The Air Ministry announce that levelling operations on an area of approximately 115 yards by 15 yards, lying north-west by south-east, will be in progress on Hawkinge aerodrome for about three months from November 13. The area is marked by red flags and canvas. Hawkinge aerodrome is near Folkestone.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BAHIA, Nov. 27.—Danae arrived.
BARRIEN, Nov. 27.—Triad arrived.
CAPETOWN, Nov. 26.—Protea arrived.
DEVONPORT, Nov. 27.—Rodney arrived. Nov. 28.—Whirlpool arrived.
FALMOUTH, Nov. 27.—Bryony left for Haifa.
HAIFA, Nov. 28.—Bryony arrived and left for Alexandria.
HUNJAM, Nov. 27.—Ormonde arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 27.—Rodney left for Devonport.
SALDANHA BAY, Nov. 26.—Protea left.
SHANGHAI, Nov. 28.—Sepoy and Sterling left for Nimrod Sound.
SHEERNESS, Nov. 28.—Cairo and Harmattan arrived.
SWATOW, Nov. 28.—Cornflower left for Hong-kong.
WEI-HAI-WEI, Nov. 28.—Bridgewater arrived ; and Sandwich left for Hong-kong.

The annual Oxford and Cambridge signalling competition took place on Saturday, November 22, at Oxford, and was won by Cambridge by 87 points, the scores being :—Cambridge, 1,799 ; Oxford, 1,712.

The undermentioned appointments as officiating minister to Presbyterians serving in the Royal Navy in New Zealand waters have been made :—

The Rev. W. Elliot, Whangarei, vice the late Rev. G. W. Lochou ; the Rev. W. A. Stevely, Dunedin, vice the Rev. Dr. E. N. Merrington, resigned.

SCOTTISH BROADCASTING

MR. W. ADAMSON ON QUALITY AND BALANCE

Mr. W. Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, on Saturday evening opened the new premises of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in the Queen's Hall, Edinburgh. Among those present were the Duke of Atholl, Lord Aberdeen, Sir John Reith (director-general of the B.B.C.), Mrs. Snowden, and Mr. D. C. Thomson (Scottish regional director).

Mr. ADAMSON said that the new studio was the largest and best-equipped audience studio in Britain, and the British Broadcasting Corporation was now in a better position than ever to do its utmost for the great multitude of Scottish listeners. The total of Scottish licences was increasing from month to month and the membership of the Radio Circle had doubled. He was specially gratified to learn of the steady progress of educational broadcasting, both for children and grown-up people. In this matter they had been a little slow in Scotland, but now that they had got under way they must go ahead. The B.B.C. was doing a great thing in bringing their schools and their discussion circles into touch with all the greatest experts in the country.

Quality and balance must be among the watchwords of a great organization like the British Broadcasting Corporation. They could not please everybody, but the B.B.C. had paid due regard to Scottish sentiment and tradition. It had made a genuine effort to foster Scottish drama, music, and literature. He was glad to know that Scottish listeners had recently had the opportunity of hearing the problems of the Highlands discussed by one of the best authorities on the subject, Provost MacEwan, of Inverness. As to music, the B.B.C. was always anxious to give Scottish composers every opportunity of having their works played and heard in Scotland.

Wireless was a great asset in national life. Many a lonely hamlet and ship's company at sea were grateful for what the B.B.C. was doing. He hoped that the new Scottish broadcasting house would inaugurate a still more fruitful era in the development of broadcasting.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £3.

FLAG APPOINTMENTS

THE PORTSMOUTH COMMAND

The following Flag appointments were announced by the Admiralty on Saturday :—

Admiral Sir Arthur K. Waistell, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L., to date May 28, 1931.

Rear-Admiral Wilfred Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O., to be Rear-Admiral Commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, in succession to Vice-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B., to date about the end of April, 1931.

Rear-Admiral Edward A. Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G., to be Rear-Admiral Commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron, in succession to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Matthew Best, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., to date about the end of April, 1931.

Rear-Admiral Harold O. Reinold, C.B., C.V.O., to be Admiral Superintendent, Devonport Dockyard, in succession to Vice-Admiral Oliver Backhouse, C.B., to date March 2, 1931.

Rear-Admiral Thomas N. James, M.V.O., to be Rear-Admiral in Charge and Admiral Superintendent, Gibraltar, in succession to Rear-Admiral Berwick Curtis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to date March 20, 1931.

Rear-Admiral John K. im Thurn, C.M.G., C.B.E., to be Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, in succession to Rear-Admiral W. Tomkinson, to date early in April, 1931.

Rear-Admiral Percy L. H. Noble, to be Director of Naval Equipment, in succession to Rear-Admiral H. O. Reinold, to date February 2.

Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell is now Commander-in-Chief in China, and will be relieved there by Vice-Admiral W. A. Howard Kelly next February. During the War he commanded submarine flotillas and, in 1917-18, the battleship Benbow. He commanded the Atlantic Fleet Destroyer Flotillas in 1922-23 ; was Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff in 1923-24 ; commanded the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean in 1924-26 ; and was promoted to Vice-Admiral in August, 1926. He will be 58 next March.

Rear-Admiral Wilfred Tomkinson has succeeded Vice-Admiral Pound in previous posts, including that of Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff in 1929 and Chief of Staff to Sir Roger Keyes in the Mediterranean, in 1927. He commanded the destroyer Lurcher, attached to submarines, in the Heligoland Bight action in 1914 ; from June, 1916, he was Captain of the cruiser Aurora ; and in January, 1918, became Captain (D) of the Sixth Flotilla, Dover Patrol. He was made C.B. for services in the operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Rear-Admiral E. A. Astley-Rushton will complete two years as Director of the Manning Department this month. During the War he was second-in-command of the Southampton and in command of the Melbourne, both with the Grand Fleet. In the former ship he took part in all the great North Sea actions, and was specially commended for service at Jutland, where the Southampton received severe casualties and damage. He was Director of the R.N. Staff College from 1922 to 1925.

Rear-Admiral H. O. Reinold was navigating commander when War began of the cruiser Defence, which was lost at Jutland. From June, 1915, he commanded the monitor Prince Rupert off the Belgian coast ; and from May, 1917, he was King's Harbour Master at Plymouth. Since the War he has commanded the Navigation School and has been Flag Captain in the Battle Cruiser Squadron. He became Director of Naval Equipment, Admiralty, last February.

Rear-Admiral T. N. James was promoted in May, 1929, and is now to take up his first flag appointment. During most of the War he was commander of the destroyer Laurel, and served in her at Jutland. In 1918 he became Flag Captain in the Australia, and since the War has seen much staff service afloat, his last service being as Flag Captain in the Mediterranean.

Rear-Admiral J. K. im Thurn is a specialist in signals and wireless, and was promoted to Flag rank in October, 1929. During the War he was Assistant Director of the Electrical Section, Admiralty, and also served afloat on the staff of Admiral Madden in the Grand Fleet. In 1920 he was made Director of the Signal Section on its constitution as a separate department. In 1923-24 he was Flag Captain in the Hood during the world cruise of the Special Service Squadron.

Rear-Admiral P. L. H. Noble last served as Director of the Operations Division, Admiralty, and formerly commanded the training establishment at Forton, Gosport. In the War he was commander of the cruisers Achilles and Courageous and captain of the light cruiser Calliope. His promotion to Rear-Admiral was dated October 10, 1929.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday :—

CAPTS.—R. J. R. SCOTT, A.M., to Valentine ; and I. B. B. TOWZE, D.S.C., to Wolsey.

COMMRS.—F. H. P. MAURICE, to President, for duty inside Admiralty (Jan. 1), and to Suffolk (Feb. 9) ; E. V. LEES, to President, for duty with Director of Plans, Admiralty (Feb. 2) ; L. A. N. ORMSBY-GORE, to Serapis ; and G. C. BANISTER, to Thracian (Feb. 9).

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—T. A. C. PAKENHAM and G. D. S. JOHNSON, to Montrose ; L. H. H. WRIGHT, to Suffolk (Jan. 9) ; H. G. NORMAN, to Excellent (Jan. 1) ; and W. Sussex (Jan. 15) ; F. R. HOLMSTROM, to Excellent ; A. N. GREY, to Excellent ; and H. B. ELLISON, to Vivid (Jan. 1) ; and G. P. PACKARD, to Medway (Dec. 18).

LIEUTS.—T. SKELTON, T. A. BROWNRIGG, W. F. HOLLINS, F. H. G. EVERED, J. M. RODGERS, and E. G. E. LIVERSIDGE, to Montrose ; E. M. HUTTON, to Victory, for duty at R.A.F. base, Gosport ; N. KENNEDY (F./O., R.A.F.), to Glorious (Dec. 1) ; S. S. C. MITCHELL, to Emerald (Jan. 5) ; J. F. W. MAITLAND, to Pembroke (Jan. 1) ; M. A. C. H. HARDCASTLE, W. K. EDEN, and C. E. MADDEN, to President, for Advanced (G.) Course, R.N. College, Greenwich (Jan. 1) ; J. P. DE W. KITCAT, to Bruce ; N. D. WATTS-RUSSELL, to Fermoy ; and P. J. OLIVER, to Shikari (Dec. 16) ; and R. C. SLACKE, to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Dec. 1).

MATE.—C. W. NORTH, to Renown (Dec. 1).

PAYMR. COMMRS.—J. R. CUNDALL and L. R. BARKER, to Frobisher.

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—R. W. PAFFARD, J. K. HIGHTON, and R. J. REEDER, to Frobisher.

GUNNER (T.).—A. COOK, to Brazen (Dec. 2).

CD. SHIPT.—H. S. BURGE, to Barham (Dec. 2).

WT. SUPPLY OFFICER.—F. H. STEPHENS, to Frobisher.

PROMOTIONS

ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—H. R. THOMPSON, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. May 1, 1929) ; D. H. P. PAKENHURST and R. A. B. MICHELL, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. June 1, 1929).

CD. GUNNER (T.).—E. ADAMS, to rank of Lieut. (seny. Nov. 11).

RETIREMENT

ENGNR. COMMR.—H. E. HOOPPELL, placed on the Retired List, with rank of Engnr. Capt. (Dec. 2).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMR.—R. K. ROGERSON, to Victory (Nov. 29).

SUB-LIEUT.—W. N. M. FAICHNEY, promoted to Lieut. (seny. Nov. 15).

ROYAL MARINES

MAJOR.—H. M. FRANKS, to Frobisher.

ELECTRIC LAMP AND HOSIERY MARKING ORDERS

By direction of the Board of Trade, approved by the Standing Committee (General Merchandise), it is provided that imported electric incandescent lamps of ornamental design with bulbs to which, on account of their uneven surface, it is not practically possible to apply an indication of origin indelibly to the bulb of the lamp, should, as an alternative, be allowed to have the indication of origin indelibly stamped, embossed, incised, or impressed on the cap.

Another approved direction provides that knitted hose and other knitted articles of apparel which were imported before December 17, 1929, and are sold or exposed for sale before January 31, 1931, should be allowed, as an alternative to the requirements of the order, to have the indication of origin applied by means of a label securely attached by wire or by a metal clip.

NEW RULES IN ADMIRALTY COURT

The first application for directions under the Short Cause Rules (Admiralty), 1930, as amended recently by Lord Merrivale and the Admiralty Judges, came before Mr. Justice Langton in the Admiralty Division last Friday. A second application is down for hearing to-day, and we understand that others are pending. These rules are intended to facilitate the business of the Division with due regard to a saving of time and costs. Upon the application on Friday, times for pleadings were abridged and the trial of the action was fixed for December 15.

RIFLE SHOOTING

THE SMALL-BORE CLUBS

(FROM OUR BISLEY CORRESPONDENT)

Prevailing weather conditions may account for the many matches which have been shot out to the end on indoor ranges in connexion with small-bore rifle leagues now in progress ; but it is scarcely responsible for the larger entry which

COAL DISPUTE

NO STOPPAGE IN SOUTH WALES

OWNERS' TERMS ACCEPTED UNDER PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Nov. 30

By an overwhelming majority a special conference of South Wales miners, held at Cardiff yesterday, decided to accept "under protest" the new offer put forward by the owners the previous night of a temporary spreadover of hours on existing terms and conditions.

In announcing the decision to Press representatives at the close of the meeting, Mr. Thomas Richards, the general secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation, said it was an indication of their desire to avert a stoppage, towards which end the Federation leaders had strained every nerve. In accordance with the decision the men will present themselves for work at the collieries to-morrow (Monday) morning, and a meeting of the Conciliation Board will be held on Tuesday to consider the temporary terms now accepted, and, if possible, terms for a permanent settlement.

The attendance at the conference, which had been adjourned from the previous Saturday, reflected the gravity of the situation. Although no figures were published, it is clear that there were nearly 200 delegates present, representing over 100,000 miners. In addition to the officers and a full attendance of the Executive Council, Mr. William Jenkins, M.P. for Neath, and Mr. William John, M.P. for West Rhondda, both ex-miners' agents, were present. Mr. Enoch Morrell, chairman of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and Mr. Thomas Richards, secretary (who is also the president of the National Federation), travelled from London, where they had been engaged in the negotiations of the last week, and the opening of the conference was delayed for nearly two hours to meet their convenience.

TERMS OF NEW OFFER

Mr. MORRELL, who presided, reading from a carefully prepared statement, reviewed the situation, which, he said, was one of extraordinary perplexity and difficulty. He then submitted the new offer of a temporary spreadover arrangement made by the owners the previous evening, the main provisions of which were announced in *The Times* on Saturday, as follows:—

(1) No variation to be made in the existing terms and conditions of payment of wages during the month of December. The existing percentage, payment of bonus turn, and overtime for week-end work to continue for this period.

(2) The Conciliation Board to meet forthwith to settle terms and conditions of employment for a permanent spread-over of hours and in the event of a failure to agree within 14 days from December 1 the matter to be referred to independent arbitration.

(3) During the month of December the hours of work for underground men to be the same as now worked, but the total hours not to exceed 90 in a fortnight.

(4) The collieries to be open for work on day-to-day contracts.

(5) The terms to be without prejudice to any negotiations for a permanent settlement.

After hearing a further statement from Mr. Richards, the conference adjourned for an hour and a half to enable the Executive to discuss the situation and to submit a recommendation for the consideration of the delegates. The owners' offer was submitted to a searching examination from the floor of the conference, some of the speakers complaining that the proposed spread-over might result in the loss of one day's work a fortnight. Eventually, after nearly four hours' discussion, the following resolution, submitted by the Executive, was carried, with only a few dissentients:—

"That this Conference accepts the report of our representatives upon the various efforts made to secure an extension of the time necessary to prevent a stoppage and to arrive at a settlement upon the terms and conditions of employment as and from Monday next.

"We express our regret that the employers were unable to attend a further meeting to-day. In the circumstances, in continuance of these efforts to prevent a stoppage, we recommend, under protest, the acceptance of the terms now offered upon the understanding that the consideration of these temporary terms, together with the terms for a permanent settlement, shall at once be proceeded with. An intimation to that effect has been conveyed to the coalowners, and a Conciliation Board meeting has been arranged for Tuesday next."

Telegrams containing the resolution were immediately dispatched to the districts, where meetings had been arranged to receive a report of the conference.

It was reported yesterday that the uncertainty whether the collieries would be working this week had brought the Cardiff coal and freight market to a virtual standstill, and that vessels which should have come to South Wales ports had been diverted to other ports and orders placed for foreign coal.

A passing reference to the coal crisis was made by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, in opening a bazaar organized by the Cardiff Trades and Labour Council on Saturday afternoon. The Government, he said, had strained every nerve to avert a stoppage which would prove a calamity to all concerned—employers, workmen, and the country as a whole.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

A MONTH FOR BARGAINING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Nov. 29

The result of the miners' ballot for the area of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation on the spreadover proposal of the coalowners of the two counties was declared this morning. The figures were:—

For the spreadover	11,360
Against	25,025

At the meeting of the delegates of the Federation at Bolton, at which these figures were reported, a decision was also taken that in the event of a stoppage in any district the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation would support national action. The delegates also received a report from the Lancashire and Cheshire delegates who attended the national delegate conference in London on Friday, and the decision stated above was arrived at after a consideration of the position throughout the country. Mr. J. McGurk, president of the conference, stated afterwards that in the opinion of the Federation a ballot of all the coalfields of Great Britain ought to be taken before the men were called out in a national stoppage over this important question. Accordingly to-day's conference had been adjourned until next Saturday to receive the report of the special national conference to be held in London next Thursday.

It is not to be assumed that the adverse ballot here to-day on the spreadover means an immediate stoppage in the two counties. During the next month efforts will be made to secure a new basis of agreement.

DECEMBER PLANS

After a meeting of the Joint District Board, representing owners and miners, this afternoon it was officially stated that during December the morning shift will begin at the usual hour and will be 7½ hours, instead of eight. All wage rates will remain as at present during December, and 20 minutes will be allowed for meal times. Surface workers handling coal will deduct one-half of whatever time was added to their shift in December, 1926, each individual colliery suiting itself to this general principle in respect to these surface workers. The Joint District Board adjourned until December 8, and the next meeting will probably be held in Manchester.

I gather that the Federation secretary this morning received from the Lancashire and Cheshire Coalowners' Association one month's notice to end the present wages agreement in the two counties. This means that the miners will begin the 7½-hour day on Monday at the present rate of wages during the next month, with the pieceworker meanwhile losing half an hour a day. The miners here consider that the loss of half an hour a day would so far reduce their earnings that they are justified in their demand for an increase of 6.55 per cent. The owners, on the other hand, say they cannot pay the existing rate under the agreement with a 7½-hour day, and must therefore have some relief on account of the increased cost of production. The terms of a proposed new agreement, embodying the owners' demands, will, when received, enable the miners to prepare their case for submission to the National Board in opposition to any reduction of wages on the ground that their standard of living would suffer.

SCOTTISH MINERS' APPEAL

REPORT OF NATIONAL BOARD

After sitting for seven hours on Friday night the Coal Mines National Industrial Board issued on Saturday their interim report on the dispute in Scotland.

After recalling the circumstances leading to the inquiry (at which the Scottish coalowners were not represented), the Board pointed out that they had not time to make a detailed inquiry into all the facts necessary before making a report on wages and hours of work in the district. The report proceeded:—

A stoppage of work in this important district would be fraught with the most serious consequences to those immediately concerned during its continuance, to the future of the industry in the district, and to the country generally. The Board have therefore decided to make an interim report to the owners and workers concerned with a recommendation upon the immediate situation.

The Board observe that negotiations have taken place between the parties on the basis of an agreement under the proviso to section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, and the Board therefore suggest that negotiations should be continued between the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers and the coalowners of Scotland with the object of ascertaining whether some temporary agreement cannot be reached between them on which work should be continued in the district as from December 1. In the meantime the Board adjourned the hearing of the claim made by the workers, and recommended that under such temporary agreement, as referred to in the previous clause, rates of wages shall be continued on their present basis, and if the dispute is not settled by agreement it should be referred back to the Board for a full hearing during the period of the temporary agreement.

It is of vital importance to the prosperity of the coal trade that it should not only avoid stoppage of work at the present juncture, but also that it should ensure for itself a sufficient period in which colliery workmen, colliery owners, and coal buyers can have confidence that the industry will be free from disputes on wages and hours.

The Board appealed to the Scottish coal owners to reconsider their decision not to appear, and asked them to give the Board at the adjourned hearing the benefit of their assistance.

OTHER DISTRICTS

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—The miners will work to-day under the terms of the new Act, 7½-hour shifts and no spreadover having previously been agreed to between the owners and the men. The miners' union executives will meet to-day, however, to consider the general situation.

WARWICKSHIRE.—The Government having declined to entertain the suggestion of the Warwickshire Joint Wages Board that Part III. of the Coal Mines Act should be suspended for a short period in order that the districts might have a better opportunity of reaching agreement, a further meeting of colliery owners and men's representatives was held at Birmingham on Saturday to discuss the situation. In view of the Miners' Federation conference next Thursday it was decided to continue work temporarily on the existing terms.

NORTH WALES.—A conference of the owners and men had arrived at an amicable agreement to carry on for four months by means of a spread-over of a 7 hours and 42min. shift for five days a week and a short shift of 6½ hours on Saturday, with no reduction in wages. This was overruled by the decision of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain rejecting a spread-over, and the North Wales colliery owners then posted notices stating that the mines would be opened on a 5 per cent. reduction in wages. The North Wales Miners' Association unanimously decided to advise their men not to work on these terms. But at the biggest and newest mine in the coalfield, Alley Main Colliery, near Wrexham, the men will continue working, as the owners there have already agreed to pay the present wages for a 7½-hour shift. This pit employs between 3,000 and 4,000 men. It was confidently expected yesterday that a general settlement in the coalfield would soon be reached.

CANNOCK CHASE.—The miners are working out 14-day notices given by the owners, during which a 7½-hour day will be worked at the rates in operation since the 1926 settlement, but with no compensatory increases to piece-workers.

CUMBERLAND.—Temporary terms have been agreed between owners and miners' representatives for a period of 14 days.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Work will continue under present conditions as a temporary measure.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE.—Miners decided to work to-day with a reduction of the percentage addition to base rates for all workers, but an increase of the piece-workers' rates.

BRISTOL.—Work will be continued on a 7½-hour basis, with no alteration in wage rates.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAYS

GREEK PLAY AT ST. EDWARD'S, OXFORD

More than 500 old boys, parents, and friends were present at commemoration at St. Edward's School, Oxford, last week-end. Three Rugby football matches were played on Saturday afternoon, between teams representing the School and the Old Boys, and in the evening the boys produced scenes from Shakespeare's *Henry IV., Part I.*, and from *The Frogs* of Aristophanes. It was the first time that a Greek play had been produced at the school. The fifty-ninth O.S.E. dinner was held at the Randolph Hotel on Saturday evening, and there were special services in the school chapel yesterday. The St. Edward's Society held its annual meeting in the evening.

At Stamford School speech day on Saturday the HEADMASTER, the Rev. J. D. Day, said that during the last 10 years scholars between them had won £17,000 in university scholarships. He added that during the year the school had been inspected by the Board of Education, and in the report appeared a paragraph:—"The B side includes a number of boys who are unable to derive the full benefit from a secondary school course and whose presence notably lowers the standard of their forms." Mr. Day said:—"I have good reason to believe that the governing body will raise no objection if I point out to the parents of an odd boy here and there that the school would be better for their departure. That may seem hard, but it is necessary. If you get a boy who, after long trial, has proved he has a certain twist in his nature, and who cannot go straight; if you find a boy will always crib if you let your eye off him for a moment; if you find a boy who has not merely got the manners of a barbarian, but who takes a pride in having them, then I say the sooner that boy departs the better it will be for society as a whole."

LORD DERBY, unveiling a War memorial on Saturday at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, said that in the old days a great opportunity was missed of commemorating the deeds of the generation. He added:—"If these memorials had existed I think it would have shown to us, when we entered into the War, what war really was. So this memorial will serve a double purpose: it will warn people against war, and will show what a school like this was able to do in an emergency."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES OF GREAT BRITAIN

The annual meeting of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London on Friday, the PRESIDENT (Mrs. Bedford Fenwick) being in the chair. Miss Lloyd-Still, matron of St. Thomas's Hospital, and president of the Nightingale Fellowship, was elected vice-president, and Miss A. M. Bushby, and Miss H. L. Pearse, of the British College of Nurses, directors. A satisfactory report of the year's work was presented.

NATIONAL BOARD'S AUTHORITY

SIR H. SAMUEL'S WARNING

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., referred to the coal dispute in a speech at Saffron Walden on Saturday. He said:—

British industry is in no condition to stand another coal stoppage. While mineowners and miners fight, the trade of the country suffers, and the third party gets most of the blows. The ordinary man, not acquainted with the working of the coalmines, cannot follow the technicalities of the dispute. I think general public opinion will be inclined to support the decisions of the joint industrial Board. Here we have an impartial tribunal containing representatives of both interests, together with an independent element, sitting under the presidency of a chairman in whom there is general confidence. The nation will be inclined to judge that whichever party rejects the recommendations of that tribunal is in the wrong. Those recommendations are not, of course, legally binding. There are grave objections to making them so. That would be compulsory arbitration, which no section of opinion favours. It is futile to enact compulsion when there is no means of applying it. If the decisions of a Board such as this were given legal authority, and the 900,000 miners declined to accept them, and refused to work on the conditions proposed, there is no process of fine or imprisonment which could coerce them. If, on the other hand, the owners objected to an award, and decided to close their pits rather than incur what they thought were excessive burdens, there could be no satisfactory way of compelling them to reopen those pits. The acceptance of the conditions proposed by the National Board must depend, therefore, not upon legal compulsion, but upon the good sense of the parties and the moral pressure of the community.

PUBLIC OPINION

Five years ago the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, of which I was the chairman, came unanimously to the conclusion that it was essential to establish some machinery to cope with the incessant disputes in this much troubled industry, disputes which worked grave damage to the whole country. We proposed the establishment of a National Joint Board precisely on the lines of that which has been set up under the Coal Mines Act passed this year. The mineowners have refused to participate officially in the Board. I am convinced that they are absolutely wrong. These questions cannot be settled solely on a district basis, which is what the owners propose. The course taken in each district affects the others, and it is most necessary to have some national authority which can bring into proper relationship the action taken in each separate district.

All the great trades in this country—over 30 of them—have national boards for dealing with large trade questions of hours and wages, and the mining industry, if it possessed no such machinery, would be a solitary exception. Nevertheless, the mineowners' association refused to participate in the new Board, and used their influence to prevent their individual members from joining it. The Government, however, have succeeded in establishing the Board and including in it some representative mineowners, and what that Board recommends, unless there is definite reason to think that it is mistaken, public opinion will be inclined to support. In our complicated civilization we cannot get on if, whenever there is disagreement, each man is to be judge in his own cause. We have legal tribunals to settle private disputes. We have international tribunals to settle international disputes. The Labour movement recognizes the value of these. It favours wholeheartedly the principle of law, and not war, as the means of settling disagreements between nations. It should accept the same rule where trade conditions are concerned, and it is only by that means that we are likely to avoid for any length of time an industrial crisis which would be most injurious to the national interest.

THE NATIONAL INTEREST

Nor would it be in the national interest, in my opinion, to precipitate at this time a political crisis. We should gain nothing by the disturbance and the uncertainty which a General Election must bring—least of all at this moment, when representatives of the Indian peoples are meeting in council representatives of all sections of British opinion in the endeavour to solve what is by far the most momentous problem that has arisen within the Empire in our time and generation. Some organs in the Press have often attempted to stir the languid interest of their readers by means of striking headlines prophesying a political crisis and an imminent General Election. I should advise you to discount those sensational announcements. I would rather commend to your notice weighty articles in newspapers such as *The Times* and the *Economist*, which emphasizes the fact that it would not be to the national advantage to precipitate a General Election at this time, a view in which the whole of the Liberal Press, without exception, concurs. True, an election might be made unavoidable. The Government of the day might take some step in an important matter of home or Imperial or foreign policy which a majority of the House of Commons would be bound to condemn. The Liberal Party is, of course, perfectly free to take any action at any time which in such a juncture it may hold to be necessary, but, short of that, it does not seem to me advisable that action should be taken by any party which would invite a crisis at this time.

Referring to "the certainty that a general protective tariff would be established" if the Conservatives returned to power, Sir Herbert Samuel said that no doubt it might prove an immediate stimulant to particular industries, but it would be to the detriment in the long of the whole community. He was absolutely convinced that the arguments for protection, plausible though they were, when closely examined would be found to be far outweighed, as regards a country situated like ours, by the arguments on the other side, and the return to power of a Protectionist Ministry in this country would be a disaster for the British people and the British Empire.

SEARCH FOR MISSING WOMAN

NEW DESCRIPTION OF MRS. HEARN

The Cornish police have issued a new and more detailed description of Mrs. Annie Hearn, for whom they have been searching since her disappearance after the death, found by a coroner's jury to be due to arsenical poisoning, of Mrs. Alice Thomas, wife of a farmer at Lewannick, on November 14.

The new description states:—"Mrs. Hearn is a person 45 years of age, 5ft. 2in. or 5ft. 3in. in height, with grey eyes, brown shingled hair, and a sallow complexion; medium build. She is believed to have some artificial teeth in the upper jaw, and there is a noticeable defect in one of the teeth in front. She walks briskly, carries her head slightly to the left, and when in conversation has a habit of looking away from the person she is addressing. She is well-spoken and speaks with a North-country accent. Rather reserved disposition.

"When last seen at Looe on November 10, she was wearing a black dress, shabby black hat with flat crown, narrow brim, and a black-and-white check three-quarter length coat, dark shoes, and light coloured stockings.

"She was carrying a rush smoke-coloured handbasket, but no luggage. A coat found at Looe on November 17 has been identified as one similar to that worn by Mrs. Hearn. There is no information regarding Mrs. Hearn's means. Therefore it is possible she may seek employment as a cook, cook-housekeeper, or other domestic occupation, as she has been a teacher of cookery and is known to be a good cook. She has lived at Trenhorne House, near Lewannick, for about five years, and during that time has been regarded as the widow of a Dr. Hearn. Her maiden name is known to be Everard. She is a native of Grimsby, and previous to coming to Cornwall in 1921, she lived at Harrogate."

GENERAL HIGGINS ON FUTURE OF SALVATION ARMY

GENERAL E. J. HIGGINS, chief of the Salvation Army, addressing a meeting at the Queen's Hall yesterday said that the result of the recent conference had been to launch a new era of Salvation Army activity and progress. There was no doubt that the Army was the stronger and the firmer for their decisions, and that the future of that great movement had been made secure. The conference was a natural sequel to events of nearly two years ago. Then, it became evident that the time had arrived when changes affecting some phases of their constitution were necessary and would have to be faced, and the conference gave most careful consideration to what those changes should be.

LORD ALLENBY, who presided, said that the Salvation Army had won through the persecution to which it was formerly subjected. To-day its activities extended to the utmost parts of the earth, its missions were conducted in every language known to mankind, and in its labours for humanity no enterprise was too great, no detail insignificant.

THE WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

LETTER FROM MR. BALDWIN

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Candidates
- **Mr. Loel Guinness (U.)**
- **Mr. Barnett Janner (L.)**
- **Mr. James Hall (Lab.)**
- **Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.)**

Polling: Wednesday

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.) ..	..	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.) ..	..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.) ..	..	3,417
Labour majority	..	9,180

If either the Conservative or the Liberal candidate in the by-election in the Whitechapel Division of Stepney were to receive votes on Wednesday in accordance with the expectations of their supporters, Mr. Hall would do well to keep the seat. Should Mr. Guinness and Mr. Janner both secure the polls which are predicted in unofficial estimates, the Labour candidate would be defeated. To some extent these estimates are contradictory, but they are inspired by the volume of resentment against the Government apparent in a constituency which, at the General Election, gave Mr. Harry Gosling a 9,000 majority. The fact that Mr. Hall had quieter meetings on Friday than he experienced earlier in the week indicates that some at least of the opposition with which he is faced is Jewish rather than Communist in origin.

The Labour Party are in trouble in Whitechapel on three fronts. All the assurances given by Ministers have failed to dispel the feeling aroused by the White Paper on Palestine, and there are 14,000 Jews in the division. Failure to deal with unemployment has provoked antagonism among former supporters of the Government which is not less threatening because it takes the form of sullen apathy. In the third place, Irish Roman Catholics are said to have been estranged by the Labour attitude towards non-provided schools. Socialists throughout the country are showing weakness now that they are in a defensive position, and the situation in Whitechapel is one to tax all the resources of the party.

Mr. Guinness on Saturday received a letter from Mr. Baldwin wishing him "all success in the splendid fight you are waging in order to capture Whitechapel from the Socialists." In the course of his message the Conservative leader said:—

"The main question which the electors have got to ask themselves is this: Are they going to support a Government which has been faithless to its promises; has brought the trade of the country to disaster; has piled up fresh burdens of taxation on the community; has shown itself powerless to stem the growing tide of unemployment, which has more than doubled during its administration, and finally, by its policy in regard to Palestine, has shown that it is not to be trusted to observe rigidly the solemn national obligations entered into by previous Governments? Or are the electors going to support the Conservative Party, the only party in the State with a national policy which holds out to all classes hopes of better conditions, increased trade, reduced taxation, and greater prosperity?

SOCIALIST FAILURE

"The Socialists have failed; the Liberal Party has become nothing more or less than a small appendage of the Socialist Party, and the Conservative Party is the only party which can, and will, set about retrieving the damage of the last 18 months. I appeal to all electors to register their protest against the incompetence and mismanagement of the present Government by returning you at the top of the poll."

Messages have been sent to Mr. Janner by Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, and the Liberal Chief Whip, Sir Archibald Sinclair. Mr. Lloyd George expresses cordial hopes that the electors will return Mr. Janner to Parliament with a handsome majority, and continues as follows:—

"Liberalism is urgently needed by the country to-day to protect the people against dangerous experiments in protective tariffs, which would gravely injure our export trade and our great shipping industry. The Port of London, now the greatest seaport in the world, would be damaged beyond repair by that policy. When you come to the present serious condition of trade and industry in our country, Liberals have been thinking out carefully, and are now engaged in pressing forward, a really effective and constructive policy to deal with unemployment.

PLEDGE TO JEWISH RACE

"They are also upholding those principles of liberty for oppressed peoples which have long been the special glory of our nation, and were exemplified in the pledge given to the Jewish race regarding Palestine when I was Prime Minister. It was my duty as Prime Minister at the conference which followed the Peace Treaty to see that this pledge was embodied in the British Mandate for Palestine. The world now knows how that pledge has been ignored and jeopardized by the recent White Paper of the present Government. On these great issues I trust that the electors of Whitechapel will rally in overwhelming numbers to your support."

Sir Herbert Samuel, in his letter, states that every month that passes shows how much the country has lost through the absence of a strong and predominant Liberal Party to direct its affairs. "Five years of Tory failure," he submits, "is being followed by the obvious failure of the Socialist Government. It is time that the nation bestirred itself, and, rejecting the nostrums both of protection and Socialism, insisted upon the adoption of the Liberal policies. Public economy, reduction of taxation, land reform, active national investment and development, the promotion of production and trade throughout the Empire, international peace and disarmament—these are the objects for which Liberalism stands. These are the surest means to greater prosperity and the increase of employment."

"If in this letter," Sir Herbert Samuel adds, "I make no special reference to the question of Palestine, which plays so large a part in the contest, it is because, having held the post of his Majesty's Representative in Palestine, it would not be suitable for me to take part in what has become an electoral controversy. But I may say that I feel confident that you would prove an able exponent in Parliament of the views which are so strongly held by a great proportion of the voters in Whitechapel. I earnestly hope that on this occasion the constituency which was represented by near relatives of my own for a period of 25 years will now return to the Liberal faith. By so doing it will give a powerful impetus to the revival of Liberalism, which the needs of the country imperatively demand."

SAFETY FOR PEDESTRIANS

PROPOSED SUBWAY AT FOOT OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

The London County Council will be recommended by the Improvements Committee tomorrow to approve of the expenditure of £11,500 for the construction of a subway between the County Hall and St. Thomas's Hospital. The committee state that they have considered statistics supplied by the police as to the number of accidents that have occurred at the crossing in question during recent years and, as a result, have come to the unanimous conclusion that the construction of a subway is both desirable and urgently necessary. Three schemes have been examined, and that which the committee consider should be adopted provides for a subway 8ft. in width having an entrance immediately west of the Westminster Bridge entrance to the County Hall and crossing under the road on a slant in an easterly direction, the other entrance to the subway being at the north-east corner of the hospital. The provision of an escalator would involve a very large increase in expenditure and is not recommended.

The Parks and Open Spaces Committee, reporting on a resolution passed by the Council relating to gardens in the rear of houses in Whitehall-gardens, state that the chairman of the committee had an interview with the First Commissioner of Works at which the proposals of the Government for developing the land were explained. A letter received from the Office of Works states that while the First Commissioner is not in a position to give any undertaking at this stage which might prejudice or hamper the architect in his design of the proposed building, he is prepared to give the most sympathetic consideration to any proposal which would provide for the land not required for building purposes, both on the Whitehall-gardens and the Montagu House sites, being laid out as open spaces with seats for the general public.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Thomas Reginald Colquhoun Dill and Mr. Percy Meimoth Walters to the office of Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. D. D. Reid, M.P., and the death of Mr. J. E. H. Benn.

WEAVERS' WAGES

NEW MORE-LOOMS BASIS OPPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Nov. 29

At the close of a meeting of the general council of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association in Manchester this afternoon Mr. A. Naesmith, the secretary, stated that a specially convened meeting had been held to consider the employers' proposals for a new basis of calculating wages in the weaving section of the cotton industry for application to the proposed new system of more-looms-per-weaver. An outline of the employers' proposals appeared in *The Times* on October 29.

All 38 local district associations were represented at the meeting by 265 delegates, and Mr. J. Hindle, of Burnley, president, was in the chair. Two hours' discussion took place on the employers' proposals, and considerable opposition to them was revealed, stated Mr. Naesmith. Instructions were given by the general council to the central committee of the association and a letter would be sent to the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association conveying the decision of the meeting and the general policy of the operative weavers on the proposals. The term of the communication to the employers were not stated, out of courtesy to the employers.

It is likely that a meeting of the committee of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association will take place on Tuesday. That the operative weavers will oppose the new basis appears clear from Mr. Naesmith's words reported above. Criticism of the new list by the operatives has been openly made in several important districts since the figures were published. It is contended, in contradiction of the employers' calculations, that there would be a reduction in earnings on a piecework basis, as compared with the existing lists, of 10.9 per cent. if the weaver took six looms, of 31 per cent. on the eight-loom basis, and 43 per cent. on 10 looms. In certain cases the weavers contend that the losses would be still heavier. These figures are not accepted by any employer.

The manufacturers are anxious to make a start with the new system on January 1, but there seems little likelihood of agreement being reached by then. The fixing of a new wages list in the weaving section would in any case be a very complicated process. In this instance it is rendered more difficult because the employers propose a new unit of calculation per 100,000 picks of the loom, instead of according to the length and quality only of the cloth woven. Some Burnley employers have accused the weavers of procrastination to stave off the posting of notices which the custom of the trade allows them. Their contention is that the more-looms system is capable of effecting a reduction of 25 per cent. in the costs of production if immediately introduced, but they have accepted the modifications in their original plan embodied in the new list prepared by the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, which provides for a very gradual introduction of the new system, and for its introduction in such a manner as to absorb unemployed weavers first.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

UNIONS AND FUTURE WAGE NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, Nov. 30

The National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade yesterday passed a resolution that the best interests of the wool textile industry would be served if future negotiations relating to wages and general conditions of labour were carried out by the executive of the association and representatives of the employers' federations. No reference is made in the resolution to the National Wool and Allied Textile Industrial Council, which for a decade has served as the parliament for the industry, and no answer was given to the question whether the resolution meant that the unions did not want in future the council to function in the matters stated. It is quite possible that the resolution was reached as a compromise in the discussion on internal problems relating to the association itself, which was meeting for the first time since the wages dispute in the woollen and worsted industries, which came to a close with disastrous results for the trade unions involved.

It was thought that moves would be made at yesterday's meeting which might imperil the existence of the association, which in recent years has suffered severe shocks. It will be recalled that in the early stages of the dispute, after the issue of the Macmillan Report on wages, the trade unions repudiated an offer of compromise made by the operatives' leaders on the Industrial Council, and also that in the later stages of the dispute the unions unsuccessfully sought to make sectional settlements with employers' federations.

A conference in Bradford yesterday of representatives of the seven trade unions in the dyeing, finishing, and similar trades took the first steps towards the establishment of a formal constitution with a view to joint action in future negotiations with employers. It was stated after the meeting that representations would be made, with reference to the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill, to limit working hours in the dyeing trade to 48. It was also stated that a communication had been received from the employers' organization, the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers, and Finishers, referring to "the unprecedented trade depression" and asking for a joint meeting to discuss the situation. The conference, it is stated, gave instructions for the invitation to be accepted and that a report be given to a further conference.

LANCASHIRE AND COTTON

SHIPPER'S CRITICISM OF REPORT

Mr. W. S. Ascoli is the author of "The Cotton Report: Its value to Lancashire," a pamphlet published to-day by Williams and Norgate (price 1s.). This pamphlet of 32 pages examines from the point of view of a student of the industrial position of Lancashire the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. Detached, in his calling of merchant shipper, from the cotton producing groups, Mr. Ascoli claims to have facilities denied to them for observing the growth and means of competition from abroad. He writes:—

"Whatever judgment may be passed on the Report, it must be admitted that it is a monument of painstaking endeavour, remarkable alike for its grasp of the details of the industry as for its detection of the principal internal shortcomings. Any defects it may have are rather those of omission than of commission; it trounces unmercifully the industry's out-of-date technique, but skims over the equally reactionary aspects of a suicidal and antiquated wage list; it extols as a panacea for all ills sectional amalgamations sufficiently strong to induce the cooperation of all other sections and disregards all other means to achieve the same end. Its exposure of the industry's inefficiency and weaknesses is all to the good, and if for no other reason is of great value; its blinking of other shortcomings savours of bias, and does not therefore add to that good will which is so essential to weathering the storm; its somewhat narrowly conceived remedies blind it to much of the self-help which can so greatly contribute to permanent success."

Mr. Ascoli examines the factors which, he contends, contribute to the industry's lack of power to recuperate, the trouble in the coarse trade, the labour problem, amalgamation and rationalization, and finally sets out his own recommendations and describes the efforts he has made, but which, he says, were baulked, to put his theories to a practical test. He is severely critical of the attitude towards his plans adopted by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and writes:—"My experiments have proved without any reasonable doubt that, capably developed, a new basis of production is assured which will challenge any competition, and which would, if proved successful, completely change the face of the whole industry. It cannot be put into practice because vested interests or a short-sighted policy of restriction decrees otherwise."

SCHOLARSHIPS AT BONAR LAW COLLEGE

In connexion with the Conservative Political Schools recently held in various parts of London, the following students have been awarded free residential scholarships at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, for the best essays on the lectures:—

CHELSEA.—Miss E. M. S. Kent, 22, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Essay on "Unemployment.")

LEWISHAM.—Mrs. Cruickshank, 12a, Beaconsfield-road, S.E.6. ("The Trade Depression and Empire.")

SOUTHWARK.—Miss S. A. Wilson, 107, Walworth-road, S.E.17. (Essay on "Unemployment.")

HACKNEY.—Mrs. F. Henry, 23, Devonshire, 30a, C. India.")

The political schools were held under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

LAPSE OF DYESTUFFS ACT

PROTEST BY PROFESSORS OF CHEMISTRY

A protest against the decision of the Government to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse next January has been addressed to the Prime Minister by 15 professors of chemistry in British universities. The following is the text of the joint letter which they have signed:—

The dyestuffs industry has grown out of the pure science of organic chemistry; in fact, it was the first industrial result of the development of organic chemistry into a systematic science. It was natural, therefore, that when this early success led to the manufacture of other synthetic organic products on the large scale, these newer industries should develop from the technique and experience acquired in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

In discussing the dyestuffs industry of to-day, it is advisable, therefore, to remember that the phrase implies a major portion of the whole organic chemical industry, and in no other branch of industry has there been such a clear repercussion between the art of the manufacturer and the science of the schools.

It is a truism nowadays to state that the growth of organic chemistry and organic chemical industry have gone hand in hand. The discovery of the scientist in the laboratory to-day is the industrial process of to-morrow. This progress is reflected back to the Universities, the fountains of pure science, in a number of different ways, so that the two have become mutually dependent to such an extent that any blow aimed at the industry is bound to have an effect on the teaching and pioneering research work carried out by the Universities.

An example of this is seen in the large number of chemists and technologists carried by the world's most successful dyestuff-making concerns. These men come from the Universities, where they are trained, not only in science, but also in the methods of scientific research, a high standard of attainment in these directions being required by the conditions of the modern organic chemical industry. It is no exaggeration to claim that the existence of flourishing schools of organic research in the Universities is dependent on the demands made by the industry for the services of their students.

It is not too much to say to-day that the salvation of many great industries of national importance depends on the application of scientific methods. The best training school for the future technologists and administrators of many of these industries is the organic chemical laboratory. Anything which tends to check the growth of the schools of organic chemistry is, therefore, a blow at the future of a great many industries besides those most obviously or immediately concerned.

It is with these considerations in mind that we call attention to the great harm that may be done if any steps are taken which have the effect of a set-back to the dyestuffs industry which is being developed in this country at such cost and after so much effort, not only by those immediately concerned, but by the teachers and research workers of the schools and universities.

We would, therefore, plead for a reconsideration by the Government of their decision to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse, so as to ensure conditions which allow the continued development of the dyestuff and organic chemical industry in this country.

The signatories are:—

PROFESSOR G. BARGER, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in relation to Medicine, University of Edinburgh; PROFESSOR F. C. JAMES, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; PROFESSOR F. CHALLENGER, D.Sc., PH.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Leeds; PROFESSOR W. N. HAWORTH, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Birmingham; PROFESSOR I. M. HEILBRON, D.S.O., D.Sc., PH.D., Heath Harrison Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Liverpool; PROFESSOR G. G. HENDERSON, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Chemistry, University of Glasgow; PROFESSOR C. K. INGOLD, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London; PROFESSOR J. KENNER, D.Sc., PH.D., F.R.S., Professor of Technological Chemistry, University of Manchester; PROFESSOR A. LAPWORTH, D.Sc., F.R.S., Sir Samuel Hall Professor of Chemistry, University of Manchester; PROFESSOR SIR WILLIAM POPE, K.B.E., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Cambridge; PROFESSOR J. READ, M.A., B.Sc., PH.D., Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Chemistry Research Laboratory, University of St. Andrews; PROFESSOR R. ROBINSON, D.Sc., F.R.S., Waynflete Professor of Chemistry, University of Oxford; PROFESSOR J. L. SIMONSEN, D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, University College of North Wales, Bangor; PROFESSOR J. F. THORPE, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; PROFESSOR W. P. WYNNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Pure Science, University of Sheffield.

SHOP ASSISTANTS

CONDITIONS OF WORK IN THE CITY

Officials of the City Corporation have recently investigated conditions of employment of shop assistants in the City with a view to reporting to the Government. The general impressions obtained from the inquiry seem to be that conditions are not up to the standard to be found in factories and workshops, and that vast improvements could be made if "workplaces" were defined so as to include shops:—

Establishments in the following categories were visited:—

Bakers and pastrycooks; boot shops; butchers (including pork butchers); chemists; confectioners; cooked meats and tripe shops; dairies; departmental stores; drapery (soft furnishing, &c.); tobacconists; wholesale establishments; fancy goods and toy shops; fishmongers and poulterers; greengrocers, fruiterers, and florists; grocers and provision dealers; hairdressers and barbers; ironmongers and household stores; and newsvendors (all-day kiosk-up shops).

Ten shops in each of the classes enumerated were reported upon, the shops inspected being mostly of the middle, artisan, and high-class variety. Few "labouring class" shops exist in the City.

Save in a few instances, the assistants employed in the City lived, it was stated, too far from their work to permit of the midday meal being taken at home. Except where meals on the premises were provided, the assistants had either to visit restaurants and so increase living costs, or eat the meal which they brought with them in open spaces

Letters to the Editor

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

A RESULT OF LOWER PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To many observers of the present economic situation it seems difficult to understand how it is that, while most of our basic industries are seriously depressed and the national total of unemployed workers is excessively high, there should nevertheless be no sign of distress over the greater part of the country. The demand for comforts and for amusements shows little diminution. The figures of working-class savings—the investments in savings certificates, in building societies, and the like—show even a rapid and remarkable growth. The anomaly may be explained, at all events in a large degree, by one factor, to which little attention has hitherto been drawn.

If the world-wide fall in the prices of prime commodities, steadily proceeding for some years and suddenly intensified in the last 12 months, has upset industry in all countries, and has played havoc with export trade everywhere, it has brought one result which has been a counterbalancing influence. It has considerably reduced the cost of living. The extent of the reduction in Great Britain was given in answer to a question in the House of Commons on June 26. "The Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index number," it was stated, "has shown a fall of 10 per cent. since June, 1925." I have been trying to calculate what this means in actual saving to the whole body of consumers of the nation. I have had the invaluable cooperation of Professor A. L. Bowley, than whom there is no greater authority on these matters, and I would now offer the following result.

Some years ago Professor Bowley and Sir Josiah Stamp estimated the total national income for 1924 as £3,800,000,000. There was an increase in subsequent years. It is considered, on a calculation of all the factors, which would be too elaborate to give here, that the income for this year, in spite of the trade depression, will probably be rather more than in 1924; perhaps it will be £3,900,000,000. But in order to be fully on the safe side I would assume on the other hand a heavy reduction to £3,600,000,000. The expenditure covered by the cost-of-living figures cannot be known exactly, but may be roughly estimated to include at least half the national income—say, for the purposes of this calculation, £1,800,000,000. A 10 per cent. saving on this amount is £180,000,000. But there have certainly also been savings, due to the fall in prices, in the other half of the national income not covered by the cost-of-living index. On the whole the fall in prices during the last five years may be estimated to have resulted in a saving of household and other expenditure of at least £200,000,000 a year.

This sum will have been released for new and different expenditures, or for saving. And saving means, of course, expenditure at a later stage—by the building societies or local authorities, or whoever it may be, with whom the investment is made. An additional £200,000,000 a year has therefore become available to increase the demand for goods and services, and so to give fresh employment. It is this, I suggest, which accounts very largely for the features in the present situation that seem so surprising.

It may be estimated that a fresh expenditure of £200,000,000 will have provided additional employment for at least 500,000 workpeople.

There has been a great lag between the fall in wholesale prices and the fall in retail. It may be that before long the reduction in the cost of living, compared with 1925, will be more than the present 10 per cent. If so, other things being equal, there will be a further sum released for additional saving and new expenditures. On the other hand, if a check is placed on the reduction, or if measures are taken which will result in an increase in the cost of living, then the opposite effect must accrue.

This has a most important bearing on our present political controversies. If a protective tariff is adopted, and if it raises the cost of living here—as protective tariffs have raised it everywhere else—the prospect of a further fall will at once disappear; the present saving of £200,000,000 may be wholly neutralized; there may well be a debit on the other side.

It appears then that, while the shrinkage in our world markets has been throwing great numbers of people out of work and the general fall in prices in the last five years has dislocated commerce, the effects of the fall have been mitigated in some degree by releasing new demands, which have given the opportunity of employment to more than 500,000 people.

Protection may, no doubt, have a number of consequences of various kinds. But if among them is a reversal of the fall in the cost of living, among them will also be a cancellation of this new employment.

Yours, &c.,
HERBERT SAMUEL.
35, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Nov. 28.

THE DUTY OF AN OPPOSITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Thomas, as reported in your issue of to-day, called attention to what was, I think, always a grave defect in British politics, but is now being extended outside them. He refers to the letter written by Mr. Baldwin accepting the preference offer of the Dominions. This acceptance was made in the middle of the Conference, and certainly without any precise knowledge of the offer. Such an intervention was calculated to make things difficult for all parties—except the particular party concerned, which was not a member of the Conference.

Similarly, as soon as the Government announced its Palestine policy, the two Opposition leaders, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George, hurried to repudiate it. This exhibits the danger of the process. For that question not only involved our good name with other nations and the League, but was extremely complicated. Two or three days after these two had rushed into print I asked a distinguished journalist his opinion on the merits of the question. He replied that he was going down to the country for three days to study it and at the end hoped to understand the declaration of the Government. Here we have a proof that a journalist with an eye on copy was much more scrupulous than party leaders with an eye to making things difficult for the Government.

In the case of internal politics every one expects the Opposition to oppose. But when larger issues, like the League or diplomatic Powers (or what is now almost the same thing, the Dominions), are involved, let us tell party to "Halt awhile."

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD TEMPERLEY.
The Athenæum, S.W.1, Nov. 28.

BRITISH DYES

CASE FOR THE TEXTILE PRODUCER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Morton, in his letter to *The Times* of November 24, enumerates his connexions with the textile and dyeing industry, but as, I understand, he holds an executive position upon the local dyestuffs group of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, he must obviously be interested from both sides of the present controversy. His interests as a user entitle him to express an opinion as to the benefit of repealing or continuing the present Act, but as it is generally understood that the productions of his dyeing factories are of the higher class speciality type, little used for the clothing of the millions in India, China, and Africa, it would be instructive to know what relation his dyed productions bear to the total great export trade upon which Lancashire depends for her existence. I venture to ask if it amounts to 1 per cent.

The following Board of Trade export figures are illuminating, and show clearly how the coloured textile trade has suffered:—

In millions of linear yards

—	Year	Prints	Dyes	C'lour'd Wovens	Total
Total exports of coloured textiles	1913	1,263	1,151	290	2,704
Do.	1929	552	826	144	1,522
Do. (10 months)	1930	351	493	93	937

It would be untrue to suggest that this disastrous loss of trade is solely or even mainly attributable to the operations of the Act, but dyestuffs constitute one of many items in the total cost of our productions, and, as we are faced with world competition at prices which present costs cannot meet, any form of restriction upon one of our most important raw materials greatly increases our difficulties. Dyemakers have suggested that they are willing to meet the "world prices" of dyestuffs, but what is a "world price" and how can it be fixed? Dyestuffs, unlike cotton or even heavy chemicals, have no standard market price, and the thousands of different qualities are sold on a basis varying according to circumstances. In the absence of competitive quotations any claim to meet world prices is meaningless.

I further suggest that Mr. Morton's deductions are in some instances open to criticism, because his "facts" are evidently based on inaccurate information. In his speech to the British Association in September he set out to prove that the British user had been charged exorbitant prices for certain foreign colours until the appearance upon the market of an equivalent product manufactured in this country by his own firm, Scottish Dyes. Two specific colours were mentioned—Indanthrene browns "R" and "G."

Mr. Morton quoted the import prices of the foreign-made colour as follows:—	While the prices actually paid by my Association to the Continental makers were as follows:—
1922. 9s. 6d. or more per lb.	1922. 7s. per lb.
1923. 8s. 4d. " "	1923. 7s. "
1924. } gradually falling to	1924. 4s. 9d. "
1925. } 4s. 7d. or more per lb.	1925. 4s. 9d. "
1926. }	1926. 3s. 6d. "
1927. }	1927. 3s. 2d. "
1928. 3s. 11d. or more per lb.	1928. 3s. "

Mr. Morton stated that in 1928 Scottish Dyes placed their products on the market at 3s. 11d., the foreign colour having fallen to that price because of the impending production of the British maker, whereas the facts are that my Association purchased these identical products two years previously at 3s. 9d.

It is possible that Mr. Morton, in quoting these prices, was under the impression that they represented what the colour makers describe as "world prices," or, more likely, they may have been those at which Mr. Morton (in his capacity of dye user) purchased them for his speciality productions, where an extra cost of 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. in a raw material might be unimportant. The fact that Mr. Morton, an accepted authority on the dyestuffs industry, could be so widely wrong in this question of price, which is all-important to those users who are struggling to save our export trade, only goes to prove that a promise by British makers to establish "world prices" is meaningless. If the British makers are serious in their suggestion that they can meet "world prices," why should the 10-years pledge be broken and a further period of protection sought? Lord Melchett, in his last address to the shareholders of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, in dealing with the dyes position, stated:—"We are making increasing profits in spite of severe competition and reduced prices in this branch of our business."

Under the present Act the foreign supplier has to submit samples of all new dyes before a licence is granted, and it is well known that British makers obtain these samples. Under these conditions, is this country or its foreign competitors likely to receive priority in obtaining the benefits of their research in the form of new productions? The importance of this aspect of the problem is very great. If Lancashire is to retain her place in the world's production of coloured textiles she must have free and immediate access to all the latest developments of colour, whereas, under the present Act, the foreign maker must necessarily feel that his interests lie in other directions.

Mr. Morton ignores these points, possibly because as both maker and user he is unacquainted with the vast mass-production type of trade where price "is the ruling factor." This, and not the speciality trade, is the trade in which the Japanese and Continental competition has brought such disaster to Lancashire.

Yours faithfully,
C. C. RAILTON, Director, Calico Printers' Association, Limited.
St. James's-buildings, Oxford-street, Manchester, Nov. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson has forcibly called attention to one important aspect of the dye industry—the valuable incentive it affords towards the training of organic chemists. There is another aspect not less important.

In a letter published in *The Times* of May 30, 1916, you permitted me to call attention to a great difficulty this country was in, at that crucial time in its history, from the lack of chemical plumbers trained in the making of the plant requisite for the production of high explosives. I pointed out how the same plant is needed in warfare as in the dye industry, and how Germany, by her foresight and trade methods, had grabbed the dye industry from us and thus possessed all the skilled labour she required for unlimited war expansion of explosives. Perhaps it may not be inapposite to quote two paragraphs from *The Times* of the date given above:—

> In contemplating the future, this remarkable instance of the difference in results between the trade methods and foresight of the two nations is deserving of the closest consideration, whatever our academic trade predilections.
>
> It follows also that in the future the skilled labour will be available in sufficient quantity for the necessary expansion of the plant required for the dye industry, if and when the Government takes the needful steps to enable that to prosper in this country of its initiation, thereby preventing its being wholly monopolized and controlled, as in the past, by German science, energy, and enterprise.

While heartily affirming Sir William Robertson's disclaimer as to War pro-

(Continued at foot of next column)

clivities in any sense, his conclusions as to the need of at least adequate preparation to safeguard our civilization cannot be gainsaid.

I may add that the greater number of the operatives we trained in chemical plumbing during the War went into the dye industry, when that was established after the peace on secure lines by the very legislation now threatened by our "academic trade predilections." On the grounds set forth by Sir William and herein reinforced, unless the dye industry is kept in being, the country may lack the men essential for her mere protection, whether they be chemists or operatives, and thus highly skilled and necessary citizens may be left to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

Your obedient servant,
W. D. CAROE.
The Athenæum, Nov. 27.

RELIEF IN LONDON

A RETURN TO "POPLARISM"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The now too familiar figure of the Minister of Labour coming to ask Parliament to vote more money for more doles reminds us that "Poplarism" is not dead. At the same time the collapse of the recent attacks upon the administration of public assistance in London must not lead us to treat it as though it were dead. No mistake could be more disastrous just now for London. The only panacea which the Socialists can offer for the evils we suffer from is a return to "Poplarism."

Two things need to be borne in mind by Londoners. (1) "Poplarism" has flourished a long time. It has become deep rooted. The London County Council is now at grips with an evil and a menace which has defied more than one strong Government. (2) The L.C.C. is a popularly elected body. It depends entirely upon the votes and confidence of the ratepayers. And it has against it a large body of recipients of relief and others who are financially interested in an administration which has now, happily, come to an end.

The Municipal Reform Party on the London County Council accepted the task of public assistance reluctantly and with misgiving as a public duty placed upon them by the Government. There were weighty reasons against acceptance. The Council was already fully occupied. It was doing a great work in organizing London government. Its position and work were assured, and it had the confidence of London behind it. When the proposal was broached, it was felt that the Council had nothing to gain except hard, thankless work, and everything to lose. In centralizing Poor Law relief in London under one authority a great risk was taken. The good which that step has already done is immense. But the evil which might be done is incalculable.

Many who were versed in this work viewed the change with misgiving. Was it fair to the Council to burden it in this way? Out-relief in London had grown to gigantic dimensions. A solid block of unions were in open revolt. The Government had surrendered lamentably and placed the common purse of London at their disposal. The floodgates of extravagance were opened, and no one was found strong enough to close them. Each successive Minister of Health temporized and shirked the job, with the result that expenditure mounted higher and higher and demoralization spread alarmingly, until Mr. Chamberlain passed his Audit Act and set his inspectors to work.

The trouble is, as you, Sir, have warned us again and again, that the enormous and rapid growth of the social services and of poor relief has lowered the standard of public life. The reputation of politicians—the good suffering with the bad—goes from bad to worse; and "if the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden underfoot of men." It may be that the only cure for the present state of affairs will be a Commission such as Mr. Drage calls for. Meanwhile the future of London government is at stake.

Mr. Page has recently reminded us that "no one dares to utter unpleasant truths, for democracies have ever loved to be cajoled." So these views will remain unpalatable to the majority. Nevertheless, all who value honesty in national or municipal government must sooner or later come to realize their truth. For the next three months Londoners have their destiny in their own hands. One point is worth bearing in mind before it is too late. Apart from the moral confusion and loss involved, if the Socialists' dream and the citizens' nightmare come true, and "Poplarism" becomes "Londonism," then ratepayers may expect to see their rates rapidly mounting to 20s. in the pound.

I am your obedient servant,
Hampstead. H. J. MARSHALL.

CONDITIONS IN VENEZUELA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the recent report in *The Times* concerning unrest in Venezuela, I beg to inform you that the news received by this Legation indicates that peace is maintained unalterable in the country and that there is no likelihood of any political disturbance.

The Government has the situation well in hand and the general economic conditions are satisfactory compared with the depression reigning in other countries. Venezuela has this year cancelled her external debt and still has a considerable surplus in her Treasury. Many public works are in the course of construction, giving employment to masses of workers. Unemployment has only appeared in the oilfields, where, as it is known, production was curtailed; but these miners are being absorbed by the agricultural and industrial enterprises. The prices of the main Venezuelan exports, such as coffee and cocoa, have lately risen, and the crops that are being harvested this year are abundant. Public opinion backs the Government in their efforts to maintain order and stability.

Believe me, Sir, yours faithfully,
DIOGENES ESCALANTE, Venezuelan Minister in London.
50, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Nov. 29.

"CHARITY BEGINS —"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to Dr. H. D. Bishop's letter respecting the advertisement of Danish bacon which appears in the Post Office book of stamps, we are the advertising agents for these books of stamps, and wish to point out that the principal firms who do produce English bacon did not wish to advertise when the matter was placed before them, and the reason they give is that they cannot get a sufficient supply of English pigs. This advertisement for Danish bacon was sent to us and we inserted it in the usual way. The Post Office go to considerable expense, and it is only because of the revenue produced from these advertisements that they are able to give this benefit to the general public.

We quite agree and are in full sympathy with buying British goods when they can be obtained.

Yours faithfully,
SELLS, LIMITED (Alfred Sells, Managing Director).
168 and 167, Fleet-street, E.C.4, Nov. 28.

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the termination of the very charming appreciation of Dr. Mary Scharlieb which was given by Professor Winifred Cullis on the wireless last night, it was said that the guiding principle of Dame Mary Scharlieb's life was to be found in a sentence she was ever fond of quoting. I have no doubt many of your readers recognized its source; those who did not may be surprised to learn that this famous passage is from the Talmud, being a saying of Rabbi Tarphon from the tractate "Chapters of the Fathers," and runs:—

> The day is short, and the work is great, and the labourers are sluggish, and the reward is much, and the Master of the house is urgent. It is not thy duty to complete the work, but neither art thou free to desist from it.

I am yours faithfully,
REDCLIFFE N. SALAMAN.
Homestall, Barley, near Royston, Herts, Nov. 27.

Points from Letters

BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES

Mr. Tyrrell Lewis urges that my proposal, that the fact of the date of marriage should be entered on the birth certificate, would be (1) largely ineffective, (2) oppressive. (1) Largely ineffective because it is possible for an Englishman or woman to marry abroad, say in America, without any record being made in England of such marriage. That is true; but I am only proposing to add to the effectiveness of existing laws against bigamous marriages, and in the majority of cases I think it would do this. Further changes may at any time be made in international laws of marriage, with extended use of the Consular service which might further increase the effectiveness. (2) Oppressive, as in the case of a husband, or wife, dying abroad, say in Central Africa, for it would be expensive, perhaps impossible, to obtain a death certificate. But there is always a difficulty in those cases where a death has to be assumed before a marriage can take place. As it seems to me, the difficulty exists independently of the proposal I make.—The REV. A. B. HARGRAVE, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Fareham.

THE SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

The correspondence you have published with regard to the opera subsidy appears to ignore one vital fact—i.e., that the Treasury grant is being made from a fund which was originally formed by a Treasury deduction from the 10s. licence fees contributed by British listeners. I fail to understand how any critic of the opera subsidy scheme can say that this Treasury fund is, in the wide sense of the word, public money. The money has been subscribed by only particular class—i.e., British broadcast listeners, and the listeners' money is at last, although in very small measure, being invested for them in something which will at least give them a broadcast return—namely, opera.—Mr. NORMAN EDWARDS, 32, Cumberland-mansions, Bryanston-square, W.

TIDINESS IN LONDON

Since my arrival in London some months ago I have been much struck by the medieval habits of certain of the inhabitants. Hotels and shops seem to regard the highway as the place whereon to deposit their sweepings. Every morning one sees hotel porters or shop cleaners gaily sweeping oddments of all kinds into the road, from where the feet of passers-by, aided by the winds of heaven, distribute them still farther afield. When omnibuses and tubes have succeeded in hiding traces of their artistically coloured tickets, surely hotels and shops might follow suit and consume their own dirt.—Mr. K. PULLAN, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

THE OUTER CIRCLE

As one who uses the Outer Circle twice daily and who has punctiliously conformed to the newly-enforced 20-mile limit in Regent's Park, I should like to register a mild, but somewhat aggrieved, protest against a correspondent in *The Times* of November 25. The offenders are a small minority of drivers, mainly chauffeurs, who will always ignore speed-limits, however low they are set. With a speedometer before one's eyes it is not difficult to judge of the rate of other motor-cars; with a grievance, to increase the average 20 miles per hour to 35 or 40 is equally easy.—Mrs. E. R. BATES, 38, Lissenden-mansions, N.W.5.

POST OFFICE DRAFTS

Having occasion to send a few pounds to a relative in Australia, I asked a local post office what would be the charge for a draft for £10 payable in Queensland. Had the officials had any word of a reduction in the poundage? I was told "No" and that the cost would be 3s. 3d. I went to my bank and obtained a draft for £10 for the sum of £9 5s.—Mr. W. FRASER ANNAND, Clive House, Warwick-road, Coventry.

LORD CURZON AS VICEROY

Recently there have been criticisms of Lord Curzon when Viceroy of India, and some of them adverse. But there is a saying that only big men have business with big defects. Viscount Morley was subsequently Secretary for India and therefore not without knowledge, and tributes from him are ever worthy. "The old system had never been worked with loftier and more beneficent purpose or with a more powerful arm than by the genius and indomitable labour of Lord Curzon." And later Morley writes to Lord Minto, the Viceroy, "You will be sorry . . . that Curzon writes to me as an invalid. I cannot help a great liking for him and admiration for his gifts that is not far from affection." ("Recollections.")—DR. RICHARD GILLIARD, 36, Dean-road, Willesden Green, N.W.

STIRRUP LAMPS

When quartered at Wellington, in the Nilghiri Hills, in 1897-9 I always used a pair of stirrup lamps, as the mile long "khud" path between the mess and my bungalow was as dark as a cave owing to the dense overhanging shrub jungle. I bought them at the Coonoor branch of a Madras store, where they were evidently an article of stock, and made to fit any stirrup. I should be happy to describe them in detail to anyone so wishing.—Mr. W. E. LONG, 9, Vicarage-gate, W.8.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

In the interest of the shareholders in the Hudson's Bay Company, and as a considerable shareholder myself, may I be allowed to urge the importance of having the company transferred to Canada and registered there, with the management at Winnipeg under Canadian directors? The affairs of the company are now so vast that it is essential that they be dealt with locally. It is in the shareholders' interests that the shares, instead of being entirely inscribed, and registered, as at present, be issued in dollars, in certificates to bearer of, say, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000.—SIR GEORGE ROWLEY HILL, Bunessan, Isle of Mull, Argyll.

RUBBER FLOORS IN HOTELS

May I point out that Mr. Cutting is incorrect in his use of the word "coving"? "Coving" is a term applicable to the inclined jambs on the sides of the old-time Rumford fireplace. The "curved rim" device would be better described as a hollow; "cove" belongs in technical usage to the ceiling. Can "dreamy chambermaids" really "bang skirtings" to-day? This movement denotes handling the old-fashioned wooden broom and tin dustpan. Vacuum cleaning has long since displaced the opportunity for the early hotel worker to annoy anyone by "knocking up" against wooden skirtings while carrying out floor cleaning.—Mr. V. R. POWER, 157, Stamford-hill, N.16.

HOUSING THE LARGE FAMILY

Mr. H. A. Hill suggests that housing schemes should provide dormitories for the children in large families aged over 15 or 16. At the first glance this sounds plausible, but really it is to be strongly condemned. It is too much like most of the social legislation to-day—i.e., it is an insidious attack on family life and a weakening of independence of character. Legislation should aim at teaching us that we should only have as many children as we can provide with health and happiness, finally only those we can afford to bring up ourselves and be proud of them. Complete family life is the backbone of the country and must not be tampered with.—Mr. H. V. ROE, Heatherbank, Hindhead, Surrey.

SOUND AT ABNORMAL DISTANCES

Canon Frewer understands that the War gunfire was heard more distinctly in Sussex than in Kent. I can give no judgment as to that, but can relate two experiences. I remember walking one summer day in Cobham Woods, in Kent, and the sound of gunfire was not only distinct, but even loud. Shortly afterwards I was staying at the village of East Preston, near Littlehampton, where a villager astonished me by saying that the guns could be heard at night by standing close to but not touching an elm. I found this quite true, but the sound, while quite distinct, was faint.—Mr. J. J. TINSLEY, Southend-on-Sea.

CROWN PIECES

The Deputy Master and Controller of the Mint writes to me to say the Government has no intention of withdrawing crown pieces and he kindly offers to send me what I want either through the bank or direct if I so desire. Apparently the banks do not like them and will not deal with them save under pressure. As a result of the information given me I have what is necessary, but am still disappointed as those I have are old and not the new issue.—SIR JOHN BRICKWOOD, Portsmouth.

THE THEATRE QUEUE

The public who will wait outside the door of a theatre pays a compliment to its manager which naturally is appreciated, since it is an assurance that those who are fortunate enough to get admission to the play will find the kind of amusement they want. But it must not be assumed that, because theatre queues are voluntary and enjoyed, therefore they are conducive to a nation's prosperity. When 100 people are standing in queue on a pavement for two hours, 200 hours are lost that could better have been spent in a public library or in a kitchen garden. It would be worth while for a Government to employ some expert to calculate the number of precious hours in which theatre queues have waited in the street under conditions that are neither wholesome nor profitable. Where is the judgment and discretion shown by those who take no note of time but for its loss?—Mr. WILLIAM POEL, 85, Howard's-lane, Putney, S.W.15.

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	CHATEAU PONTET CANET, Vintage 1925	36/-	20/-
BURGUNDY	MACON, Vintage 1926	26/-	15/-
	BEAUJOLAIS, Vintage 1926	28/-	16/-
	MACON SUPERIEUR, Vintage 1923	30/-	17/-
	BEAUNE, Vintage 1926	35/-	20/-
	ALOXE CORTON, Vintage 1923	46/-	26/-
WHITE WINES (French)	GRAVES, Medium Dry, Vintage 1925	26/-	14/-
	BARSAC, Vintage 1926	30/-	16/-
	DRY GRAVES (Moulin de Soubyran), Vintage 1926	30/-	16/-
	SAUTERNES, Vintage 1926	33/-	18/-
	HAUT BARSAC, Vintage 1925	42/-	23/-
	CHABLIS SUPERIEUR, Vintage 1924	36/-	20/-
EMPIRE WINES	AUSTRALIAN BURGUNDY, Superior	32/-	—
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BRANDY, Spiers & Pond's "Three Star"	13/6	GRAND MARNIER, "Cordon Rouge"	16/-
LIQUEUR BRANDY, 25 years old	17/6	KUMMEL, Burg	14/6
RUM, Fine Old Jamaica, 30 u.p.	11/6	CHERRY BRANDY, Liqueur Quality	9/6
GIN, Fine Old Dry, 30 u.p.	11/6	SLOE GIN, Gordon's	10/-
ORANGE BITTERS, Finest Quality	8/6	PEPPERMINT, Full Strength	7/6

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2 Bots. Tawny Portugal
1 Bot. Sherry, Pale Fino
1 Bot. Burgundy, Rioja
1 Bot. Ginger Wine, Superior
1 Bot. Rum, Fine Jamaica

SPECIAL CASE containing 25/-
2 Bots. Port, Old Tawny
1 Bot. Australian (Port Type)
1 Bot. Sherry, Special Old Brown
1 Bot. Rioja (Sauternes type)
1 Bot. Scotch Whisky, "Spierpon"

SPECIAL CASE containing 40/-
3 Bots. Port, Fine Old, "No. 27"
1 Bot. Sherry, Amoroso
1 Bot. Madeira, Fine Old Rich
1 Bot. Champagne, Beleau, 1921
2 Bots. Beaune, 1926
1 Bot. Scotch Whisky, "Special"

SPECIAL CASE containing 60/-
3 Bots. Port, Fine Ruby
1 Bot. Sherry, Light Golden
1 Bot. Madeira, Old Verdelho
2 Bots. Sauternes, 1926
2 Bots. Aloxe Corton, 1923
2 Bots. Champagne, Beleau, 1921
1 Bot. Scotch Whisky, "Granville"

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CUNARD LINER INSURANCES

INCIDENCE OF RISKS

THIRD READING OF BILL TO-DAY

(FROM OUR INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT)

When, late on Thursday night, the Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill was considered in Committee of the House of Commons, a short technical discussion took place. Very few members participated, but Mr. I. J. Albery showed that he had taken the trouble to sound authoritative underwriting opinion and had studied some of the important points raised, although he is not by profession a marine underwriter. The Bill is to be read a third time to-day.

Much of the discussion centred on the rate of premium which would be applicable should the first of the proposed vessels not be completed within a period of three years. Mr. Albery suggested that possibly the vessel might not be ready for one or two months later—there is frequently an extension of the time originally proposed for the building of ships—and he pointed out that

continuation would be at a time when the risk was at its very highest, when these vessels which are being insured would have on board a great deal of material, including, probably, nearly all the expensive fittings.

His subsequent comments made it clear that, while he was interpreting sound underwriting opinion, the insurance market was taking up a very reasonable attitude towards this question and wished to be helpful. Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, would not cede the underwriting point. He said that

the point raised by the hon. member turns upon the continuation—that is to say, beyond the period of three years involved in the construction of this vessel. He takes the view that the risk is greater in those circumstances; but our opinion is rather to the contrary, namely, that this continuation rate will apply in the last two or three months, if it should be necessary, of the construction of the vessel, and that, in fact, the risk would be rather less than at the other period, because obviously that would be after the launching of the vessel, when it would be actually in the river. A considerable part of the risk at that time, so I am informed, attaches to the operation of launching, and on those grounds the continuation risk would be regarded as broken.

There has been no experience of the launching of a vessel 1,018ft. long and of a gross tonnage of, approximately, 73,000. Yet it may be imagined that the operation will be one of great delicacy. The Clyde Trust have intimated that they have allocated £34,000 for the widening and deepening of the channel at Clydebank to permit the safe launching and passage to the sea of the liner. It was added that this was the first step in the work, and that the total bill for dredging would not be less than £70,000.

Apart from the special risks of launching, one of the main contingencies to be taken into account in the building of all commercial ships is that of fire, and there is undoubtedly support for the theory advanced by Mr. Albery that this risk is greatest, not in the early stages of construction, when a vessel represents, chiefly, a framework of metal, but later, when there is much woodwork and inflammable material in the ship. The leading example of a fire in a vessel which was completing construction occurred only on March 26 of last year, when, long after she had been launched, a very serious fire broke out at Hamburg in the German liner Europa while she was being fitted out by her builders, although she was not to make her maiden voyage until about three months later. This fire occurred soon after midnight, and continued to burn throughout the day. The Correspondent of *The Times* described how at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

the fire, fanned by a stiff breeze, and continually finding fresh fuel in the stores of woodwork, linoleum, cork, and so forth, was all burning fiercely.

The cause of that fire has never been determined. The ultimate cost was about £900,000, and the bill was met, to a considerable extent, by the great British insurance companies, in accordance with the position they hold in the insurance markets of the world.

The expensive character of the fittings of liners is one of the reasons why the construction risks of warships have been preferred. Thus as much as £4,000,000 was written in the London market a few years ago on a warship which was being built in Japan. One of the most expensive casualties of last year—largely because of the costly fittings—was a fire in the French liner Paris at Le Havre in August, although she was not under construction.

Only this week-end news has been received of a serious fire at St. Nazaire in the French liner Georges Philippar, which was launched a few days ago. It was stated that the fire started in the cold storage chambers, and that these, separated by insulating material, burned furiously.

The London market, which consists of many important insurance companies whose names are household words throughout the world and of private underwriters, has consistently shown that it wishes to facilitate the insurance of the great Cunard vessel to the maximum of its powers; but underwriters would hardly be qualified for their difficult work if they declined to learn by experience or to apply their judgment to individual circumstances, some of which, in the case under consideration, admittedly will be unprecedented.

MACHINERY FOR HOLLAND

SPECIAL TRAIN'S JOURNEY

A special train containing machinery for Holland left Newcastle-on-Tyne in the early hours of yesterday, timed to reach Harwich at a quarter past 4 o'clock this morning, and it will be shunted to-day on to the train ferry, which will leave for Zeebrugge this evening.

The train contained the second consignment of machinery ordered by the Provencial Electriciteitsbedrijf Van Nord for the new power station at Velseo, Holland. Two Parsons 24,000 k.w. turbo alternators were carried on the train, which was composed of 24 wagons. One of these was a well trolley wagon, weighing nearly 39 tons, conveying a stator of 65 tons, making a single wagon load of 104 tons, the heaviest ever loaded on the train ferry. The next in weight was an armour plate wagon, of 31¼ tons, carrying a piece of machinery weighing 37¼ tons, making 69 tons in all.

The train left Messrs. Parsons' Works at Heaton Junction, Newcastle, shortly after midnight on Saturday, and as some of the machinery was so large as to overhang the wagons considerably, it was necessary to keep the adjoining track clear throughout the journey of 280 miles to Harwich. This journey required a good deal of preparation by the London and North Eastern Railway Company, for at some places it was necessary to lower the lines to enable the train to pass under bridges. At Chappel the line was raised and smoke plates under the bridge were removed. At Sudbury it was not only necessary to remove the smoke plates, but also to run the train on the wrong line, as the load overhung so much that it might have hit the side of the bridge. The line was lowered at a bridge near Shelford. At Haxey, near Doncaster, the train was run right across all the lines to the down line on the far side, for if this had not been done it would have run so close to a passenger train as to be dangerous to any heads thrust out of windows.

The train is to be run over the Belgian railways to Holland, and the London and North Eastern Railway have sent a wagon-wright with it. He will stay in Holland until the machinery is unloaded, and will travel back with the train.

NEW DUTCH MOTOR-LINER

MAIDEN VOYAGE OF THE COLOMBIA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, Nov. 29

The twin-screw motor-liner Colombia, which is the latest addition to the fleet of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, called here to-day on her maiden voyage from Amsterdam and embarked about 80 passengers for the West Indies. The total number of passengers she is carrying on this trip is about 120, including those joining at Boulogne.

The new vessel, which was built at the Van P. Smit, Jun., Shipyard, Rotterdam, has a number of interesting features. She is, for example, the largest ship yet built with the Maier form of hull. One of the advantages claimed for this, compared with the hull-lines usually adopted, is a reduction in the water resistance, so that greater speed can be obtained for a given expenditure of power or, alternatively, the same speed with less power. Another advantage is that it improves the behaviour of the ship in bad weather. About a week ago the Colombia was in a gale which reached a force of 10 on the Beaufort scale, and according to the testimony of those in charge of her she conducted herself admirably.

Another innovation is that she is provided with twin rudders, one in the stream from each propeller, which are operated simultaneously by an electrical steering gear, and her single funnel is of true stream-line or aerofoil section, coming to a sharp point at the back. Finally, her two sets of Werkspoor eight-cylinder oil engines are fitted with their makers' patent system of pressure-charging, in which the under sides of the pistons act as air compressors to deliver extra air for the combustion of the fuel. The result is to increase the power to about 8,000h.p., whereas without this supercharging the engines would yield only about 6,500h.p. They drive the ship at a service speed of 15 knots, and in their construction attention has been paid to the prevention of vibration by properly balancing and stiffening them. While they are of Dutch manufacture, it is gratifying to note that British makers are responsible for much of the auxiliary machinery.

A great deal of care was given to the internal arrangements of the ship; in fact, three or four sets of plans were drawn up and rejected before a final decision was reached. Although the Colombia is not very large—about 9,000 gross tons measurement—her designers have managed to incorporate in her refinements and luxuries usually to be looked for only in vessels twice her size, such as a swimming pool, children's nursery, large sports decks, and many rooms with private plunge or shower baths attached. On the highest deck, from which electric passenger and luggage lifts run to all the lower decks, there is a tennis court about 60ft. by 54ft. On the deck below, which includes quarters for the navigating and engineer officers, and carries a full complement of unsinkable and non-capsizable lifeboats, there is a nursery which is large enough to serve as a children's dining room and opens on a generous area of railed-in playing space. On this deck, also, there is a wireless office which can maintain telephonic communication with Europe throughout the voyage, and includes elaborate equipment by means of which music, whether from a broadcasting station or from gramophone records, can be distributed to every part of the ship.

The forward portion of the next or promenade deck is occupied by the social hall, with a palm court running round it. A vestibule corridor leads aft to the smoking room, and there is a combined writing room and library. The dining saloon is on Deck A, under the social hall, and the remainder of this deck is devoted to first-class passenger accommodation, which extends also to the lower decks B and C. The decorations of the public rooms are in the modern Dutch style, and no attempt has been made to introduce period effects.

The cabins have been standardized in six or seven different types, designated by letters of the alphabet. Thus, the letter A means a minimum-rate room with two berths; B, a single-berth room with a shower bath; E, a room with two berths, a sofa bed, and a bath room; and so on. All are spacious, and in most of them plain white paint is not to be found, the walls being of wood with tapestry panels. Hot and cold fresh running water is laid on to the rooms and also to the shower baths. In all there are 11 rooms with private shower baths and 17 with bath rooms. The total complement of first-class passengers is about 180, and there are 23 rooms for one person only.

Most of the second-class passengers, to the number of 69, are carried in two-berth cabins aft. Four of these, opening on the deck, have private shower baths attached, and two passengers can travel in each of these for a tour of seven weeks at the price of £54 a head. Third-class passengers are accommodated forward, mostly in two-berth rooms.

MANX MURDER TRIAL

ACCUSED MAN FOUND INSANE

The trial was concluded before a special Court of General Gaol Delivery at Douglas, Isle of Man, on Saturday of THOMAS EDWARD KISSACK, 43, charged with the wilful murder of Percy William Brooke, 62, a retired farmer.

It is many years since a man has been tried for murder in the island. Mr. Brooke was shot on October 13 in a cottage in Sulby Glen, which he used for shooting. Kissack, who escaped from a mental hospital near Douglas two days before, was afterwards arrested in a ruined farm building in the mountains.

In reply to the charge at Friday's hearing he pleaded "Not guilty," and added: "It was an accident." One of the witnesses at the first day's hearing, Dr. Robert Marshall, police surgeon at the prison, said that in his opinion Kissack was not responsible for his actions and did not know the difference between right and wrong. He seemed far more concerned about the fate of a rabbit he had shot than the man he had killed.

On Saturday Mr. John Corlett, a Douglas gunsmith, called for the defence, said he had examined the gun with which Brooke had been shot. He demonstrated that the pull of the trigger was only 4lb., whereas the customary pull of a trigger was nearly 7lb. He also demonstrated by using a model of the cottage that Kissack, in stepping back from the top of the stairs, could have knocked his arm and thus fired the gun accidentally.

Mr. J. H. Cowin, in his speech for the defence, argued that Kissack was insane, and that if not insane he was guilty, not of murder, but of manslaughter, or that the death of Brooke was accidental.

The jury retired just before 1 o'clock and returned at 3 o'clock, unable to agree. They again retired and returned to ask information as to the position of Brooke when the shot was fired.

After a further short retirement the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty but insane*, and Kissack was ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure.

DANGEROUS CROSS-ROADS AT ELSTREE

CONSULTATIONS BY HIGHWAY AUTHORITIES

Consultations are taking place between the Hertfordshire and Middlesex county councils in regard to dangerous cross-roads in the middle of the village of Elstree. Widening of the road has been considered, but to carry this out properly would entail the acquisition of so much property that it is felt that the expense would not be justified.

It is suggested that a short ring-road, to skirt the village, should be made, and the surveyors of the two councils will meet to consider the question. Whether a by-pass road will be sufficient, or whether, in conjunction with it, some widening will have to be carried out at the cross-roads, will be among the matters to be decided. The road that runs through Elstree is very narrow, and the intersecting roads are almost hidden from view. The steep gradient of the road coming from Bushey adds to the difficulties. A police-constable is constantly on duty directing the traffic, which is particularly heavy during the summer months.

One view held is that the known fact that a dangerous crossing exists results in careful driving, and that any widening scheme on a limited scale might defeat its object by the suggestion that the danger had been eliminated or materially reduced. It is said that only by demolishing half of the village could a really satisfactory widening plan be carried out. A ring-road, it is urged, could be made which would connect with the Watford by-pass road on the Edgware side of Elstree and turn off at some point beyond the village.

MR. BONAR LAW'S NOTE-BOOK

MATERIAL FOR POLITICAL CONTROVERSY

The Parliamentary collection at the London Museum has been enriched by a small note-book used in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law. Ordinarily, the Conservative leader spoke without notes, relying on his remarkable memory for accurate quotations of figures and past speeches. But when pressed by his opponents for documentation, he would produce the pocket-book which he always carried, and read from it the dated transcription which had been questioned. The much-worn note-book now at Lancaster House has been presented by his former secretary, Miss Watson, now of the Secretariat at 10, Downing-street. It is a small penny account-book in a waterproof cover, which he apparently used during the Sessions of 1906-10, filling it for the most part with extracts from the speeches of his political opponents as he found them recorded in *The Times* and other newspapers.

The subjects have a wide range, but three themes are recurrent—fiscal policy, the Irish question, and the controversy on Chinese labour in South Africa. Mr. Churchill's free trade utterances are followed with particular intensity. Of other politicians, Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, and Keir Hardie among those dead, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Runciman among the living are seen to have been most prominent in Bonar Law's mind at this time. The subjects upon which they are quoted are not always of first interest now, but some instances are peculiarly topical. There is Mr. Churchill's speech at Leeds 23 years ago explaining that "the Government valued highly the preference already afforded to us by the Colonies, more because in that way the Colonies were able to make some return to the people of this country for their great services." Mr. Snowden, speaking at Bradford in 1906, summarizes the future of the Liberal Party. In it "there were men almost in complete agreement with the Socialists and others strongly opposed to them. As soon as there was sufficient compulsion to drive Liberalism into attacking vested interests and class privileges, disruption must immediately follow." Mr. Lloyd George lends the note-book some interesting *obiter dicta*: "It is not the business of a municipality to speculate," and again, "No party could be a success which did not win the confidence of at least a large part of the middle class."

Mr. Bonar Law himself analyses the Budget statements and the South African elections, taking a considerable interest from page to page in the question of liquor licences.

A prescient passage upon this subject is noted from an American newspaper of 1907:—"With reference to the prohibition movement, long experience shows that all attempts to regulate the traffic by Statute have invariably resulted in an increase of *per capita* consumption in the State affected. The effect of prohibition laws is only to change the method of distribution."

Mr. Bonar Law seems at times to have scanned the Press in a more ironic mood. He takes from *The Times* the remarks made by a Liberal peer at a City luncheon:—"For concentrated, unmitigated, undiluted selfishness they must search the Tory camp." This speech, he records, "Asquith described as 'a model to all of us of good taste and good feeling.'" Earlier he had sardonically copied from the *National Review*:—"C. B. has made 22 peers in 22 months."

There are extracts, too, from the books which he read during this period. He quotes from Adam Smith, Gladstone, and Parnell, and draws adroitly upon John Stuart Mill for a defence of export duties and upon Cobden for the possibility of retaliatory protection. Bright allows him a mildly humorous extract:—"I do not suppose that any man could stand up and go on speaking for five hours without saying anything useful." Macaulay teaches him that "The art of saying things is useless to a man who has nothing to say." There is only one classical allusion, translated from Cicero, upon the close political mingling of the false and the true.

He seems to have read at some period in 1907 Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's life of the Victorian Lord Granville, and a number of passages are copied with references into the little commonplace-book. Thus Palmerston's definition of a deputation ("a noun of multitude meaning many but not much") and the Prince Consort's diagnosis of the principal deficiency of English statesmen ("the want of philosophical training . . . they never look at any subject as part of the whole"). Granville himself is made to yield up the mid-Victorian view of the Empire:—"The best solution . . . would probably be that in the course of time and in the most friendly spirit the Dominion should find itself strong enough to proclaim its independence." There is a second and more serious maxim chosen from Palmerston:—"In politics, it is not enough to show a desirable end; one must always be able to point out means of arriving at it, the objectionable nature of which shall not counterbalance the advantage of the result to be accomplished."

Little enough was known in Mr. Bonar Law's lifetime of his self-training in politics, and the little commonplace-book may well be valuable to historians who wish to trace both the method and the mind which brought him a little unexpectedly to the leadership of the Conservative Party. Miss Watson, in presenting it, has added as a loan an interesting holograph letter pencilled in Mr. Bonar Law's handwriting. It is the draft of the private letter which he circulated as Chancellor of the Exchequer in February, 1917, appealing personally to certain wealthy men and heads of firms for subscriptions to the forthcoming Five per Cent. War Loan:—

"The War (he says) has, as it seems to me, reached a position in which it is evident that the issue must largely depend upon the staying power of the combatants. . . . As it is important that I should be able to form an estimate of the public response to the appeal of the Government, I should esteem it a favour if you could let me know for my own information the amount you may find it possible to subscribe."

NEW WORKS ON GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

BILL TO BE PROMOTED IN PARLIAMENT

The Great Western Railway Company give notice of their intention to seek in the present Session of Parliament additional powers to undertake a number of new works. These works include the construction of short lengths of track, widenings at various points, the closing of a number of paths, the acquisition of land, and the abandonment of parts of certain branch railways. The areas in which these changes are to be made are Glamorgan, Cornwall, Somerset, Wiltshire, Pembrokeshire, Denbighshire, Middlesex, Berkshire, Devon, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Lancashire.

The Bill will provide for the continuation of the Great Western Railway Harbours, Docks, and Piers (Temporary Increase of Charges) Order, 1930. Authority will be asked to acquire from the proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigations a portion of the Causeway Green Branch of the canal in the Oldbury district, for the purpose of stopping up that part of the canal. The Great Western Railway Company also seek rights to enter into agreements with any other bodies owning or hiring railway wagons for the conveyance of mineral traffic for the acquisition, control, interchangeability, and common use of such wagons.

Power is sought to discontinue the Liskeard and Caradon Railway and sections of the Wheatsheaf Branch Railway in North Wales; the Treferig Valley Railway, the Cwmmawr branch of the Burry Port and Gwendreath Valley Railway, and branch railway or siding leading from the Cwm Capel branch of this railway to Cwm Capel Quarry; and a portion of the Swansea Canal. Power to remove bridges or approaches to bridges over the abandoned railways, or to vest control of them in local road authorities will also be asked for.

Mrs. Reginald McKenna, who recently took up the study of organ music, will make her first public appearance as an organist in the Speech Room of Harrow School on Saturday next, at an "Evening of Song and Appreciation," arranged by Mr. Sydney Walton, president of Harrow Hospital, as an expression of thanks to the 1,000 helpers at the hospital carnival held last June. The Fleet Street Choir, conducted by Mr. T. B. Lawrence, will sing.

CHANGING MAYFAIR

FATE OF SUNDERLAND HOUSE

Sunderland House, Mayfair, is the subject of negotiations for its acquisition by a firm which intends to make use of the building for business purposes. The spacious *salons* which are so notable a feature of the mansion will become showrooms. Sunderland House stands on an island site of 6,000 square feet in Curzon-street, originally occupied by Mayfair Chapel, in which one, Keith, carried on a lucrative business in the eighteenth century in the celebration of irregular weddings. The chapel, erected in 1730, was demolished in 1898. Sunderland House was built by the Duke of Marlborough some years ago, according to designs by Messrs. Romaine-Walker and Jenkins. The exterior is of Portland stone, in the French Renaissance style.

Some of the seven reception rooms are of marble, and there are elaborate staircases. When Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) first offered the mansion for sale they did not overlook the possibility that the house might be bought for residence, and mention was made of the 32 bedrooms, which are panelled in various styles.

The definite redevelopment of Mayfair as a centre of the highest class of retail trade has, however, given Sunderland House a value far in excess of residential use, and, in common with other properties that might have been at one time purchasable for residence, it has now been placed on the higher plane of values incidental to commercial adaptation. Curzon-street is soon to have the advantage of direct access to the corner of Berkeley-square, and the new street will lead towards Bruton-street, and thus provide an extension of first-rate shopping positions.

Another notable mansion in Curzon-street, Curzon House, entrusted to Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. for sale by Lord Howe, affords a practically unrestricted site of 11,000 square feet for rebuilding.

The probability of further changes in Berkeley-square is foreshadowed in the suggestion by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons that a mansion there, with 55ft. of frontage, for sale by them on behalf of executors, must be considered in the light of the fact that "Mayfair is becoming a centre of important businesses." Near by, one of the largest mansions in the square is now the estate office of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., who have made the drawing-room into a sale room for town houses and landed property. Thus the square partakes of a professional interest, like Hanover-square, where Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley long ago adapted a town house and large premises in the rear for their real estate and other auctions; and St. James's-square, in which an Adam mansion serves as the offices of Messrs. Hampton and Sons, who have converted the stabling into a spacious auction hall for real estate.

The far-reaching nature of the transformation of Mayfair may be seen in the decision of the Samuel Estates not only to dispose of the great site at the corner of Berkeley-square and Bruton-street—a transaction effected by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street)—but to part with the freehold interest in the site, subject to stipulations by Lord Bearsted and arranged in consultation with Messrs. Wm. Grogan and Boyd (Hamilton-place, Piccadilly). Close to the offices of that firm, Crown leasehold premises, having a long corner frontage to Piccadilly and Hamilton-place, are to be utilized for business purposes, after having been for a long period a club. Much of Park-lane has already undergone remarkable alteration, and costly blocks of new buildings are rising behind the greatly changed Piccadilly, where Shepherd's Market is being hemmed in by towering flats and other structures.

ALLEGED SHARE FRAUDS

ANOTHER ARREST

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, on Saturday FREDERICK NEWBURY, 68, of Baddow Park, Chelmsford, Essex, who described himself as a mining engineer, was charged before Mr. Alderman Sandle with conspiring between September 1, 1928, and November 1, 1930, with one Walker (otherwise H. Wise, otherwise Guest), Stanley Victor Moncrieff, Herbert John Spellen, Joseph Wise, and other persons unknown to defraud persons who were induced to part with their money to the Broad Street Press, Limited, by the false representation that that company was carrying on business as genuine stock and share brokers.

Three of the men named in the warrant have already been before the Court and remanded to Monday (to-day) on bail. Still other arrests are expected and extradition proceedings are pending. "Share-pushing" frauds are alleged against the accused men, and it has been stated on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions that they "got away with £500,000."

Mr. W. Thoday, the Clerk, said he understood that the police were asking for a remand till Monday (to-day), when the case for the prosecution would be formally opened.

Detective-inspector Ward (City Police).—That is so, sir. The accused was only arrested yesterday.

Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, who appeared for Newbury, said he did not oppose the application, but he asked that his client might be admitted to bail in the same amount as was allowed to the other men—two sureties in £2,500 each and himself in £5,000. He had the sureties present in Court.

Inspector Ward expressed himself as satisfied with the bail offered, and Mr. ALDERMAN SANDLE accepted the sureties. The case was then adjourned till to-day.

SERVANT'S HOARD OF OLD SILVER

ETHEL BROOKES, 38, parlourmaid, of Hugh-street, Pimlico, pleaded "Guilty" at the West London Police Court on Saturday to stealing articles of linen and other property to the value of £58 belonging to Mrs. Christine Methvene, of Ashley-gardens, S.W., and property to the value of £50 owned by Mrs. Passmore Edwards, of Ladbroke-grove, Notting Hill. Detective-sergeant Welsby stated that since 1926 Brookes had been engaged in robbing various employers. He had traced to a depository at Kensington three trunks which were loaded with old Georgian silver, most of which bore coronets, crests, or initials. All the owners could not be found, and Brookes told him that the articles were given her by employers who had died. Mr. POWELL (the Magistrate), remarking that Brookes seemed to be a dangerous person to be at large, sentenced her to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HOSPITALS AND SWEEPSTAKES

Mr. W. G. PLAYER, the well-known tobacco manufacturer, who is president of Nottingham General Hospital, speaking at a hospital meeting on Saturday said: "I hope with all my heart that hospitals in this country will keep clear of sweepstakes. I hope that as money is wanted we shall raise it in the right spirit and not in the get-rich-quick spirit of people who want to get something for nothing. The success of the sweep for Irish hospitals has caused every one connected with hospitals to consider that form of income-raising, but on the other hand, one is bound to wonder whether money so raised is worth it. I am thankful that his hospital has managed to get along without sweepstakes and as long as I am president, I hope we shall continue to do so." Mr. Player and his brother, Mr. John Player, have between them within the last three years contributed over £150,000 towards the cost of extensions to the Nottingham General Hospital and the Nottingham Children's Hospital.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL WAR MEMORIAL

ECHO OF 1096 AT CEREMONY OF STONE-LAYING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NORWICH, Nov. 30

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Norwich Cathedral War Memorial Chapel, the project of which was originally conceived by the late Dean, Dr. Beeching, and has been brought to its present stage largely through the untiring devotion of the present Dean, Dr. Cranage, took place yesterday, and echoed in a remarkable manner that which took place in 1096 under the guidance of Herbert de Losinga.

The present BISHOP OF NORWICH (Dr. Bertram Pollock), the sixty-fourth since the founder of the Cathedral, in laying the central stone used the identical words pronounced in 1096, substituting only *Bertrandus* for *Herbertus*, his actual words being as follows:—

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

Ego Bertrandus Episcopus apposui istum lapidem.

As a second stone was laid in 1096 by a prominent nobleman, Hubert de Ry, a second stone was laid to-day by the High Steward of the Cathedral, Lord Leicester; while a third stone was also placed in memory of Dr. Beeching by Canon Allen Bell, the Vice-Dean.

The new chapel is on the site of a former Norman chapel, but a little larger. It has straight north and south sides and a canted east end, massive buttresses being also provided. The design was the work of Sir Charles Nicholson. An attempt has been made, it is hoped with complete success, to produce a massive building which will harmonize with the medieval cathedral and, will at the same time not be mistaken for old work. An arcade of pointed arches along the top is a modern feature, but one which is harmonious with tradition. The only destruction involved will be that of a course of walling which has blocked up two beautiful Early English arches since the reign of Elizabeth. These arches will provide a fine entrance to the new building.

The primary object of the memorial of the Great War is to commemmorate not only the fallen, but the deliverance granted to our arms and the preservation of the cathedral and the city from hostile attack. The beautiful Book of Remembrance completed some time ago will be placed in a prominent position when the chapel is finished. There will be accommodation for 100 persons, and the chapel will be called St. Saviour's. At the ceremony the robes of the choir and clergy were the only colours in a sombre setting. The procession preceding the laying of the stones comprised the cross-bearer in scarlet cassock, followed by the choir, clergy from all the diocese, the Canons, the Dean, the High Steward of the Cathedral, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and at the end the Bishop immediately preceded by his chaplain. After the laying of the stones the "Gloria Patri" was sung and the procession returned to the cathedral.

THE BISHOP'S SERMON

Preaching subsequently in the cathedral the BISHOP OF NORWICH said:—"This, our central memorial, rises 12 years after the War, when already to many of the younger folk those awful years of war are only a dim memory and a dreadful story heard from others. In this new environment our new chapel will look to the future as well as to the past. It will remind us that now our task is not only to rear upon this sacred ground a shrine to God in order to consecrate to Him our War efforts and memories, our tears and thanksgiving, but also in the world outside to build up such a true peace, a peace of God and man, as will show that it was worth while to have done and suffered so much. This peace, like this chapel, we must establish upon the old foundations.

FILMS BANNED IN INDIA

The Secretary of State for India, in a written reply to Mr. Day, says that in the 12 months ended September 30 last 25 films were banned in India. These included nine made in India, such as those entitled "Civil Disobedience at Dandi, April 6, 1930," and "Ganchi's March for Freedom."

£18,500 BRACELET

AMERICAN SENT TO PRISON FOR FRAUD

WILLIAM MORRISON, 40, an American, described as of independent means, having no fixed home, appeared on remand, before Mr. Fry, at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, charged on two warrants issued on November 28 and December 10, 1929.

He was accused in the first warrant of stealing at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, on November 21, 1929, a diamond bracelet, valued at £18,500, the property of Mr. John Perks McLannahan Watters, a Scotsman, of Saltash, Cornwall; and in the second warrant of obtaining bills of exchange for £10,000 and £8,800 in bank notes from Mr. Watters by false pretences. Morrison was arrested in Maida Vale last week, and then declared that he did not know Mr. Watters.

Mr. Eustace Fulton (instructed by Messrs. Gilbert Samuel and Co.) prosecuted. Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, defended.

Morrison was now further charged under the Aliens Act with landing in this country without permission of the immigration authorities.

Mr. Harry Myers pleaded "Guilty" to two charges of fraud involving £8,800, and to the charge under the Aliens Act. The bracelet and the bills of exchange, he pointed out, were returned by Morrison shortly after he obtained them.

Mr. Fulton said that Mr. Watters, who was 80 years of age, met Morrison at a boarding-house in Brighton on November 20 last year. Morrison told him that he was a banker in Montreal and had bought in a pool 230,000 Canadian Pacific Railway shares. He said that his share of the pool was more than he cared to carry, and at his suggestion Mr. Watters agreed to take up a share to the amount of £11,000. Morrison said that this would leave himself with £18,000 in the pool. Mr. Watters thereupon went with Morrison to London and withdrew from his bank a bracelet worth £18,500 and large sums in cash, which he handed to Morrison. He also gave him bills of exchange for £10,000. Both the bracelet and the bills were returned in December and January. It was later discovered that Morrison's story about being a banker in Montreal was untrue. He left the country soon afterwards, and was arrested on his return.

Mr. Myers said he was instructed that Morrison returned voluntarily to this country, intending to have this matter disposed of. He would have surrendered to the police if he had not been arrested. There was £300 found upon him, and he was willing that this should be returned to Mr. Watters, and further substantial restitution would be made. Civil proceedings were pending.

Chief-inspector Helby said that Morrison's real name was believed to be Walter Leslie Marks, and there was no doubt that he was connected with share pushing. The bracelet was sent to Mr. Watters's bank by a district messenger, and the bills were returned from Italy. Most of the cash obtained was in £1,000 notes, and these were changed in Paris by a woman.

The MAGISTRATE said it was an unusual case. As the bracelet and bills were returned so soon after they were obtained he wondered whether the offence was a serious one, or whether it was a practical joke.

Inspector Helby said that the description of the bracelet was circulated all over the Continent, and payment of the bills was stopped before they became due. Morrison had never been convicted, but finger prints revealed that he was "wanted" in the United States.

The MAGISTRATE passed a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment in the fraud case, and one day for the Aliens Act offence, and recommended Morrison for deportation.

ALLEGED INVESTMENT FRAUD

Three men were charged at Marlborough-street Police Court on Saturday with conspiracy to defraud investors in a business known as Women's Social Services and were remanded on bail. The defendants were HARRY WRIGHT, 45, sales organizer, of Carmalt-gardens, Putney; DAVID SCHAFFER, 35, master printer, of Peat-hill, Sydenham; and HERBERT SAMUEL WEST, 50, estate agent, of Victoria-road, Bromley. The name of the proprietor of the business was given as Catherine Marguerite Richard. Detective-inspector Donaldson, of New Scotland Yard, stated that £4,000 was involved. He arrested Wright at Langham House, Regent-street, on Friday. The other two defendants were arrested on the same day. When the warrant was read over to them at Vine-street Police Station West said he was innocent. The others made no reply.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Brooks, Chingford-road, Walthamstow, celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday.

A seventeenth-century cutlass has been discovered hidden behind rafters at business premises, which are being demolished at High-street, Colchester.

West Riding of Yorkshire Assizes open at Leeds to-day with a calendar of 102 criminal charges, including two of murder, and a divorce list of 107 undefended cases.

John Kirby, whose execution for the murder of a farmer with whom he lived at Wymondham, Norfolk, was fixed for December 12 at Norwich, has been reprieved, the sentence being reduced to penal servitude for life.

A L.M. and S. goods train at Swannington Station, Leicestershire, on Saturday morning was passing over the level crossing when the gates were opened before the train was clear. The gates were smashed and one wagon was derailed. No one was injured.

Early on Saturday a man entered the Convent of Helpers of Holy Souls, Jersey, and assaulted one of the nuns who called for help. He seized her by the throat, and only released his hold when he heard helpers arriving. He then made off down a ladder, which he had placed against the house.

Largely through the efforts of Lord Iveagh (the president), a Royal Charter has been granted to East Ham Hospital, and the presentation of the Charter will be made by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, at a reception to be held at East Ham Town Hall on Wednesday, December 10.

John Mills, married, with five children, and George Davies, married, with four children, were killed by a fall of roof in Pentre Rhondda colliery, when carrying out their final duties before leaving for home about midnight on Friday. A third man, William Jones, managed to keep his head above the increasing mound of débris, but his comrades were pinned by a safety bar and buried.

The portrait of Lord Monk Bretton, who was Chairman of the London County Council for the year 1929-30, will be presented in Committee Room No. 129 at the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to-morrow, at 2 p.m. The portrait, which is by Mr. S. Melton Fisher, R.A., has, in accordance with the usual custom, been subscribed for by members of the Council.

When the new bridge at Weymouth, which cost £90,000, was opened on Saturday to let some shipping up to the harbour, the steel spans, which are driven by electric motors, refused to close again and caused a complete stoppage of traffic over the bridge for 3½ hours. The trouble was remedied and traffic over the bridge was resumed during the evening.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Otago University, New Zealand, require a Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology. (p. 3)

A very beautiful old greyhound is waiting unclaimed in the Dogs' Home. (p. 1)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 400 steel tires for carriages and wagons, and 105,000 pairs puttees, service dress. (p. 1)

A sales manager is required by well-known tobacco and cigarette manufacturers. (p. 3)

An examination, open to both sexes, for the appointment of a verbatim reporter for the Secretariat, League of Nations, Geneva, will be held on January 3. (p. 3)

The annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England is announced. (p. 25)

The London County Council invites applications for the position of Head Mistress of Eltham High School, Eltham, S.E.9, vacant in January. (p. 3)

Old Mertonians are reminded that the eighth triennial dinner of Merton College will be held on December 10. (p. 1)

A firm of brewers in the North of England is seeking a manager for the mineral water department. (p. 3)

The Charity Commissioners give notice of their intention to apply the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925, to the general funds of the Italian Church Reform Association. (p. 3)

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

POPULAR PRICES

By CALLISTHENES

The phrase "popular prices" is beginning to have an almost technical meaning.

It is displayed outside restaurants and picture theatres and other such places to indicate that the prices come within a certain range—something between the very low and the high.

This use of the word "popular" has in it the seed of misunderstanding.

When the publisher talks about a "popular handbook" most people know what he means—a book which will be useful to the many who know little about the subject but not useful to the few who are expert in it.

When the impresario talks about a "popular concert" we know that he means a programme of such familiarity and simplicity as will appeal to "the man in the street" but will seem banal to those who have made a special study of music.

But this kind of popularity can never be applied to prices—for there are not two classes of people—those who like low prices and those who like high prices.

The beginner and the expert in biology may not choose the same handbook, but the beginner and the expert in shopping will both prefer to get twenty shillings worth for every pound they spend. The "man in the street" and the professional pianist may not like the same music, but no matter what a man knows about shopping he will dislike paying 5/- for an article worth 3/6. The girl spending her first birthday cheque and the experienced housewife studying the Saturday prices for the thousandth time are alike in wanting good value for their money.

There are those who like severely technical handbooks and those who like severely classical music—but there is no one who likes paying more than he should.

Such at least is the fundamental assumption underlying all the policies of this House. We believe the whole world wants good value. We have nothing but contempt for the shop which fixes its prices on the theory that some people "like to pay a lot."

Threepence is an unpopular price if the article is worth only a penny. £5 is popular if the article is sold elsewhere at £7 10s. Good value is the only popularity.

We might well display a vast sign above our building: "Popular Prices." We might well have it inscribed at the entrance to every department, not in the inaccurate and restricted sense of meaning prices only up to a certain level, but in the true sense that every price, whether it be £60 or 6d., is the lowest the world can show, that every price is the good value which is desired by all—Prince and Peasant, Peer and Proletarian.

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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

NEW PLAYS THIS WEEK

During this week more than six new plays will be produced in London. Of these the most spectacular will be Mr. C. B. Cochran's musical play *Ever Green*, of which the book is by Mr. Benn Levy, with lyrics and music by Mr. Lorenz Hart and Mr. Richard Rodgers. This play will be staged at the reconstructed Adelphi Theatre on Wednesday evening, with Mr. Sonnie Hale, Mr. Albert Burdon, Miss Jessie Matthews, Mr. Leon Morton, Miss Jean Cadell, and Miss Joyce Barbour in the chief parts. On the same evening there will be given at the Arts Theatre the first of six performances of Israel Zangwill's play *The King of Schnorrers*, which was first written as a novel. The title *Schnorrers* is a term of reproach for a Jewish beggar having some pretensions to respectability. The play, it is said, has been carefully cast, with Mr. Lewin Mannering in the leading part as the King, supported by Mr. George Carr, Mr. Ian Fleming, Miss Anita Sharpe-Bolster, and Mr. George Zucco.

Mr. Maurice Chevalier will appear at the Dominion Theatre to-night in a programme of which the first half has been arranged by Mr. Francis Mangan, who is responsible for all the Paramount Film Company's presentations. This will take the form of a rather elaborately dressed *revue*, in which a company of nearly 100 performers will appear. The second half of the programme will be carried out by Mr. Chevalier himself, who will finish with a reproduction of his number "Sweeping the Clouds Away," from *Paramount on Parade*. Although the greater proportion of his songs will be in English, one or two will be sung in French. He will also sing the theme numbers out of his new film, *The Playboy of Paris*, which has not yet been seen in London. The whole of the entertainment, it is stated, will be something entirely original in theatrical production.

Another entertainment of an original kind will be staged at the Little Theatre on Friday by the London Theatre Company, who will present themselves in *Caviare*, described as "a *revue* without a chorus." It will be produced by Miss Ellen van Volkenburg, who has adopted many ideas submitted to her by the company, which includes Mr. Richard Odlin, a young American performer, who will show his puppets and be accompanied in song and dance by Miss Barbara Williams. Mr. Robin Irvine, Mr. John Clements, and Mr. Reginald Tate will also contribute to the programme. In addition, Mrs. Spencer Watson will appear in two or three of her mime plays, and the varied "pot-pourri" will include Spanish songs by Satne and Armine Meduisa, and pianoforte burlesques by Mr. Edward Cooper. *Wonder Bar*, the play of Continental night life which was to have been produced at the Savoy Theatre to-morrow, has been postponed to Friday. The chief parts in this play will be taken by Mr. Carl Brisson, Mr. Joseph Greenwald, Miss Dorothy Dickson, and Miss Elsie Randolph.

The remaining productions for the week are *The Queen Bee*, to be presented at the Prince of Wales Theatre, to-morrow night; *Twelve Hours*, a "thriller," by Mr. John Willard, to be given at the Comedy Theatre on Thursday; and *Rosmersholm*, Ibsen's play, which the Faculty Theatre will stage on Thursday as their second production, in succession to Strindberg's *Lady Julie*.

THE STAGE SOCIETY

The next production by the Incorporated Stage Society will be *The Borrowed Life*, by Miss Gwladys Parrish. This will be produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Sunday evening and Monday afternoon, December 14 and 15. The cast will include Mr. Alan Napier, Mr. Glen Byam Shaw, Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, Mr. Grenville Eves, Miss Clare Harris, Mr. Elliot Seabrooke, and Mr. George Zucco. The producer will be Mr. Esmé Percy. As the society are still in financial difficulties they have arranged, through Mr. George Barraud, to admit the public to the Monday performance.

The successful revival of Mr. H. M. Harwood's play *The Grain of Mustard Seed* will finish at the Ambassadors Theatre on Saturday. It will be followed by a new comedy by Miss E. M. Delafield, entitled *To See Ourselves*, to be produced by Mr. Frank Vernon, with Mr. Nicholas Hannen and Miss Marda Vanne in the leading parts.

The principal contributors to the Coliseum programme this week will be Miss Nellie Wallace, Miss Beatrice Lillie, Mr. A. C. Astor, the ventriloquist, and Mr. Clarkson Rose. At the Palladium there will be Mr. Peter Dawson, Mr. Billy Bennett, and Mr. G. S. Melvin. Another interesting event in the variety world is the appearance to-night, at the Finsbury Park Empire, of Sir Harry Lauder, who has not been seen on the London stage for a considerable time.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-night.—Mr. Maurice Chevalier, Dominion.
To-morrow.—*The Queen Bee*, Prince of Wales.
Wednesday.—*Ever Green*, Adelphi; *King of Schnorrers*, Arts.
Thursday.—*Twelve Hours*, Comedy; *Rosmersholm*, Faculty.
Friday.—*Wonder Bar*, Savoy; *Caviare*, Little.

ARTS THEATRE

FOUR SHORT PLAYS

The plays in this bill are of unequal merit, but each gives opportunities to the actor, and, taken as a whole, the entertainment last night evidently pleased the audience.

Of the best thing in the bill the least need be said. The prologue to *The Devil*, a recent comedy by Mr. Ben Levy, makes an admirable little play, and since it was produced by the author, and Miss Diana Wynyard and Mr. Norman McKinnel had consented to appear in their old parts, our pleasure was assured from the start. It is likely enough that this prologue will be more often revived than the play which it originally introduced.

The other three pieces were also revivals. *The Carrier Pigeon*, by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, and Mr. J. O. Francis's *Birds of a Feather* are a brace. They show us the countryside as some poacher may see it. But Mr. Francis is in a pleasantly mischievous mood, throwing a not very credible Bishop into the company of two poetical poachers and allowing them to lead the good, easy man into their own evil ways. The cast was rather serviceable than exciting, only Mr. D. Hay Petrie as the more poetical of the two poachers seeming to strike the right note of fantasy. Mr. Phillpotts in *The Carrier Pigeon* is grimly humorous, and Mr. Cedric Hardwicke gave a beautiful performance in the part of an impenitent old sinner who dies, as he would wish, from the exertion of shooting his neighbour's pet pigeon.

The Cardinals' Collation is a short play in verse, translated from the Portuguese of Julio Dantas by Mr. H. A. Saintsbury. Sometimes it seems that the poet has forgotten both player and audience in the course of various personal intellectual adventures, but his sonorous and too elaborately brocaded lines were declaimed effectively by Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. George Hayes, and the translator himself, three Cardinals recalling their youthful experiences of love.

DISCOVERY OF BORGIAN LETTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
MILAN, Nov. 30

Some unpublished letters of the Borgias have been found by Dr. Pastor, the historian, in the Vatican Archives. Among them is part of the private correspondence of Pope Alexander VI. Letters of particular interest and value include six from Charles VIII. King of France, two from Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro, the first husband of Lucrezia Borgia, and seven from Lucrezia herself, all addressed to Pope Alexander VI. Other documents are two letters to that Pope from Giulia Farnese, dated June 10 and August 14, 1494, three undated notes from Vannozza Catani, and letters from the Pope to Adriana Mila and Giulia Farnese.

The English Players, under the management of Mr. Edward Stirling and Mr. Frank Reynolds, gained a great success on Friday and Saturday in Prague with *The First Mrs. Fraser* and *Saint Joan*. President Masaryk was present at the first night. The company left Prague yesterday for Budapest, where six performances will be given.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

OPERA AT GOLDERS GREEN

The Covent Garden touring company will continue to give opera at the Golders Green Hippodrome, playing *The Barber of Seville* to-night and *The Mastersingers* to-morrow. Orchestral concerts will be given by the London Symphony Orchestra to-night, under Mr. Dobrowen, and by the B.B.C. on Wednesday, when Sir Landon Ronald will conduct a Beethoven programme.

To-day.—The Quintette Instrumental de Paris will perform modern works for flute and strings by Jongen, Roussel, and Jean Cras (Wigmore Hall, 5.30). The programme of the L.S.O. will consist of Dvorák's "New World" Symphony, Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase," and Mozart's D minor piano concerto, played by Miss Ania Dorfmann (Queen's Hall, 8.15). Mr. Maurice Eisenberg will play a sonata by Huré at his violoncello recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

To-morrow.—A recital of old songs in costume by Miss Eve Maxwell-Lyte and Miss Iris Gibb will be given at 46, Tufton-street, Westminster, at 3 and 8.30. Mme. Emmi Heim will sing Goethe *Lieder* to the English Goethe Society (19, Grosvenor-square, 5). The Canadian Trio will play solos and pianoforte trios by Beethoven and Dvorák (Wigmore Hall, 5.30). Brahms's *Requiem* will be sung at St. Paul's Cathedral at 6. The Westminster Choral Society will sing *Messiah* at the Central Hall at 8. The Erhart String Chamber Orchestra will play works by Gordon Jacob, J. D. Davis, Robin Milford, and Bach at Conway Hall, Bloomsbury, at 8.30. The New London Trio will give a second concert (Grotrian Hall, 8.30), at which they will play trios by Beethoven, Haydn, and Schumann. Miss Fay Ferguson will play a sonata of Szymanowski at her piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

Wednesday.—The symphony at the B.B.C.'s Beethoven concert (Queen's Hall, 8) is No. 5, and the concerto (soloist, Mr. Moiseiwitsch) is the "Emperor." Mr. Borovsky will give a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 3). The London String Players, conducted by Mr. Herbert Menges, will play works by Boccherini, Bloch, and Bach, with Mr. Harold Samuel cooperating in the last two; and Miss Dorothy Silk will sing a cantata by Christian Ritter. The opera at Golders Green is *Tosca* (8).

Thursday.—The Strolling Players Amateur Orchestra will play a symphony by Dr. John Ivimey (Queen's Hall, 8.15). Song recitals will be given by Mme. Claire Croiza (Wigmore Hall, 8.30), who will sing old French songs and modern songs by Caplet and Debussy, and by Miss Kay Metaxa (Grotrian Hall, 8.30). The opera at Golders Green is *La Bohème* (2.30), and *Die Fledermaus* (8), and at the Old Vic *La Bohème* (7.45).

Friday.—Orchestral concerts will be given by the Royal College of Music at 10 a.m., when there will be a Patron's Fund Rehearsal, and at 8.15, when the students' orchestra will play, both conducted by Dr. Sargent, and by the Royal Academy of Music, whose students' orchestra will play under Sir Henry Wood at Queen's Hall at 3. An orchestral concert will also be given by the Midland Bank Orchestral Society (Kingsway Hall, 8). Miss Elizabeth Cécile will give a song recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30). A Russian programme will be given by the Guild of Singers and Players at Conway Hall at 8, when Mme. Tatiana Makushina will sing and Tchaikovsky's piano trio will be played. The opera at Golders Green is *Rigoletto*.

Saturday.—Professor Donald Tovey will play a Brahms programme at his second piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 3).

Sunday.—Master Yehudi Menuhin will give a violin recital (Albert Hall, 3).

RURAL DRAMA

PROGRESS IN DERBYSHIRE VILLAGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
GREAT HUCKLOW, DERBYSHIRE, Nov. 30

In this remote village of the Derbyshire uplands rehearsals and stage preparations are now being pushed forward for a sixth series of dramatic performances, the result of four years' determined effort to develop the capabilities of a rural community. Among the villagers there have been discovered many intelligent and credible exponents of Shakespearian parts and of parts in plays as different from Elizabethan comedy as those of Shaw's *Pygmalion* and Galsworthy's *The Pigeon*.

Every series of performances but the first has paid its way, and there is now a balance of £20 or £30 in hand towards the next series, which will be *Everyman* and a medieval play of the Towneley cycle, and perhaps a rendering of the medieval farcical theme of the dumb wife, to be called *The Dumb Wife of Tideswell*.

A thousand persons from the countryside paid to see Galsworthy's *The Pigeon*, which was performed in this village of 92 inhabitants on six nights in a room where the stage absorbs half the floor space, and leaves room for only 160 chairs. In addition to the plays already named, *The Merchant of Venice*, the first attempted, *As You Like It*, and, perhaps still more remarkable as a rural achievement, Sheridan's *The Rivals* and Shaw's *Arms and the Man* have been done. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Galsworthy treat the enterprise seriously and sympathetically, as have other owners of acting rights.

STAGE PROBLEMS

The stage and its properties are of the simplest and quite inexpensive material, but tasteful and efficient, and the difficult problem of lighting is solved by motor-car batteries, which give current enough for a week's performances at one charging, provided that the distribution and the switching are as ingenious as are here arranged. In these days of first-class gramophone records of every kind of music, a four-valve amplifier and a loudspeaker in the ceiling can be made to serve all the purposes of a theatrical orchestra, with an adaptability and efficiency no amateur players could be expected to reach. All stage settings are painstakingly worked out beforehand with model properties on a model stage.

"The play's the thing" in these Derbyshire village dramas, not the public performances; from the beginning all the reward for the director in his efforts to spread the light of the drama in this rural environment has been in the increasing zest and capacity of the players, as shown in their rehearsals and scene building and costume making. Farmers' sons have been known to work all day on the farm, change into stage costume, play their parts, go home at 10.30, and when the plays have been in the spring, have afterwards spent the night in the fields with their lambing ewes, before doing another full day's work on the farm and returning to play again the next night.

The performances at Great Hucklow, which, by the way, are always given only at the time of the full moon, are something more than the symptom of a spreading culture, which is all that is asserted for them by Mr. L. du Garde Peach, himself a native of these parts, and with his wife the inspirer and leader of the whole series. They have also shown the way in matters connected with the stage to a hundred villages in Derbyshire, where the rural community council is an active social and educative force of some years' standing. Not long ago 40 representatives of other villages assembled at Great Hucklow to pick up hints on the technique of rural dramatic effort.

"No one can deny," Mr. Peach remarked to me to-day, "that the list of plays offers a variety of theatrical fare. The acute observer will see that it represents something else as well: it is a list of plays of progressive difficulty of production. The company was substantially the same for all the plays, yet the inexperienced players, who gave quite a good performance of *The Merchant of Venice*, could not then have touched *Pygmalion* or *The Rivals* or *The Pigeon*, and together with the increasing stage experience of the players the audience has changed; it has grown more appreciative, but also more critical. It is now drawn from a radius of at least 10 miles round this tiny village and braves all sorts of weather to come to the performances. Four years ago there was nothing, now the company has a good stage, which can be used either as a double Elizabethan stage or as a modern picture frame stage, electric lighting equipment (there is none in the village), an excellent amplifying equipment, enormously useful for effects and incidental music; a large store of curtains and stage properties; and a substantial balance in the bank, as well as a wide and growing reputation."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 8

Art Exhibitions will be found on page 19

NEW BRITISH FILMS

"BIRDS OF PREY"

A large number of British films have been produced lately, and two of the latest—*The Man from Chicago*, a British International film, and *Birds of Prey*, an Associated Radio Picture—are to be seen in London this week. *The Man from Chicago* is at the Regal Cinema, and *Birds of Prey* at the Marble Arch Pavilion.

Birds of Prey, based on Mr. A. A. Milne's play, *The Fourth Wall*, is less diverting on the screen than it was on the stage. For this deterioration we may blame Mr. Basil Dean, who, having been too anxious to give the story a thoroughly English background, has made the film seem too long. In a detective play the beauty of the English countryside and the humours of the village—unless they bear directly on the business in hand—only serve to weaken our curiosity in the crime and to relax tension. Merely because a country gentleman about to be murdered has to be left with his murderers in an otherwise empty house there is no reason why we should be packed off with his guests and his servants to the village flower show and be forced to inspect the vegetable marrows. This over-elaboration of the background is the greater pity because the scenes that belong to the original play are diverting still, and the acting throughout never falls below a very high standard.

There is Mr. Aubrey Smith to make us regret the premature death of the country gentleman. Too often it is the fate of this actor to vanish suddenly from plays in which he has made himself the most interesting figure, but this time we are brought to accept the inevitable with good grace by the unexpected way in which it comes about. There is Mr. Robert Loraine as a careful criminal through whom human weakness and vanity continually peep. Mr. Warwick Ward is a well-contrasted accomplice; and there is Mr. David Hawthorne, the Sergeant Mallett of the original production, to carry out his methodical and reasonable but amusingly inadequate inquiry into the known facts. Mr. Frank Lawton and Miss Dorothy Boyd play the amateur detectives with charm and assurance.

"THE MAN FROM CHICAGO"

The makers of this film introduce a Chicago gunman into English life, and they contrive, without seriously violating the probabilities, to make an exciting story of his flight from the Flying Squad. A faint suggestion of realism in their treatment of the man from Chicago heightens our interest in the chase. From first to last the fugitive is represented as a man out of his depths, being denied the preternatural cunning and all the special advantages that American films usually give the gangster. He has robbed a bank and casually murdered the policeman who inquired too curiously into his identity, and an hour later he is in difficulties with a pertinacious detective. At the Soho restaurant which he makes his headquarters he obviously lacks the resources which a career of crime in Chicago has led him to expect, and though he shoots the pertinacious detective he is at once confronted with another member of the Flying Squad, no less pertinacious and not quite so rash. Neither the gunman nor the detective does anything which a man of ordinary intelligence would not be likely to do in the circumstances of the case, but so skilfully are their tactical moves set forth on the screen that we follow them almost to the last with the excited attention that a good "thriller" compels.

The pursuit tails off into the commonplace, high-powered car following high-powered car, crashing through barricades, and so forth, and at the last a sentimental streak discloses itself not very significantly in the dying ruffian. Mr. Bernard Nedell, Mr. Albert Whelan, Mr. O. B. Clarence, and Mr. Morris Harvey act this melodrama with assurance.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY

"LA BOHEME"

The Covent Garden Opera Company gave a very good all-round performance of Puccini's *La Bohème* at the Golders Green Hippodrome on Friday night. It is an opera which benefits more than most from a uniform level of quality in the individual performances. Rudolph and Mimi are certainly in the foreground, if only by right of their voices, but the other characters have more to do than merely "feed" the tenor and his *prima donna*. Everyone, and especially Mr. Heming (Marcel), brought vitality to the acting and conviction to the singing of the words. It was not the singers' fault that they were sometimes tripped up by occasional infelicities in the translation.

Miss Noel Eadie sang Mimi's music with the right kind of pathetic charm, and Miss Doris Lemon's lively Musetta was without the unpleasant shrillness which is too often associated with the part. Mr. Heddle Nash's flexible style and liquid tone make him an admirable Rudolph, but he should not try to force more tone from his voice than it will readily give, and he is acquiring a bad trick of sliding from one note to the next. The quartet of Bohemians was completed by Mr. Philip Bertram and Mr. William Michael. Mr. Barbirolli conducted alertly and the production ran smoothly on familiar lines.

THE OPERA SUBSIDY

POSITION OF CARL ROSA COMPANY

The Carl Rosa Opera Company is not at present included in the arrangements for granting a subsidy to assist in the production of grand opera. Mrs. N. Phillips, joint managing director of the company, has sent an appeal to a number of members of the House of Commons, in which she states that the announcement of the grant would seem to assume that the centres intended to benefit look entirely to the Covent Garden touring company for their performances of opera in English, and ignore altogether the work being done by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, which has a record of 60 years' achievement.

"It seems unfair," the appeal states, "that a new syndicate, which has considerable financial backing, should be assisted by the State, while we have here an organization already in existence, with the best available talent and the experience of a long tradition, which only needs developing. Moreover, it is obvious that if a subsidized touring company is to enter into competition with the privately financed Carl Rosa Company, the difficulties of the latter, especially in the principal provincial towns, will be greatly intensified."

ART EXHIBITIONS

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S "VENICE."
Paintings and Water-colours
and Drawings in colour by KAY NIELSEN.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,
by W. EGGINTON, R.I.
148, New Bond-st. Admission Free. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

WERTHEIM GALLERY.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—9-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, Ltd.
Drawings by
CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS.
155, New Bond-street. W.1.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS for SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS of ITALIAN LANDSCAPES by the Spanish Painter, A. MARCOS VIANA, to be opened by the Spanish Ambassador TO-DAY (Monday), 1st December, 1930, at 3 p.m. at the SPANISH CLUB GALLERY, 5, Cavendish-square, W.1. Open free for a month, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS.
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.
10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-street.
CECIL BEATON'S EXHIBITION.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-st., W.1.
11th Annual Exhibition SOCIETY of WOOD-ENGRAVERS. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. FREE.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.
81st EXHIBITION, NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens, W.1.
Daily, 10-5, incl. Sats. Admission 1s.

GRAHAM GALLERY, 72, New Bond-st., W.1.
Exhibition of Glebe-Chelsea Pottery Models by A. Madeline Raper.
December 1-13. 10 till 6.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.)
Evgs. 8 (except Mon.). Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.

To-night	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
To-morrow, at 7	THE MASTERSINGERS
Wed.	TOSCA
Thurs. (evening)	LA BOHEME
Fri.	RIGOLETTO
Mat., Sat.	MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. (evening)	DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
WED. NEXT, at 8. Subs., 8.15. 1st Mat., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S
"EVER GREEN."
A Musical Show.
By Benn Levy. Lyrics by Lorenz Hart. Music by Richard Rodgers.
Jessie MATTHEWS. Joyce BARBOUR. Jean CADELL.
Kay Hammond, W. E. Jenkins, Madeline Gilham, Aubrey Dexter, Mabel Constable, Edward Irwin.
Sonnie HALE. Albert RUDDON. Leon MORTON.
Joan BARRY and David FITZGIBBON.
CARLOS and CHITO with Company. JOHN TILLER TROUPE.
Mr. COCHRAN'S YOUNG LADIES.
100 PLAYERS.

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGBLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats. Tue., Fri., 2.30.
Last 8 Perfs. H. M. HARWOOD'S
"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."
Nicholas Hannen, Ers Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW. W. CRONIN-WILSON
BEN WELDEN. EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM. JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 6d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
THURSDAY NEXT, 8.15. Subsequently at 8.30.
TWELVE HOURS.
By JOHN WILLARD
(Author of "The Cat and the Canary").
First Mat., Tues., Dec. 9th, 2.30. Subs. Tues., Fri.

CRITERION. 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.30.
(Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in
The famous Farcical Comedy
GENERAL JOHN REGAN,
by GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"ONE OF THE JOBLIEST REVIVALS WE HAVE HAD FOR A LONG TIME."—*Morning Post.*
"DELICIOUS IRISH FOOLING."—*The Star.*
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS. WED., SAT., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
ALADDIN.
Julian Wylie's Pantomime. Christmas Eve, 7.30, and then Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Box-office Now Open, 10 till 10.

DUCHESS. Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 6888.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 (subsequently 8.30).
Mats., Thurs., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30.
JANE'S LEGACY.
A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS.
(Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")
Louise Hampton, Colin Keith-Johnston, Frank Pettingell, Henry Caine, Barbara Gott.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Whitbait, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"THE WITCH."
Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Thur.; Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)
"Fine production. Excellent acting."—*D. Telegraph.*

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
GETTING GEORGE MARRIED.
By Florence Kilpatrick. Hamp. 7224.

FORTUNE. 8.30. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
POPULAR PRICES. ALL STAR CAST. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 8991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinees, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 4601. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
"A SWIFT FLAME OF BEAUTY."—*Punch.*

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.)
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
EVERY EVENING, 8.30. LICENSED CAFÉ opens 6.30.
Last Week prior to CINDERELLA Pantomima.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES in
"SONS O' GUNS."
(POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.)
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Beacon. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 22, and Daily, 2.15.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5357) and all Libraries Now Open.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BEATRIX THOMSON in
"WOODEN SHOES."

LYCEUM. LAST WEEK. Nightly, at 8.15.
THE HOUSE OF DANGER.
MARY GLYNNE. DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY.
LYN HARDING.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing about Dec. 16. Twice Daily, 2.30 and 8.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows."
Music by H. FRASER-SIMSON. Box-office now open.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR. DIANA WYNYARD.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinees, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"FREDERICA."
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF PRESENT SEASON.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road and Phœnix-street. (Tem. 8611.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD.

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON. DORICE FORDRED.
ANN TODD. CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS. & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"NIPPY."
A New Musical Comedy.
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON, Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCE OF WALES. (Smoking.) Ger. 7482.
Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
TO-MORROW at 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IRIS HOEY in
THE QUEEN BEE.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Weds. & Sats., 2.30.
"OH, DADDY!"
"A roaring popular success."—*M. Post.*
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. (Ger. 9437.)
EVENINGS, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. (Ger. 2690.) 8.30. Thrs., Sat., 2.30.
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES.
MARRIAGE À LA MODE.
GEORGE HAYES. HERBERT WARING.
ATHENE SEYLER. ANGELA BADDELEY.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

ST. JAMES'S. Gerrard 3903.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED."
A Ghost Story in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
Henry Kend

Imperial and Foreign News

U.S. CONGRESS TO-DAY

PITFALLS OF THE SESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30

At noon to-morrow the last Session of the seventy-first Congress will open a gathering of 531 Senators and Representatives some 60 of whom were rejected by their constituents little less than a month ago, but who will nevertheless have a share in the work of legislation until March 4. Gentlemen who thus survive their own wake are known in the *argot* of American politics as "lame ducks," and once again there is to be an attempt to secure the submission by Congress to the 48 States of a constitutional amendment providing that an old Congress should expire with the election, and its successor immediately take control of the legislative branch of government.

This proposal, however, is but one of several highly controversial questions to be fought over during approximately 70 working days of the Session, and any one of them may throw Congress into confusion. There are certain measures the passage of which is indispensable if the immediate calling of the seventy-second Congress into existence is to be avoided—routine supply Bills and those dealing either with appropriations for public works or with new administrative machinery concerning unemployment. So much is universally admitted, but there is a group of about 15 so-called Progressive Republicans in the Senate who believe that some of the highly controversial questions are equally important, and who can and will bring down the new Congress in a special Session on the belaboured head of Mr. Hoover unless they are at least brought to the vote. The most considerable of these, because they are directly concerned with a great national issue of to-morrow, are what are known as the Muscle Shoals Bills.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE CONTROL

During the World War the Government constructed at [illegible] place called Muscle Shoals a large [illegible]tory for the fixation of nitrogen from air and the production of chemicals for the manufacture of munitions. These chemical works are to-day of little value, but the power to operate the factory was derived from a combination of hydro-electric and steam plants capable of supplying enormous quantities of electricity, and last spring the Senate passed a measure providing for Government operation of the huge plant and preferential sale of the electricity to municipalities. The House rejected this Bill and passed a measure of its own whereby Muscle Shoals would be leased to a private corporation and run as a private business. The lines are, therefore, clearly drawn between public ownership and private exploitation; but more important than the immediate instance is the principle involved and the relation of that principle to what, in the opinion of American Liberals, is the greatest of all problems of their national life—whether it is possible to bring a plutocracy under social direction. In half a score of individual States the election of November 4 last turned on the issue of public or private control of power, and in every case against what is known as "power trust."

Similarly, there is pending the question of the reapportionment of seats in the House of Representatives, which under the Constitution should be done after each decennial census. Congress refused to perform its plain duty after the census of 1920, but in June, 1929, a Reapportionment Law was enacted, to be based on the 1930 census. It is now seen that California will gain nine seats, Michigan four, Texas three, Ohio two, and four other States one each, while Missouri will lose three, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, and Iowa two each, and 16 other States, largely agricultural, one each. If the House is to be kept to 435 Members and the system of rotten boroughs is to be avoided, the law should be promptly carried, but this will not be done without a struggle. Representatives of the losing States are now to demand that aliens be excluded from the reapportionment count, which would work to the disadvantage of industrial sections of the country; but even if they win, it is not certain that the courts would allow it, as the Constitution bases representation simply on "persons."

The questions mentioned by no means exhaust the list of subjects which are so highly charged with "politics" as to be potentially obstructive, and President Hoover has announced that he will submit to this Session the substitute formula of adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice—matter enough for weeks of talk. What is more, winter is here, and the cold and misery it brings may force Congress to consider whether emergency public works and charitable efforts are enough when millions are idle. The shadow of unemployment insurance in the form of Federal legislation may yet be projected over this Session.

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY CONTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

The sports committee of the International Aeronautical Federation met at the French Aero Club yesterday to consider the position with regard to the next Schneider Trophy contest.

A long discussion took place, and it was stated unofficially after the meeting that the representatives of the British, French, and Italian Aero Clubs had come to a provisional agreement which they would submit to their respective organizations. By the terms of the agreement the Royal Aero Club would be able to accept the French and Italian entries and would receive an adequate entrance fee as a guarantee for its expenses. A final decision is expected to be taken next Tuesday.

MADRID COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 29

The trial by court-martial of seven men charged with attempted regicide, and of four others for aiding and abetting them, ended with the pronouncement of sentence shortly before midnight on Thursday.

It was alleged that the prisoners intended to murder the Dictator, the Marqués de Estella, and then to assassinate King Alfonso at his funeral. Attempted regicide, however, was not proved. Four of the prisoners were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for attempted assassination of the then Prime Minister, the Marqués de Estella. All the other accused men were acquitted except one, who, as an accomplice, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The sentence of the Court has not yet been confirmed by the Captain General.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA

ECONOMIC MISSION AT SHANGHAI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 30

The British Economic Mission arrived here this morning from Japan and will proceed on Tuesday to Nanking, where Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, is waiting to introduce the members to the Government before returning to Peking. The mission will be entertained extensively here and in the capital, both officially and by Chinese business organizations, and is assured of a warm welcome.

Considering that British firms for years have been reporting elaborately to their principals at home, and that bodies in London representing British interests in China have been kept fully informed in regard to commercial and political developments, it is not expected that the mission, which, however expert it may be commercially, is entirely new to the upside down conditions in this Oriental country, can throw additional light on the situation or do much to stimulate trade with Great Britain.

British trade with China languishes for well-ascertained reasons, which can be summarized in a few words, namely, higher prices and reluctance to give credit; and it cannot recover until prices are reduced and it is safe to grant easier terms. Except in regard to the higher qualities of cotton goods, British products have no chance against the competition of Japan, which has the irresistible advantage of much lower prices, made possible by lower labour costs and infinitesimal transport charges, while the great advance in the manufacture and finishing of cotton goods here makes China herself a serious competitor.

On the question of quality the British reputation is undimmed, and to this we owe what is left of our position in this market to-day. As regards giving credit, recent experience has compelled firms here to be extremely conservative, but if home manufacturers were willing to wait for their money they would soon be doing a roaring trade in spite of all competition.

Generally speaking, British prices of most commodities are 25 per cent. higher than those of foreign competitors, and in a poor market that is a conclusive argument. The Shanghai Municipal Council recently invited tenders for the supply of 8,000 pairs of boots of the British Army pattern, and eight British firms tendered at between $10 and $12 a pair. A Chinese firm quoted $6.75, and got the contract because it can import the materials from England and make the goods 80 per cent. cheaper than they can be made in England. Last week a British firm quoted £580 for supplying wire for making steel brushes, but a German firm quoted £130 and got the contract. Similar cases of contracts going elsewhere are innumerable.

The composition of a mission intended to inquire into British trade in general has caused surprise here, for it includes only one member interested in engineering, though machinery, metals, and minerals rank second in Chinese imports, and are items for which the demand is very progressive, and must continue to grow, whether the tide of prosperity flows or ebbs.

* The British Economic Mission to the Far East, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Thompson, to which is attached a special cotton sub-mission, left London on September 19. It has been in Japan for the past month.

NEW CHINESE PRESS LAWS

NANKING, Nov. 29.—The Legislative Yuan to-day adopted new Press laws enacting that newspapers and other periodicals shall not be allowed to publish articles or other matter attacking the Kuomingtang or Sun Yat-sen's principles, or containing matter prejudicial to the interests of the National Government or of the Chinese people, endangering the public safety, or prejudicial to good morals. The Ministry of the Interior may order the seizure by the Customs administration of any foreign newspaper or other periodical which violates the regulations. —*Reuter.*

A FAMOUS PARIS CAFE

THE PAILLARD TO CLOSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

The last of the restaurants, or cafés, to give them their original title, which made the Boulevard des Italiens the gastronomic centre of Europe, closes its doors to-morrow.

The Paillard had managed to survive its famous contemporaries, Tortoni, the Café Riche, and the Café Anglais by a number of years. Its fame was, perhaps, a little on the decline in the last year or two before the outbreak of the War, and although the tradition of good cooking, fine wines, and faultless service was strictly observed until M. Paillard retired from the management in 1925 and even survived in part the more popular policy followed by his successors, the restaurant never recovered the reputation for distinction which it enjoyed in the early years of this century.

It is not clear how long the site at the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin and the Boulevard has been occupied by a restaurant. The house itself dates from 1792, and the progress of its building is said to have attracted the attention of Louis XVI. on his way from the Temple to the Convention. At any rate, when M. Paillard took possession in 1896 the premises had long been known as the Café Bignon. The place and the time were propitious, and M. Paillard was soon able to raise his restaurant to the first position in Paris. In this he was helped by the early patronage of King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales.

The novelists have made the younger among us more familiar with the scenes of those years than we could ever have become through reading memoirs or hearing reminiscence. All Miss Sackville West's "Edwardians" dined at Paillard's on their visits to Paris, and Swann was the guest there of the Prince of Wales, and must even have stopped on a famous occasion to look there for Odette before he finally found her at another café on the Boulevard.

INSURANCE AGAINST "RACKETEERS"

BRITISH POLICIES ISSUED IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30

A number of British insurance companies here have decided to issue policies insuring against depredations of "racketeers." One policy has already been issued to an electrical concern after the firm received a telephone message from the head of a gang announcing that wiring being installed by the company would be cut by "racketeers" unless the payment demanded by them was made.

The insurance companies think that insurance against financial loss may encourage the victims of "racketeers" to give information as to their activities to the authorities. So far the Committee of Public Safety set up by Mr. Crain, the District Attorney, has received only the most meagre information of a definite kind on which it would be possible to ask a grand jury to take action.

M. Paul Hymans, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was entertained at dinner on Saturday by 500 representatives of the Liberal Party in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his entering Parliament. M. Hymans has been a Deputy for BRUSSELS since 1900.

ECONOMIES IN ITALY

GENERAL CUT IN WAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 30

The wages of Italian manual workers will be reduced by 8 per cent. as from to-morrow.

After the 12 per cent. reduction in the salaries of public servants, announced about a fortnight ago, this cut in wages was not unexpected. Nor has the difference in the amount of the reduction imposed on the two classes caused either surprise or criticism. The official announcement which began the present economy campaign expressly referred to the fact that the earnings of manual workers had already come down during the last few months. Furthermore, the bare needs of sustenance in the case of the lowest paid classes make a more drastic cut impossible. This point was, it is understood, successfully brought out by the representatives of the Federation of Industrial Trade Unions during the recent meeting held between representatives of workers and employers.

For this reason the present reduction does not apply to persons over 18 years of age whose wages do not exceed in the case of towns with over 200,000 inhabitants the sum of 12 lire (2s. 7d.) a day, and in other towns the sum of 8 lire (1s. 8½d.) a day. The reduction does not apply to persons who work for only three days a week, and an exception is also made in favour of manual workers whose wages have been reduced during the last six months. In their case the previous reduction is to be taken into account in calculating the new rates. The agreement also deals with "employees and dependents" employed in industry. The reduction in this instance is to be 8 per cent. on salaries ranging between 300 (65s.) and 1,000 (about 10 guineas) lire monthly and 10 per cent. for salaries exceeding 1,000 lire a month.

Simultaneously with this announcement is published another to the effect that factory managers have decided to accept a reduction in their salaries of not less than 12 per cent. At the same time the Presidential Commission of the Fascist Confederation of Industry is inviting limited liability companies to reduce by 25 per cent. certain proportional allowances on profits payable to their chairmen and directors.

GERMANY AND ARMAMENT REDUCTION

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 30

General Groener, the German Minister of Defence, has issued through the semi-official Wolff Bureau a long statement, liberally sprinkled with striking figures, on German disarmament, and the refusal, in the German view, of other nations to reduce armaments.

General Groener says that 12 years after the proclamations in solemn treaties of a general limitation of armaments the world is spending more on armaments than before the War, and the number of men under arms has increased in Europe alone, excluding the Central Powers, by 550,000. After referring to the huge quantity of arms and munitions destroyed or surrendered by Germany and her allies of the War, and the precise regulations laid down for every detail of her military and naval forces, he says that such unparalleled exactions made demands on the discipline and self-control of the Germans which could only be stood because behind them stood solemn obligations of general disarmament. But what has become of these obligations? At first the Germans were told that general reduction could only begin when German disarmament was completed. The conditions were fulfilled, but the Governments of certain countries continue to invent pretexts to justify their enormous increase of armaments and to sabotage disarmament.

Talking of the *potentiel de guerre* which Germany is supposed to possess in her large population and her efficient industries, General Groener asks: "What use to us are the theoretical possibilities of adapting our industry for the production of aircraft, artillery, or other military machinery, when this adaptation would have to take place without any protection from the three air divisions of France, comprising some 1,600 aircraft, and her 1,172 heavy guns, and from the highly equipped armies of Poland and Czechoslovakia, ready for immediate action?" French allegations of German secret armament, the General declares, are vaguely defined and based on the "propaganda of denunciators and calumniators."

A passage which rather mars the statement is that in which General Groener asks whether they believe in France that organizations like the Stahlhelm and the Reichsbanner, "which devote themselves to the physical fitness of their members," could provide military reserves under the prevailing conditions and without arms. Technically the underlying suggestion is probably justified at present, but the effect is weakened by the attribution to an organization like the Stahlhelm, which boasts of its motor transport section and its air squadron, of no other interest in life than the promotion of physical culture. An amusing sidelight is thrown on this subject by the news from Thuringia that Herr Frick, the Nazi Minister, has applied for the proscription of the Gera branch of the Reichsbanner for carrying out military operations in violation of the laws for the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles.

MRS. KEITH MILLER MISSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30

Aeroplanes yesterday and to-day continued a search for Mrs. Keith Miller, who has been missing since 9.11 a.m. on Friday, when she started from Havana for Miami alone in an old, ramshackle monoplane called the Bullet. She was on her way back to Pittsburgh, hoping to increase her reputation as a commercial pilot by flying from Pittsburgh to Havana and back in what she herself described as "a rotten, unairworthy crate."

More than a year ago two test pilots were killed in the machine, which got the reputation of being a machine with a curse on it. When she bought it it was already regarded as derelict. She had it repainted and renamed, and borrowed a motor for it. On her present flight she had neither wireless nor any facilities for blind flying. She said it rocked so that she dare not take her hands from the controls. When Mrs. Miller left Havana she already had a premonition of disaster. Ever since she crossed over from Florida, she said, "Something has been telling me I'm going down, and somehow or other I can't shake it off."

Captain W. N. Lancaster, a friend of Mrs. Miller, who refuses to believe that she is dead, is on his way to Havana to join in the search.

BOLIVIAN POLITICAL TRUCE BROKEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30

The precarious political truce in Bolivia, in accordance with which all political parties were to join in presenting a joint programme for the presidential and vice-presidential elections, has been broken by the resignation from the programme of Señor Don Ismael Montes, who had been nominated vice-president. Although the motives for this disconcerting development are not disclosed, it is known that powerful military elements in La Paz have all along opposed participation by the governing Junta in this electoral truce. It is understood that they exerted pressure to the point where the resignation of Señor Montes was the only alternative to an open breach between these military men and the governing Junta.

CONGRESS DEFIANCE IN BOMBAY

DISORDER AND BOYCOTT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 30

Although all Congress organizations in Bombay have been declared unlawful, they still show activity.

To-day the monthly ceremony of saluting the Congress flag was held on the Esplanade Maidan, in spite of its being prohibited by a police order. There was only a small attendance on the spot where the ceremony is usually held, but large crowds thronged the boundary of the Maidan watching developments. The police arrived when the ceremony was over and those who had taken part were withdrawing. Afterwards crowds collected and made a demonstration outside the Esplanade Police Station, being dispersed by police charges, in the course of which about 20 persons were injured.

Last night two police sepoys who were reading the Police Commissioner's order banning the flag saluting ceremony were attacked by a crowd, which stoned them. The sepoys took refuge in a tramcar, which also was attacked.

Picketing is being vigorously maintained, and many instances are reported of shopkeepers dealing in foreign goods being victimized by Congress agents. Two Congress pickets, one a Sikh and the other a Hindu, have been hunger-striking since Thursday in front of a Moslem shop, the owner of which is accused of having secretly sold a quantity of foreign artificial silk yarn, and the shopkeeper has become an object of hostile demonstration from crowds gathering in the neighbourhood. In another case a shopkeeper tried to obtain Congress permission to sell a few pieces of foreign cloth, because he urgently needed cash. Having failed to obtain permission, he opened his shop on Thursday, but pickets seized the cloth which he attempted to clear from the shop, and he has failed to obtain a receipt for the cloth or to get it returned.

These and similar incidents occur not only in the bazaar but in Hornby-road, where foreign cloth shopkeepers have been compelled to close their doors. It is reported that the Boycott Committee has succeeded in putting the Congress seal on the contents of 200 foreign cloth shops valued at 80 lakhs [£600,000]. The Bombay Coalowners' Association, which last month resolved to discourage the import of foreign coal, has now decided that foreign coal stocks must be disposed of before March 31, after which the members of the association will cease to deal in foreign coal.

BENGAL GOVERNOR ON THE OUTLOOK

DECLINING SUPPORT FOR EXTREMISTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30

Scotsmen in Calcutta celebrated St. Andrew's Day by a dinner at which Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor, was the principal guest.

The Governor, replying for the guests, claimed that there were signs in all parts of India that people were beginning to realize the futility of the policy of destruction, and were turning to the support of those of their countrymen who had adopted the line of deliberation and constructive effort as the most likely to lead to a solution of India's constitutional problem.

By the intervention of the Governor all legal proceedings in connexion with the raid by the police on the Calcutta University buildings on September 9 have been stayed. It was announced at a meeting of the Senate yesterday that the Commissioner of Police had agreed with the Vice-Chancellor that police should not enter the University buildings until the University authorities had been informed of any complaint and had had an opportunity themselves of dealing with it.

UNIVERSITIES AND CONGRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30

It is understood that the Government grant to the Hindu University at Benares has been stopped for political reasons. The authorities of Benares schools have received a circular letter from the Director of Public Instruction in the United Provinces inquiring whether the Congress flag is flying on their buildings. The flags on two schools were removed yesterday.

The annual Convocation of Lucknow University was held yesterday. It was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, and an address was delivered by Major-General Sprawson, I.M.S. Over the *pandal* [marquee] in which the Convocation was held and over the University buildings the Congress flag was flown, and consequently almost all Government officials, as well as prominent non-officials, were absent, as at Allahabad University Convocation last week. Apart from Major-General Sprawson and some members of the University staff, no Europeans were present.

THE INDIAN COMMAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30

General Sir Philip Chetwode, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by Lady and Miss Chetwode, has arrived here and taken up his residence at the Commander-in-Chief's new house.

BOMBAY, Nov. 30

Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, the retiring Commander-in-Chief, was entertained by the Byculla Club here at a farewell dinner on Friday, when the Governor of Bombay, Sir Frederick Sykes, and Lord Hardinge were present. There was a large crowd of friends and spectators at his official departure yesterday, including all the principal Government officials and naval and military officers.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 30

Dr. Irigoyen, the ex-President, and his former Minister of the Interior, Dr. Gonzalez, who have hitherto been kept prisoners on board a warship in the River Plate estuary, have been transferred to the Naval Depôt on Martin Garcia Island for an indefinite period. They are still kept apart from each other.

President Uriburu has received Mr. Frank Houlder, chairman of the Houlder Line, who explained his company's plan for improved Anglo-Argentine communications.

FIRE IN NEW FRENCH LINER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

Serious damage was caused by a fire which broke out on board the new Messageries Maritimes motor-liner Georges Philippar yesterday morning at St. Nazaire. The whole ship had to be evacuated, and it was only after four hours that the firemen, two of whom were severely burned, succeeded in mastering the flames. The liner, which was launched only a few days ago, had not yet been taken into service.

FALL OF AUSTRIAN CABINET

DR. ENDER'S TASK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Nov. 30

The Vaugoin Cabinet, composed wholly of members of the Christian Social Party, which failed to obtain a majority in the recent General Elections, tendered its resignation to President Miklas yesterday. The President accepted its resignation, and entrusted Dr. Otto Ender, the Governor of the Province of Vorarlberg, with the formation of the new Administration.

Dr. Ender is a member of the Christian Social Party, and may therefore expect its wholehearted support, and Dr. Schober, who heads the National Economic Bloc, which secured 19 seats in the new Parliament, has agreed to join a coalition Government against the Socialists. However, Dr. Schober's consent was obtained only on condition that the new Government would break entirely with its practice of tolerating the Heimwehr to an unlimited extent, and, further, would help him to redeem his pledges that a more energetic economic policy would be pursued by any Government he might support. But Dr. Ender, like his predecessors, Mgr. Seipel and Herr Vaugoin, is a supporter of the Heimwehr, the inclusion of which in the new coalition Dr. Schober is said to have vetoed. On the other hand, Dr. Ender has only accepted his charge on the assurance of having an absolutely free hand.

Another difficulty awaits Dr. Ender in the distribution of the Ministries. Dr. Schober's Bloc is to receive three. The Vice-Chancellorship is to go to Dr. Schober, and, as President of the Viennese Police, he desires also the portfolio of the Interior, which controls the Police. But if Dr. Ender is to have the Heimwehr also in the Coalition—and he insists upon this—he will learn that the Prince of Starhemberg claims the same post because he, too, wishes to control the executive forces. Lastly, there is Herr Vaugoin. He wishes to retain the post of Minister of Defence, which he has held for the last 10 years. But it is he who is considered by all except his own party to have got the country into its present difficulties by his support of the Heimwehr.

The new Parliament will meet on Tuesday for the first time and Dr. Ender has promised to be ready with the list of his Cabinet by noon to-morrow. If he is unsuccessful a prolonged Cabinet crisis is likely.

NORTHERN COALFIELDS OF FRANCE

NEW AGREEMENT ON HOURS AND WAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

Representatives of the employers and delegates of the miners met at Douai yesterday to regulate hours and conditions of work in the coalmines of the Nord and Pas de Calais Departments.

It was agreed that, subject to certain conditions, underground workers should be entitled to six days' holiday a year and surface workers to three days a year on full pay. Hours of work were fixed at 7½ or 8½ a day in alternate periods. There must not be more than 150 days at 8½ hours a year in any mine, which means that, roughly, the miners will work 8½ hours a day for half a year and 7½ hours for the other half. As regards wages, piece rates are not to be changed and time rates will remain the same for the 7½-hour day. For the 8½-hour day they will be increased by 5 per cent.

THE PARIS BANK FAILURES

PROGRESS OF OUSTRIC INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

An application for the release of M. Oustric on bail, the text of which has been published, was forwarded to M. Chéron, the Minister of Justice, yesterday. Judged by its tone, it can hardly have been designed to induce the authorities to assent. M. Chéron announced that he had forwarded the letter to the head of the Paris Bar. M. Oustric is now involved in at least five separate cases.

The sub-committee appointed by the Chamber Committee of Inquiry met yesterday and again this afternoon to examine the material submitted to it in connexion with the Parliamentary aspects of the Oustric case. The sub-committee first examined the papers relating to the admission of the shares of an Italian artificial silk company for quotation on the Bourse in 1926, a matter that led to rumours that brought about the resignation of M. Raoul Péret as Minister of Justice on November 17. These shares, in the quotation of which M. Oustric had been interested, were admitted to the Bourse on June 25, 1926, after being the subject of an exhaustive exchange of letters between various Ministries and the French Ambassador in Rome. M. Péret had been the responsible Minister at the time. It appeared from the letters that he had acted in ignorance of an unfavourable report by the Embassy. This fact was used against him at a later stage when the shares suffered a severe collapse.

In the debate in the Chamber on November 14 M. Tardieu defended his colleague and gave a list of the documents exchanged between the various Ministries and the French Embassy. The sub-committee found yesterday that this correspondence tallies with M. Tardieu's explanation, but requested M. Marin, president of the Committee of Inquiry, to ask for further information. This gave rise to an erroneous report that certain documents had been abstracted from the *dossiers*.

The inquiry so far has produced nothing to justify the extravagant statements made by the Opposition in the Chamber. It has merely given occasion for much political recrimination, and many Deputies are asking why it was ever appointed. Meanwhile, the attention of the Bourse is concentrated on tiding over firms in difficulties for to-morrow's settlement. The financial extent of the collapse will not be fully known until some days later.

THE SEINE FLOODS

FURTHER RAPID RISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

After having very much fallen during the past three days, the Seine is suddenly rising to an unexpected height owing to the simultaneous contributions of the swollen Marne and Haute Seine. In 18 hours the level of the water at the Pont de la Tournelle, which, with the Pont d'Austerlitz, forms a convenient point of registration, has risen to 21ft. 8in., an increase of 17in., and is expected to reach an even greater height to-morrow.

Apart from a few minor leakages into cellars and the further flooding of quays the city itself has escaped serious damage, but the suburbs are again suffering severely. At Choisy-le-Roi, where the Seine has risen 9½in. since this morning, many of the inhabitants who had returned to their homes have been forced to leave them again, and other houses which had hitherto escaped are now involved. The Ile Chabannes is now completely surrounded and all the inhabitants have had to move, while the floods have also extended at Courbevoie and St. Denis.

It is not considered likely that Paris itself will suffer from any extensive flooding, as the level is still more than 9ft. below that reached during the disastrous flood of 1910. Since then, as I have already reported, the city defences have been thoroughly organized and improved.

Five Italians, said to be militant Communists, have been expelled from FRANCE.

Telegrams in Brief

At midnight last night the clocks in ARGENTINA were advanced one hour for summer time till the end of March.

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, returned yesterday to MOSCOW from Geneva, where he attended the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.—*Reuter.*

A committee composed of Judges, jurists, and professors of law has been formed in FLORENCE to arrange for the celebration of the fourteenth centenary of the Digest or Pandects of Justinian on December 15.

On leaving OSLO for England on Saturday night Prince George was seen off at the station by the King and Queen and the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway, Prince Gustavus and Princess Thyra of Denmark, and by the British Minister.

A meeting of 400 wheat-growers in PERTH, Western Australia, has passed a resolution calling upon the Commonwealth Government to pay a bonus of 4s. on every bushel of wheat sold in the 1930-31 season. This season's crop is estimated officially as exceeding 50,000,000 bushels.

A Court-martial has sentenced General Enrique Bravo, Colonel Marmaduke Grove, and the civilians Luis Salas Romo, Carlos Vicuna, Jose Puis Sanchez, and Pedro Leon Ugalde to 15 years' imprisonment as prime movers in the Concepcion revolt in CHILE on September 21.

Kiazim Pasha, Vali of Samsun, TURKEY, has been temporarily relieved of his post pending an inquiry into the way in which the recent municipal elections were conducted in the Samsun vilayet. This was the only vilayet where the now defunct Liberal Republican Party obtained a majority.

The NEW YORK Sinking Fund Commission has approved a proposal of the Mayor to lease for 10 years to the North German Lloyd Company a new North River pier for docking the Bremen and Europa. The pier will take two years to build and will cost about £400,000. The rent will be £62,600 a year.

Our NICE Correspondent reports that M. Eugène Marquet, the President of the Monégasque National Council, has been charged with a breach of the company law after an interrogation by the Juge d'Instruction, who is inquiring into the affairs of the Société Immobilière de Monaco, of which M. Eugène Marquet was chairman.

Our PARIS Correspondent says that M. Marcel Doret yesterday broke the international air speed record for a distance of 1,000 kilometres which he covered in 3hr. 29min. 37sec. at an average speed of 286.227 kilometres per hour (178.89 miles per hour). His machine was a Dewoitine single-seater fighter monoplane (500 horse-power Hispano-Suiza engine).

SENATOR MARCONI'S NEW POST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 30

Senator Marconi was formally installed yesterday afternoon by Signor Mussolini as President of the Italian Royal Academy. Among those present, in addition to the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate and prominent members of the Government and the Fascist Party, was the Duke of the Abruzzi, who was appointed in October a member of the Academy in the section for physical and natural sciences.

STEAMER ON FIRE IN THE PACIFIC

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Mackay radio to-day intercepted a wireless message from Colon (Panama) stating that the Ludwigshafen (5,918 tons), a German cargo boat, was on fire 30 miles south-east of Mala (Peru). The crew, except the wireless operator and the captain, had, it was said, taken to the boats. A British steamer had answered the distress signals and was due to reach the Ludwigshafen at 12.25 p.m. to-day, Pacific Time.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

GAMAGES FOR ALL WINTER SPORTS WEAR

Winter Sports enthusiasts in search of new kit come to Gamages as a matter of course. Here they find just the right wear for the right event . . . just that individual touch in which to express oneself . . . and just that economy in price which is so necessary now-a-days.

No. 1. The popular combination ski-suit with coat to match is at its best here. Made in good quality all-wool gabardine proofed against snow and wind, and lined throughout. In Black and Navy, and in four graded sizes.

6 GNS.

No. 2. This is the "Arosa" Ski-suit—very smart with its neat belt, and broad lapels which may be buttoned up close to the neck. Made of proofed gabardine and lined proofed fabric. Re-inforced at seat and knees. In Black and Navy and five graded sizes. Including O.S.

4 GNS.

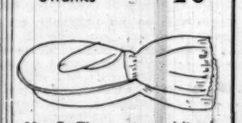
No. 3. Most practical is the "Engleberg" Ski-suit. The snug blouse has elastic at the hip which keeps it neat and fitting. Made of proofed Indiana cloth in an attractive blue and fawn shot shade only. In four graded sizes.

3 GNS.

SOME SPORTS ACCESSORIES

No. 4. In many gay colours are these effective Norwegian Scarves with Swanks to match.

Scarves 2/– and 4/6
Swanks - 2/6



No. 5. These are wool-lined ski mitts of proofed gabardine in natural colours. Leather thumb re-inforcements.

5/9

No. 6. This "Lumber" coat has been specially designed for winter sports and skating. Of soft brushed wool in Red, Orange, Fawn, Royal and Green.

29/6

WRITE TO-DAY FOR GAMAGES COMPLETE WINTER SPORTS CATALOGUE

Hermann and Eugen Zuber, the famous Swiss guides from St. Moritz are now in attendance at Gamages to give advice on all matters relating to winter sports wear and equipment.

GAMAGES
MARBLE ARCH
LONDON, W.1. TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 9494 (50 LINES)

COAL PEACE HOPES

TRUCE IN SOUTH WALES

PARTIAL STRIKE IN SCOTLAND

CONFERENCE TO-DAY

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The miners in all the English and Welsh coalfields will be at work to-day. In Scotland a partial strike began yesterday. It would have been complete if the decision of a conference of the local miners' unions held on Saturday had been accepted, but the Ayrshire miners yesterday decided to present themselves at the pits this morning. Their action may anticipate a reconsideration of the position by the general body of the Scottish mineworkers at a further conference to be held to-day, when strenuous efforts are to be made to secure a reversal of the earlier decision. The miners have asked for another meeting of the Conciliation Board, which will be held this morning. It was believed last night that the stoppage of work in Scotland would probably last no more than a day.

Notwithstanding the veto of the Miners' Federation on a spread-over of the working hours, temporary spread-over arrangements have been accepted in some of the districts, and notably in South Wales. Less than 24 hours, therefore, after the Federation had imposed its embargo, and thereby made the spread-over of working hours an infringement of the Coal Mines Act, the miners in the important district of South Wales, "by an overwhelming majority," had set the decision aside. The decision is all the more significant because Mr. T. Richards, the secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation, is president of the national federation. It is known that Mr. Richards personally was convinced of the need of the spread-over, and earnestly argued the case for this method of accommodation in the national delegate conference. Mr. Richards has excused the South Wales decision on the ground that it is not a direct violation of the national federation's decision, because no application from South Wales for a spread-over arrangement was before the national body. This is, however, not a convincing comment on a decision which was meant to settle a question of principle.

LEADERS' POSITION

Mr. Cook, the secretary of the national federation, is more outspoken. His comment on hearing of the decision was:—"The South Wales men have accepted the spread-over under protest, awaiting Thursday's conference. It is for each district to consider the position in relation to their own need—namely, to protect their wages and standards." It would scarcely be possible for a trade union official to come nearer to a public justification of a course that is contrary to the policy, deliberately reached, of the organization by whose decisions he, like each constituent member, is supposed to be bound. But, in fact, Mr. Richards and Mr. Cook are in a position where courageous action is the best defence. They both signed the report of the National Industrial Board on the South Wales case, and that report recommended a temporary spread-over without a reduction of wages. The owners (although not recognizing the Board) have conceded the terms as to wages, and those who signed the report as representatives of the Miners' Federation are straightforwardly standing by the other half of the recommendation and defending the immediate adoption of the spread-over.

In Scotland the advice given by the leaders to the delegate conference was that the spread-over terms could not be considered because the spread-over itself was made illegal by the action of the National Federation. The conference apparently agreed that its freedom of choice had been taken away.

There is no doubt of the hope of the Government and the principal leaders of the Miners' Federation that the adjourned delegate conference next Thursday will reverse last Friday's decision and sanction the spread-over in every district where the miners desire it. Such a reversal of policy will remove for the present the difficulty as to hours of work, but at a cost to the internal unity of the Federation which it is difficult to estimate.

The Mines Department on Saturday made the following announcement:—

Information has been received that arrangements have been made in the following districts for work to continue on Monday:—

Cumberland	North Wales
South Derbyshire	South Wales
North Staffordshire	Warwickshire

No definite information is available from the other districts affected by the decision taken at the Miners' Delegate Conference on Friday, but the following districts will continue work, as they are not affected:—

Durham	Nottinghamshire
Kent	North Derbyshire
Northumberland	Yorkshire

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary for Mines, made a personal statement designed to allay alarm and to give assurance to the industry's customers of the availability of large supplies of coal. He said:—

There will be no upheaval on Monday. Happily, that has been averted, so that no state of emergency exists. There will be no interference with the normal transactions in coal, and no interference with exports. Buyers of coal need not be under a misapprehension as to obtaining supplies. There will be an abundance of coal produced. Most of the districts are in any event unaffected by the dispute.

The message dispatched by the Government has proved singularly effective, and according to our latest information eight of the 10 districts are engaged in conference. We expect as a result of these discussions that arrangements will be made to continue work. I should like to point out that we have asked the districts to effect, if possible, a temporary settlement. The miners' adjourned conference will meet again next Thursday.

The Government throughout this trouble has been in considerable touch with both sides. I personally have met representatives of the Mining Association, representatives of the district owners' associations, officials of the Miners' Federation, and representatives of the district miners' federations. As a result we were able to bring the district owners and men together where a deadlock had occurred, and in addition we set up a National Industrial Board, which, under the Coal Mines Act, is empowered to hear disputes referred to it by districts.

We have been hampered in our efforts to set up a Board. The Mining Association definitely refused to associate itself with that body, and when we approached the district owners' organizations we were met with a similar refusal, with the exception of one district. Despite this, we formed a Board and secured the services of six representative coalowners, in addition to other members of the Board, as laid down by the Act. The Board, however, was unable to function because it could not operate until the deadlock had arisen and the dispute had been referred to the Board by either party.

Consequently the Board was unable to commence operations until Tuesday of this week. On that day it had heard the South Wales case, and, after a long sitting lasting from 10 a.m. until midnight, it issued recommendations which were to the effect that, as a temporary settlement, there should be no wage reduction and that the spread-over principle should be adopted. On Friday the Board heard the Scottish case and reached a similar decision.

Meanwhile it was impossible for the Government to intervene beyond what had already been done until the Miners' Federation delegate conference was held and rejected the spread-over principle and turned down the decision of the National Industrial Board. This was despite the fact that the Board's decision was unanimous, and supported by the six representatives of the Miners' Federation.

Should the delegate conference on Thursday decide to hold to its previous decision, and should the districts consider that they were not empowered to make agreements on terms involving the spread-over, there would still be no threat of an immediate general stoppage of work. The question of national action would arise, but this would have to be submitted to a ballot of all the men in the coalfields, and meanwhile temporary settlements entered into must be allowed to lapse. It was hoped last night that the danger of a stoppage throughout the country had been removed, and that most of the districts would eventually arrange agreements by the use of the recognized conciliation machinery or the intervention of the National Board.

Mr. Cook made the following statement yesterday afternoon in London:—

The officials of the Miners' Federation have been in communication by telephone with the Scottish miners' leaders. It was hoped that it might have been possible to call a conference of delegates to-night to reconsider the position and to see the employers again, but there are four or five scattered districts in the Scottish area, and it has not been found possible to get the delegates together at such short notice. In these circumstances the Scottish leaders could only call a conference for to-morrow morning, and this has been done.

I hope it will be possible at the conference to-morrow to arrange for a temporary settlement and the resumption of work in Scotland, pending reconsideration of the whole matter by the miners' delegate conference in London on Thursday.

The stoppage has already started. The men have stopped on the afternoon shift to-day, and there will be no work in Scotland to-morrow. That, unfortunately, is definite, but every effort will be made to obtain a resumption of work on the night shift to-morrow, or at the latest by Tuesday morning. . . .

I wish to make it clear that there can be no national strike of miners until the membership has been consulted by a ballot vote. That is my firm conviction, and I hope there will be no national strike, nor any need of one. Many of the districts will be holding conferences to-morrow, and the national conference on Thursday will review the position, with all the facts in mind. A great upheaval has been happily averted for the present, and I am still very hopeful that peace will be preserved, and reasonable agreements entered into.

SCOTTISH STRIKE

AYRSHIRE MEN STILL WORKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, Nov. 30

The position in the mining area in the West of Scotland is somewhat confused. In the Lanarkshire coalfield, for instance, there was a general cessation of work to-day, when the back shift was due to start, although even in this area about 500 men went down the pits at one colliery, because they have had a 7½-hour day for the last month. The Communists are exceedingly active throughout the county, and pickets were put on at many pits. On the other hand, the Ayrshire miners have decided to continue at work under a temporary arrangement.

At a delegate meeting of the Ayrshire Miners' Union, which is a unit of the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers and of the Miners' Federation, it was decided that the miners should remain at work in the county for a fortnight, the temporary terms of employment involving an eight-hour day, to be paid at the present rate of wages. In the Fife and Lothian coalfield there is an almost general stoppage.

LATER

I learn to-night that the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers has asked for an immediate meeting of the Scottish Coal Trade Conciliation Board, and that such a meeting will be held in Glasgow to-morrow. Those in intimate touch with both parties to the dispute express the utmost confidence that, as a result of this meeting, an agreement, temporary if not definite and final, will be reached, and that the danger of a general stoppage of work in Scotland will be averted.

** Other news of the coal dispute appears on p. 9.

THE KING AND QUEEN

RETURN TO SANDRINGHAM

The King and Queen left King's Cross by Royal train at 12.55 on Saturday on their return to Sandringham, where the Court will remain during this week. Mr. William Whitelaw, chairman of the L.N.E.R., and Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the company, were present on the platform, and the train was under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel V. M. Barrington-Ward, superintendent (western section), who travelled with it.

The Court is expected to return to London next Monday, and after another short stay at Buckingham Palace the King and Queen will return to Sandringham for Christmas.

DO-X DAMAGED BY FIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Nov. 30

An outbreak of fire yesterday destroyed the left wing-covering of the DO-X, leaving the skeleton framework.

The cause of the fire was probably a short circuit which occurred when the auxiliary motor was charging the batteries. The flying-boat's crew kept the fire from spreading with extinguishers, and they were assisted by Portuguese air dock staff, who went immediately to their assistance. When the firemen arrived their services were not needed. No vital damage was done, and repair material is already on its way from Germany. The DO-X should have gone on to Cadiz this morning to be overhauled.

NEW BOARD OF CONTROL

The Ministry of Health state that under the provisions of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, the Board of Control will be reconstituted, as from January 1, 1931, to consist of the chairman and four other senior commissioners. Mr. L. G. Brock, C.B., chairman of the present Board, will be chairman of the Board as reconstituted. The King has approved the appointment of the following to be members of the Board:—

Mr. S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C., on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, and Sir C. Hubert Bond, K.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., Mr. A. Rotherham, M.B., and Mrs. Ellen Pinsent, C.B.E., on the recommendation of the Minister of Health.

AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN

SYDNEY, Nov. 29.—Large subscriptions were received yesterday to the £2,000,000 loan, including £250,000 from the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society.—*Reuter.*

PARLIAMENT THIS WEEK

QUESTIONS ON RUSSIA

OUT-OF-WORK INSURANCE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Question-time in the House of Commons this afternoon promises to be exceptionally important, as members are seeking information on almost every question now uppermost in the public mind.

Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, for instance, will be asked to reply to a number of questions concerning the Ogpu Trial. Sir Rennell Rodd, Mr. Waldron Smithers, Sir Alfred Knox, Sir Charles Cayzer, and Sir Kingsley Wood are among the members who will press the Government to protest to the Soviet Government against the allegations made against British firms and subjects in the official indictment. Commander Bellairs has questions on labour conditions in Russia, and Mr. Marjoribanks wishes to know whether an immediate protest will be made against an address which, he states, was broadcast in English from Moscow on November 25 on the 1350 wave-length inciting British workers to revolution. Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary of the Mines Department, will be invited by Mr. Wallhead to make a statement on the present position in the mining industry, and Mr. Lees-Smith will be given an opportunity to clear up some of the mystery which so far surrounds the proposal to grant a subsidy for grand opera at Covent Garden. Mr. Ross, for example, is seeking information as to the position of all-British opera companies which are now at work in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Captain Cazalet desires to know when the arrangement between the B.B.C. and the Post Office will be laid before the House of Commons.

BORROWING POWERS

Though it may not be possible to give the complete membership, it is hoped that the Prime Minister will be able to announce this afternoon the chairman of, and the terms of reference to, the Royal Commission on the Unemployment Insurance System in view of the fact that the later part of the sitting will be devoted to a discussion of the financial resolution increasing the borrowing powers of the Insurance Fund from £60,000,000 to £70,000,000. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Sir Henry Betterton, and Major Elliot have put down an amendment to increase the borrowing powers by £9,000,000 instead of £10,000,000, in order that the whole position may be reviewed. The attitude of the Liberals may be determined by the scope of the terms of reference to the Commission, and they may prefer to wait and see how matters develop before voting on this issue against the Government. Many of them have been impressed by the firm stand which Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, is taking on the protest by Labour members against the ruling that unemployed textile workers are liable to lose their benefit if they do not take up offers of alternative work in domestic service, and they hope that she will take an equally resolute line on the proposal to restore the insurance basis of the Unemployment Fund.

The Committee stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill will be taken to-morrow. Sir Charles Trevelyan has put down the Government amendment giving the Board of Education power to prescribe special limits of income for applicants for the maintenance grant where a local education authority makes representations to the Board regarding the economic conditions in its area, but so far he has not put down the amendment to postpone the operation of the Bill from next April to September, 1932, as the Government has agreed to do "under protest." On Thursday the refusal of the Cabinet to extend the life of the British Dyestuffs Act will be raised on a proposal submitted by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to continue the operation of the Act for a further five years in the Expiring Laws Continuance Act. The matters for discussion at private members' time on Wednesday and Friday are not likely to give rise to heated party controversy. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Sutton, a Labour member, is to call attention to the question of accidents in mines, and at night a second Labour member, Mr. Ben Riley, will deal with the condition of the woollen textile industry. On Friday Mr. Chuter Ede will move the second reading of the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill, which is "backed" by members of all the political parties. Meetings of boards of guardians were open to the Press, but when their powers were handed over to the Public Assistance Committees of the County Councils and County Borough Councils, no provision was made for the attendance of representatives of the newspapers.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

In the House of Lords to-morrow Lord Hailsham is to call attention to the report of the Imperial Conference and he will submit the following motion:—

That this House deplores the refusal of his Majesty's Government to respond to the advances made by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions towards closer fiscal relations and condemns their failure to grasp the opportunity of strengthening the ties which link together the several parts of the British Empire.

On Wednesday Lord Islington will ask the Government whether they consider it is in consonance with public policy that the acquirement of large tracts of land in Palestine on inalienable trusts by Jewish bodies should be permitted, and that conditions should be allowed to be inserted preventing the lessees from employing any but Jewish labourers.

R.A.F. PILOT KILLED AT PINNER

A Royal Air Force aeroplane crashed in a field at Pinner Park Farm, Moss-lane, Pinner, yesterday afternoon. The pilot, Flight-Lieutenant Douglas Wells Gibbon, who was the only occupant, was killed instantly. The machine was wrecked.

Mrs. Nowell Ustricke, of Pinner, who was walking in the field at the time, said that the machine was flying low and circling round as though the pilot were looking for a landing-place. After flying through a belt of mist, during which it was lost to view for a few seconds, the aeroplane came towards her, swerved, and turned completely upside down. In this position it continued for some yards, and then nose-dived to the ground, bumped several times, and came to rest with its nose buried in a water-logged part of the field.

LORD STONEHAVEN

Lord Stonehaven arrived in London on Saturday upon the completion of his term of office as Governor-General of Australia. He was met at Euston by Lord Marley, representing the King, Mr. H. G. Vincent, representing the Prime Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, representing Mr. Thomas, and Sir Edward Harding, representing the Dominions Office.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

PLEA FOR PRIORITY IN DISCUSSION

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS

The spade-work of the Indian Round-Table Conference begins to-day, a fortnight after the first plenary sitting at St. James's Palace. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Committee of the whole Conference meets this morning, under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, to consider the first two of the twelve "heads of subjects" adopted by the Committee on Friday. They are "The component elements of federation" and "The type of Federal Legislature most suited to India and the number of Chambers of which it should consist."

In the afternoon the Conference Committee meets to resume discussion of the remaining "heads," ten in number, the first of them being "The powers of the Federal Legislature." Whether much progress can be made will depend upon the action taken respecting an important motion of which notice has been given by the Burma delegation, consisting of U Aung Thin, U Ba Pe, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, and Mr. O. de Glanville. They ask that priority should be given to the question of the separation of the province from British India. The reasonableness of the request is apparent from a consideration of the facts.

Impressed by the strength of Burman sentiment in favour of separation, and by the constitutional difficulty of giving Burma a satisfactory place in any centralized system on the lines of responsible government in British India, the Statutory Commission came to the conclusion that "nothing but the most overwhelming considerations could justify the continued retention of Burma within the Government of India." The Government of Burma support separation, and the Government of India accept the principle on the assumption that there would be an equitable financial settlement, with the safeguarding of the respective economic interests of the two countries. The Government of India dispatch adds the proviso that there should be ample opportunity for Indian opinion to declare itself. "We would not ask his Majesty's Government," it says, "to come to any definite decision until there has first been full discussion of the whole question at the Round-Table Conference."

THE SUB-COMMITTEES

The Burma delegates have not weakened in their desire for separation, as has been suggested in some quarters, because the federal idea has taken so great a hold of the Conference. They naturally argue that their presence in the various sub-committees to be set up to deal with Lord Sankey's "heads" will be superfluous if the strong recommendations from the authorities named are approved by the Conference. On the other hand, they would be entitled to a full share in the shaping of British Indian policy if existing relationships were to be maintained.

Though the Committee has become a committee of the entire Conference it has technically only the function implied in the name given when it consisted of no more than 32 members—the Federal Relations Committee. It will be for the chairman (Lord Sankey) to decide how far a committee so constituted is able to set up the important sub-committee to which, in the first instance, the question of Burma must be referred. Should the principle of separation be accepted many details must be examined as to the conditions—in particular the military and financial conditions—upon which separation should be effected. The sub-committee would have to consider data bearing on Sir Walter Layton's conclusion that "separation could fairly be effected in such a way as to do no financial injury to either country, and to leave Burma with adequate resources."

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

The informal discussions for the adjustment of Hindu-Moslem views and relations have been brought to a standstill. Repeated meetings have been held through November, and it is largely due to the tact and patience of the chairman at these meetings, the Aga Khan, that so much good will has prevailed. But there has been so little real progress in the matter of communal representation that the Moslem delegates have now deemed it necessary to inform the Hindu negotiators that they do not propose to continue discussions on the question of separate electorates, though they are prepared for further talks on other outstanding questions.

The Moslem position was set forth in the comprehensive resolution passed by the All-India Moslem Conference at Delhi at the beginning of last year. The Moslems now take their stand upon the conclusions reached in the Government of India dispatch published some three weeks ago, not as meeting all their claims to the extent that could be desired, but as confirming the views of other authorities.

The Government of India dispatch—which goes further in some important respects than the Report of the Statutory Commission, and is not exposed to the prejudice with which the report was received in many Indian quarters—provides a ready measure for computations of what is or is not regarded as practicable by administrators holding offices of great responsibility. The need for such a standard is the greater from the tendency in Whitehall to allow the phrase "a free Conference" to become a fetish, and consequently to refrain from making suggestions for the guidance needed by so large a Conference, and to make insufficient use of the documentary results of much preparatory skilled effort.

FEDERATION PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ATTITUDE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.—The Reforms Office has issued a *communiqué* describing as "entirely unauthorized" the various accounts which have appeared in the Press purporting to describe definite recommendations made by the Government of India regarding the constitutional arrangements to be made in view of the general acceptance, in speeches made at the Round-Table Conference, of the principle of an All-India Federation.

The Government of India, it is stated, have made no such recommendations. They have kept themselves aware of various suggestions regarding federation which have been put forward in London, but these suggestions are so lacking in detail that it has been impossible as yet for the Government of India to make any recommendations to the Secretary of State or to do more than express general sympathy with the conception of an All-India Federation and their readiness to examine any proposals to which shape may be given.—*Reuter.*

** Other Indian news on p. 13.

THE OGPU TRIAL

BLUNDER ADMITTED IN COURT

DEAD MEN CITED IN PROCEEDINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 30

In the course of Thursday's sitting of the Soviet Court, which is hearing the charges of treasonable activities against eight professors and engineers, it was incidentally disclosed, and publicly admitted, that Pavel Pavlovich Ryabushinsky died in 1924.

The news upset to some extent the programme of the trial, and at the end of the evening sitting Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, requested the Court to postpone its next sitting "to enable the prosecution to analyse the evidence and work out a plan for conducting the further proceedings." The Court, therefore, cancelled Friday morning's sitting, announcing that the trial would be resumed at 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

At Thursday's hearing Professor Feodotoff, one of the prisoners, stated that the dead Ryabushinsky was the same Ryabushinsky whom Krylenko had officially indicted, and that he died before the dates on which Ramzin [another prisoner] said he met him in Paris. The official report says that Feodotoff added, "not without irony," a remark about the improbability of there being any other politician named Ryabushinsky. The whole case had, apparently, collapsed, as Ramzin had declared in his "confession" that Pavel Pavlovich Ryabushinsky was one of the chief men with whom he had conferred in Paris and the chief medium between the conspirators and M. Poincaré. According to the full official account of the trial Ramzin repeated this statement in prison and during the trial more than a dozen times. Moreover, any charge of conspiracy with Russians in Paris collapsed, because if the prisoners maintained relations with Paris they could not have been unaware of the death of Ryabushinsky, a publisher and industrialist whose name was known in almost every household in pre-revolutionary Russia.

"THE NINTH PRISONER"

Even such a blunder, however, hardly perturbs Soviet Judges, and on Friday evening the Court resumed as though nothing remarkable had happened. Krylenko, apparently, has revised the material on which the prosecution bases its case, but it has not yet been announced who is to fill the blank created by the admission of Ryabushinsky's death.

All the prisoners have finished their confessions, and yesterday the Court staged a form of cross-examination to ascertain necessary details about their origin, career, and ideology. Then Vyshinsky, President of the Court, and Krylenko induced the prisoners individually to express their opinions on the fate of the urban and rural masses if the Soviet Government were overthrown. The prisoners explained at length the conditions of persecution, hunger, slavery, a 14-hour day, and other horrors awaiting the masses if the interventionists succeeded. (In the last few days the whole Soviet Press has been enlarging on this theme, and apparently the masses need convincing.)

According to the prisoners' supplementary testimony, plans for intervention continued to develop until the autumn of this year, and the prosecution has undertaken to prove that they are even now continuing. The Court forbade the prisoners to mention the names of the Frenchmen employed in Moscow, and ordered a secret sitting to ascertain their identity. The name of M. Poincaré continues to be one of those most frequently referred to, and the Soviet Press calls him "the ninth prisoner." The names of Mr. Simon, Mr. Churchill, Colonel Lawrence, and "Sir Philip" continue to be mentioned occasionally. Ramzin explained that he did not know "Sir Philip's" surname, because "English lords use only their first name, with 'Sir' prefixed."

Moscow Nov. 30.—The official Tass Agency states that at to-day's hearing Ramzin described in detail how he, with two others, drafted questions which had to be clarified through Ryabushinsky in Paris, where Ramzin was to arrive in 1927 *en route* to America.

Vyshinsky, the President of the Court, then read an article alleged to have been written by Ryabushinsky in the Paris organ of the Russian exiles, *Vozrojdenie* on July 7, 1930, and under the title of "The Necessity of War."—*Reuter.*

RYABUSHINSKY'S GRAVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

The body of Ryabushinsky, who is alleged by Professor Ramzin to have been the chief direct negotiator with MM. Poincaré and Briand in 1927 and 1928 for French intervention in Russia, lies in Batignolles cemetery, near the Porte de Clichy, Paris, and has lain there since July, 1924. So far as can be ascertained, Ryabushinsky died of tuberculosis at Cambo, near Bayonne, in July, 1924, and was buried a few days later at Batignolles. The tombstone, of grey granite, bears the following inscription:—

Paul Ryabushinski
Né le 17 juin 1871
Mort le 19 juillet 1924.

M. POINCARÉ AND STALIN'S "DIVERSION"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 30

M. Poincaré, in his usual weekly article published by the newspaper *Excelsior*, takes the opportunity to expand the *démenti* he issued on November 26 in reply to the allegations of Ramzin that he had taken part in the anti-Soviet "plot."

After saying that such hallucinations "do not deserve even a shrug of the shoulders," he continues: "Neither my *démenti* nor M. Briand's *démarche* through M. Herbette [French Ambassador at Moscow has put Stalin on his guard against the lunatic diversion that he has admitted, following the lamentable miscarriage of the Five-Year Plan. . . . Whether Professor Ramzin and the other members of the Industrial Party have conspired against the Government of their country I neither know nor care. At all events, I repeat that, even if such a plot was begun, not a soul in France was involved."

He then raises the question of the motives behind the intention of these "belles histoires," adding: "There is little doubt that we shall not have to wait long in order to know better the secret spring within these suspicious machinations," and concludes by pointing out that as far back as December, 1920, in the columns of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, he condemned the Wrangel expedition as a dangerous and useless adventure and was hardly likely, therefore, to have favoured an intervention in even less hopeful conditions.

It was stated in *The Times* on Friday that Krylenko's Bill of Indictment was published in *Pravda*, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party. It may be noted that it also appeared in *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, on November 11.

NEW MOTORING LAW

TO-DAY'S CHANGES

The new regulations for the issue of driving licences are among those provisions of the Road Traffic Act which come into force to-day. Other provisions of Part I. of the Act, relating to careless and dangerous driving, take effect at the same time. The abolition of the speed limit for light cars and motor-cycles, however, will not become effective until January 1.

Though from to-day the old form of driver's licence will no longer be issued, the old licences issued up to and including last Saturday will be valid, with certain exceptions, until their normal date of expiry. From to-day no one under the age of 16 will be allowed to drive a motor-cycle, or anyone under 21 a heavy motor-vehicle, with the exception of those who satisfy the licensing authority that they were in the habit of driving such a vehicle for the last six months of 1929. These drivers must surrender their old licences to-day and obtain new ones.

In future, applicants for driving licences must fill in a form containing a new section, which requires the applicant to declare his physical fitness to drive.

Arrangements are being made throughout the country for the equipment of mobile police to ensure compliance with the requirements of the new statute. Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, stated on Saturday that grants had been authorized out of the Road Fund for this purpose, because it was desired to encourage the local police authorities to equip the police for modern service on the roads. "A policeman equipped with motor-car or motor-cycle is in a much better position than the pedestrian policeman to supervise moving traffic. Moreover, it is an economical step, because the mobile police will be able to cover a much wider area and they will also be able to deal with delinquents with greater ease. It is probable that there will be round about 1,000 mobile policemen, of whom two-thirds will in all likelihood use motor-cycles and the remainder motor-cars. These vehicles will enable the police to deal effectively and decisively with drivers who are a positive danger to other drivers and to pedestrians. There will, I conceive, though this is a matter for the police authorities and the Home Office, be a second duty of the mobile police, to act in a friendly way, warning drivers of minor faults and carelessness and encouraging them to do better."

THE EAST RENFREW BY-ELECTION

BIG RISE IN UNIONIST MAJORITY

The result of the East Renfrew by-election was declared on Saturday as follows:—

Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.)	19,753
Mr. T. Irwin (Lab.)	12,293
Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.)	4,818
U. majority over Lab.	7,460

The result at the General Election was:—

Mr. A. M. MacRobert (U.) ..	18,487
The Rev. J. M. Munro (Lab.) ..	16,924
Unionist majority	1,563

Lord Douglas and Clydesdale stated:—

We have won this contest, which is only the first round. We have sent a message from Scotland to Westminster; in the near future we shall send them a Government. The South may see that the electors of the North stand ready, awaiting their opportunity to replace the present Ministry with one more worthy to steer the nation through the difficulties which beset her. If all candidates receive the loyal and enthusiastic support that East Renfrewshire has given me, this victory will speed throughout Scotland to reverberate south of the Border.

Mr. Irwin stated:—

I do not regard the result as a defeat for the Socialist Party. The addition of some 9,000 new voters in the suburban areas of the constituency made my task a difficult one. The Tories have said little about safeguarding and cannot claim the result as a mandate for protection.

Mr. Brown said:—

The scattered nature of the constituency made previous organization and adequate financial resources essential to success. Being a young party we were lacking in both. We have not yet freed the minds of the electors from the tyranny of party politics so as to be able to appeal to their loyalty and spirit of independence. We have, however, made such an impression that with a more prolonged effort this seat must become ours. We are already looking forward to the next round.

PERUVIAN UNREST

GRAVE REPORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 29

Sinister news is filtering through the Peruvian censorship, and it is believed here that there is a good deal of street fighting in Lima just now.

A trustworthy informant of high standing, who recently returned from Peru after studying the situation there, assures me that affairs there are chaotic. The Junta over which Colonel Sanchez Cerro presides is composed mostly of military officers, who, my informant declared, are entirely incapable of understanding the state of affairs, and are, moreover, quarrelling among themselves.

My informant describes the country as being on the verge of Bolshevism, as labour unrest is general throughout Peru and the economic conditions are very unsatisfactory.

MR. NORMAN'S TRIP TO CHERBOURG

Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, accompanied by Dr. Sprague, joined the North German liner Bremen at Southampton last Thursday in order to accompany as far as Cherbourg a friend, Mr. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who was returning from Europe to America. At Cherbourg he joined the White Star liner Majestic and returned to England. No heed need be paid to the ingeniously invented reports which were published in some of the Sunday newspapers, which sought to manufacture a sensation out of an ordinary incident.

INVALIDS

The condition of Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, who is lying ill at Beaumaris, North Wales, was reported yesterday to be much improved.

It was stated yesterday that Sir Otto Beit, who is lying ill in London, had had a restful night. His condition was distinctly, if slightly, better than on Saturday.

Major-General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, who was knocked down by an omnibus some weeks ago, is now able to leave his room.

Mr. G. H. A. Wilson, M.P., Master of Clare College, who has been ill for some weeks, has undergone a slight operation and is progressing favourably. He will, however, be unable to attend Parliament for the remainder of this Session.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, was reported last night to be a little better.

TRANSATLANTIC AIR MAIL

U.S. POST OFFICE PROPOSAL

TENDERS INVITED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30

The United States Post Office yesterday invited tenders for a contract for an air mail service between the United States and Europe. The tenders will be opened on December 29.

The route is to be from New York via Norfolk, Virginia, or Charleston, South Carolina, to Hamilton, Bermuda, and thence by way of the Azores to a point in Europe to be specified later by the Postmaster-General. The contract is to run

for ten years, starting on June 1 next year. The contractor is not to receive payment for the flights between the United States and Bermuda until he has established the service over the remainder of the route. The establishment of the service from Bermuda to Europe, however, is not required of the contractor until July, 1932. Should this turn out to be impossible, new arrangements will be made regarding the United States to Bermuda section of the route.

Bidders and contractors must be citizens of the United States and no corporation which is not organized under the laws of the United States will be eligible to bid. Its president and managing directors must be United States citizens, and "the title to at least 75 per cent. of its stock must be vested in citizens of the United States, free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favour of any person or persons not citizens of the United States, and must be free from control, by any means whatsoever, by any person or persons not citizens of the United States or by any corporation controlled" by non-American citizens.

CAPTURE OF WOMEN MISSIONARIES

RESCUE PARTY SENT FROM PEKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, Nov. 30

Mrs. H. D. Hayward and Miss E. Gomersal, both of the China Inland Mission, have been captured by bandits near Paotowchen (Mongolia), the terminus of the Peking Suiyuan Railway.

Mrs. Hayward, the wife of an American missionary, accompanied by Miss Gomersal, a British nurse, was coming to Peking from Lanchowfu, in Kansu, for an urgently needed surgical operation. The women were travelling on a raft on the Yellow River. Special anxiety is felt for their safety, as the weather is intensely cold, and they were stripped of some of their clothing, besides being robbed of their belongings.

A small party comprising Mr. Findlay Andrew, of the China Inland Mission, Captain Stables (Indian Army), and Lieutenant C. J. Kanaga, of the United States Legation, left Peking to-day for Paotowchen to make every effort to bring the women to safety.

** Lanchowfu, the capital of Kansu Province, with a population of about 500,000, is situated on the Yellow River about 600 miles above Paotowchen, from which place Peking is 500 miles distant. Miss Gomersal, whose home is at Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, was trained at Bethnal Green Hospital and at Clapham Maternity Hospital. She has been a missionary in China for four years.

MR. J. H. SCULLIN

Before leaving Buckingham Palace for Sandringham on Saturday, the King received Mr. J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, who took leave of his Majesty before his return to Australia.

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THEATRES		
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
VARIETIES		
Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
CONCERTS		
Queen's Hall	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8.15
Wigmore Hall	QUINTETTE INSTRUMENTAL DE PARIS	5.30
	MR. MAURICE EISENBERG	8.30
EXHIBITIONS		
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset
PICTURE THEATRES		
Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	COMMON CLAY	1 to 11
Capitol	RENEGADES	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	COMPROMIS

THE TIMES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light southerly breeze; dull at first with local fog; perhaps improving during day; little change of temperature.

Further Outlook.—Mainly dry and quiet over most of England, unsettled in the North-West. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

During the week-end the outlook in the coalfields has become distinctly brighter. A stoppage has been averted in South Wales by the miners' acceptance of the owners' new offer pending further consideration of the difficulties that have arisen, and everywhere in England and Wales the miners will be working to-day. In Scotland a partial strike began yesterday, but it is hoped that an agreement will be reached at a joint conference of owners and miners' leaders to-day. (pp. 9 and 14)

General approval was given by the University of Cambridge at a Congregation on Saturday to the report of the special committee on the training of teachers. The committee recorded their opinion that it would be most regrettable if a course at a training college was made indispensable for registration as a teacher. (p. 16)

New motoring regulations come into force to-day, including those governing the issue of driving licences. (p. 14)

The Greater London Regional Planning Committee are considering what action should be taken to arrest the rate of conversion of land round London to building sites, and to preserve as much as possible for playing-fields. (p. 8)

A political commonplace book compiled by Mr. Bonar Law for use in the House of Commons has been presented to the Parliamentary Collection at the London Museum. (p. 11)

The twin-screw motor liner Colombia, the latest addition to the fleet of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, called at Dover on Saturday on her maiden voyage from Amsterdam to the West Indies. (p. 11)

Mr. W. Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, on Saturday opened the new Scottish Broadcasting House in Edinburgh. (p. 8)

An inquiry into the conditions of employment of shop assistants in the City of London has recently been made by officials of the City Corporation. (p. 9)

The place of education and science in farming is the subject of an article by the late Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald. (p. 20)

POLITICS

The result in the East Renfrew by-election was declared on Saturday. Lord Douglas and Clydesdale, the Unionist candidate, was returned by a majority of 7,460 over the Labour candidate. (p. 14)

Polling will take place in the Whitechapel by-election on Wednesday. Mr. Guinness, the Conservative candidate, has received a letter of support from Mr. Baldwin, while Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel have sent messages to the Liberal candidate. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Committee of the whole Indian Round-Table Conference meets to-day to consider the "heads of subjects" drafted by Lord Sankey. The Burma delegation has given notice of a motion requesting that priority should be given to the question of the separation of the Province from British India. (p. 14)

General Groener, the German Minister of Defence, has issued a statement on German disarmament and the refusal in the German view of other nations to reduce their armaments. (p. 13)

Mrs. H. D. Hayward, an American, and Miss E. Gomersal, a British subject, both of the China Inland Mission, have been captured by Chinese bandits in the Province of Kansu. (p. 14)

Congress organizations in Bombay continue to be active, in spite of their having been declared unlawful. Picketing is being vigorously maintained, and many shopkeepers dealing in foreign cloth have been victimized by Congress agents. (p. 3)

The British Economic Mission to the Far East has arrived at Shanghai and will go on to Nanking to-morrow. (p. 13)

One of the prisoners in the Moscow trial has admitted that Ryabushinsky, with whom Ramzin, another of the prisoners, declared he had conferred in Paris and who was described as the principal medium between the conspirators and M. Poincaré, died in 1924—some years before the date of Ramzin's alleged meetings with him. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen left Buckingham Palace for Sandringham on Saturday. (p. 14)

SPORT

Newport beat the Harlequins in a Rugby football match at Newport on Saturday by 12 points to nothing; Birkenhead Park beat London Scottish at Richmond by 14 points to 12; Cambridge University beat O.M.T.s at Teddington by 11 points to three. (p. 5)

The Newbury November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded on Saturday. (p. 4)

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University relay races at Cambridge on Saturday by five events to two. (p. 7)

The Trial Eights' races were held on Saturday, the Oxford crews racing at Henley and the Cambridge Eights at Ely. (p. 7)

Arsenal beat Chelsea in an Association League Championship match at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by five goals to one; Fulham and Wimbledon played a drawn match in the first round of the F.A. Cup Competition at Craven Cottage, each side scoring one goal; Dulwich Hamlet and Newport County played a drawn match at Dulwich, each side scoring two goals; Oxford University beat the Army at Wealdstone by five goals to four. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Gold and Prices; More Capital for Trust Companies; Oil Production and Consumption; De Beers Report; Gordon Hotels Scheme; Manbré and Garton Accounts; Better Argentine Freights; and Fire Losses in North America. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street there was a large turnover in the short-loan market, owing to the fact that it was the last working day of the month. The Bank announced the sale of £330,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Italian rate moved sharply in favour of the lira; Spanish currency also appreciated. Chinese silver exchanges declined. Both the Argentine and Brazilian exchanges advanced. Silver declined ½d. to 16 5-16d. per oz. (p. 23)

A PARTIAL ESCAPE

The folly of the Miners' Federation has been in part retrieved. Better sense has been found in Cardiff than in London, and South Wales has refused to do itself the desperate hurt which the national conference required. In South Wales therefore a temporary "spread-over" arrangement of the hours of work will come into force to-day. A technical illegality, based on a stark anomaly, will not be allowed to bring to a standstill a coalfield which patently cannot afford to give the miners a rigid seven-and-a-half hour day, without a revision of wages, if it is to find a market for anything like its present output of coal. Eager competitors, with accumulated stocks of coal, stand ready to take advantage in all the markets of the world of any disturbance in our coalfields. A strike of miners now would be an act of trade suicide. The present arrangement is in form a makeshift and is made for no more than a fortnight; but it is evidently meant to be the precursor of a more enduring agreement and, it will be hoped, of a general settlement of the hours of work which will be capable of easy translation into an Act of Parliament. Not only have the present difficulties to be overcome but also those, only seven months away, which are inseparable from the lapsing of the Acts which have suspended the seven-hour day. For the moment, at least, the South Wales miners have escaped from the disaster that the national federation would have led them into. On the other hand the Scottish miners' leaders, with pious logicality, have decided that the "spread-over" is illegal since the Miners' Federation has pronounced its veto, and consequently there will be a partial strike in Scotland to-day. But, under pressure from the SECRETARY for MINES as well as from the headquarters of the Miners' Federation, Scotland will reconsider its attitude this morning. Still more dispatch would have been shown had it been possible. Meanwhile the Ayrshire miners have decided that they will work to-day whatever the rest of Scotland does. The North Staffordshire miners and some others have also accepted the spread-over.

All this perturbation and danger result from the statutory requirement of an economic change in industrial conditions which the industry is unable to bear. The Government were committed, before they took office, to a policy for which there was no economic justification. It was not as though the financial position of the industry was uncertain or unknown. Quarter by quarter the Department of Mines issues tabulated summaries of the working results of the coalfields. The figures are ascertained by independent accountants. There is no question of their completeness or their truth. They, at any rate, are not the sort of figures that lie. No more than a glance at these returns is necessary to show the severe straits to which the industry has been brought by the great development since the War of the productive capacity of the mining industries of Europe and of the world. Productive capacity the world over has increased out of all proportion to the enlargement of demand. Severe competition and reductions of price have followed as a matter of course; and our exporting coalfields have had, for years past, a very lean time. Notwithstanding this acute competition the Government decided that the pledge to the miners of a shorter working day must be fulfilled. The pledge had been rash; it was, in fact, halved; but on that half the Miners' Federation was insistent. All the Government's hope of a peaceful transition to the shorter working day depended on the fruitful results of the marketing schemes which were taken over from the owners and were undoubtedly made more certain of operation by the force of law. But the original purpose of the schemes was to arrest the decline of the industry through financial losses. The Government turned the schemes into means of financing the shorter working day. Even so the Government did not take precautions, or allow time, to ensure that the schemes should be in effective operation before the reduction of working hours was due. The primary responsibility for the present dilemma must therefore rest with the Government.

If facts or reason had prevailed the hours section of the Coal Mines Act would have been omitted or substantially altered. The Government, however, resisted amendments and only under extreme pressure accepted the principle of the spread-over as an alternative method of calculating the working time. This concession to valid criticism was accompanied by the gift to the Miners' Federation of a power of veto. Veto was represented as a guileless method of safeguarding the miners of a district against an unwilling acceptance of the spread-over. In effect the Federation has been given a power of dictation and on Friday it exercised that power and did dictate. Applications for the spread-over were not considered on their individual merits but in relation to the "effects" upon the whole of the coalfields and the ultimate effect when the 1926 Act [which "suspends the seven-hour day] terminates." Parliament decided that the districts should have the free option of a spread-over. The Miners' Federation has taken that freedom away. Apparently the delegate conference of the Federation will reconsider its decision on Thursday. Whether it does or does not it has proved itself unfit to possess such a power of control—a power which, whatever the language of the Statute, Parliament never intended the Federation to possess. The economic fate of a great industry cannot be left at the mercy of whatever gust of feeling may sweep across a miners' meeting. It will not be enough for the Federation to withdraw the veto on this occasion. The retention of such a veto is intolerable. MR. SHINWELL has been hard at work minimizing the effects of the Federation's folly. He has already publicly congratulated himself on the result of the messages he sent to the employers and the miners in the districts which the Federation had apparently robbed of the opportunity of making interim agreements to continue work. How much his messages influenced the course of events need not be questioned too closely, but to the extent that they were regarded by the men in South Wales and North Staffordshire they have brought about a technical breach of an Act of Parliament and a repudiation of the Federation to which the miners belong. It seems probable that the Scottish miners will act in the same way to-day. When, therefore, the miners in the districts have, in effect, denounced the Federation's veto there is additional reason for Parliament to withdraw it. Had the choice rested with the Federation there would have been no district settlements, and much strength has been added to the refusal of the colliery owners to enter into negotiations with the Federation and to their insistence upon district settlements. Another phrase in MR. SHINWELL'S statement demands attention. He says that "no state of "emergency exists," as though, indeed, the possibility of the Federation's action had been expected to create a state of emergency and the use of the powers of the State when a "state of "emergency exists" had been contemplated. The country appears to have been unconsciously near to events even graver than those that have agitated the week-end.

Tariff Truce Futilities

The Second Geneva Conference for Concerted Economic Action has extended to January 25 the period during which the Tariff Truce Convention negotiated last March may still be ratified by the signatory Governments. The original time limit expired on November 1, and by that date ratifications had been received from only eight countries—of which Great Britain was the only Great Power. Since then two more ratifications—from Italy and Luxemburg—have been received; but that only brings the number up to ten. This second Conference was summoned to consider, among other things, the date at which the truce should come into operation; but with so few adherents there could be no question of putting the Convention into force. The sensible thing would have been to recognize that the project was stillborn and to bury it as unostentatiously as possible. But the delegates laboured for six weeks last year to produce the Convention, for which so little enthusiasm has been shown, and they are naturally reluctant to recognize that it shows no sign of coming to life. They have therefore extended the time limit for ratification, and have decided to refer to a future Conference, meeting at some date not yet fixed, the question when, if ever, it is to be put into force. In other words, they have decided to postpone the funeral.

This second Conference, having arrived, after deliberating for well over a week, at this and a number of other equally negative conclusions, dispersed in the same depressed and apologetic temper as the first Conference had done last March after negotiating the truce. On that occasion the President, COUNT VON MOLTKE, representing the Danish Government, wound up the proceedings with a speech in which he frankly recognized how poor a result had been achieved. If, he said, they had taken a first hesitating step on the road on which they desired to travel, they had certainly done no more. It had been hoped to secure a general agreement among the Powers to abstain for a definite period from increasing their import duties and thus to establish a "tariff truce" which should be utilized to initiate negotiations for an all-round reduction of tariff barriers. The Convention as signed—and it was signed by only a small proportion of those invited to the Conference—merely pledged the signatories not to denounce before next April the bilateral commercial treaties which any one of them had concluded with any other, and bound such of them as "do not consolidate their "Customs duties by treaty" (namely, Great Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal) not to impose new and not to increase existing protective duties during the currency of the agreement. And even these engagements were hedged about with all manner of reservations and exceptions. COUNT VON MOLTKE had every justification for contrasting this puny achievement with the hopes in which the advocates of the truce had entered upon the negotiations. But he was wrong in assuming that they had actually achieved anything at all, for, as a matter of fact, even the "first hesitat-"ing step" of which he spoke so apologetically has not been taken. Of the few countries which signed the Convention not all could be induced to ratify it; and the Conference which was held last week to decide when the truce should begin to take effect has been obliged to postpone the decision *sine die*. It had moreover to reject as too "difficult" the British proposal that an effort should be made to secure a general reduction of duties by collective negotiations. It is hard to understand how the British Government can have invited this rebuff by such a proposal. It has long been clear that the European countries have no intention of reducing their tariffs against our goods so long as we provide them in any case with a free and open market for the goods which they produce.

Safer Roads

From now onwards it is not only the legal obligation but also the direct personal interest of all drivers of motor vehicles to pay the strictest attention to those sections of the Road Traffic Act which come into operation to-day. The Act is the outcome of the Report of the Royal Commission on Transport issued in July, 1929. In that report the Commission expressed the opinion that the great majority of drivers are careful, that they observe the usual amenities of the road and drive with skill and caution. But, they added, some of them are totally deficient in road sense, and a certain number are a nuisance and danger to the whole community owing to their practice of travelling at excessive speed when speed is dangerous, besides taking all kinds of unnecessary risks, such as cutting in. The primary object of the Act is to curb the wanton eccentricities of these particular offenders, the comparative few whose selfish disregard of the rights and security of others is nakedly exposed, in the experience of the insurance companies, by the abnormal frequency of the claims which they make on account of damage caused by accidents. For such there should be no mercy, and the penalties of fine, imprisonment, and the forfeiting of licences authorized by the Act are none too severe. There is, however, one drawback. The innocent and the unlucky as well as the wilfully guilty, the considerate as well as the reckless, are at any moment liable, through no fault of their own, to be involved in dangerous accidents. That, unhappily, is unavoidable, and in disputed cases the task of discrimination and apportionment of blame (if any) must in the main depend on the police or other evidence available. On the other hand, the possible threat of the heavy penalties provided for in the Act should have the effect of inducing extra caution even among the most skilled and cautious of drivers.

Of the other new provisions, besides those dealing with careless or dangerous driving, that come into force this morning—the bulk of the regulations contained in Parts I. and III. of the Act—those concerning the licensing of drivers and their physical fitness or unfitness, the restrictions on pillion riding and on driving by young persons, the prohibition of motor racing and speed trials on highways and the leaving of vehicles in dangerous positions, and the punishment of persons driving motor vehicles when under the influence of drink or drugs, should all be of real assistance in the work of making the roads safer for motorists and pedestrians alike. None of them presents the particular difficulty of the objection which to some extent affects the value of the two most important regulations in the whole of the Act. If there is to be any distinction between the penalties for careless driving on the one hand, and reckless or dangerous driving on the other, a clearer definition of the nature of the two offences than that now contained in the Act seems to be called for. It is a curious illustration of the haphazard system or want of system in the evolution of British motor traffic that the regulation for the abolition of the speed limit for ordinary motor-cars and motor-cycles (like that governing the provision to be made against third-party risks) does not come into effect till January 1, a month later than the institution of the new precautionary measures against dangerous driving. But, as MR. MORRISON has put it, the abolition of the speed limit merely gives statutory recognition to a fact. It is all to the good that the removal of the prohibition will make us once more, in this respect, a law-abiding nation, and there is no reason to suppose that it will lead to a higher rate of mortality. MR. MORRISON has still other much-needed reforms in view, such as the fitting of pneumatic tires to all ordinary forms of transport on the roads and the reduction, if not the total elimination, of the number of long-distance motor coaches that are now allowed to invade the crowded districts of Central London. The regulations that begin on the roads to-day are already a step in the right direction, and some further improvement may be expected from the Road Code of manners, cautions, and advice that is now being prepared. But if the Act is to succeed it must be applied for the greatest good of the greatest number by all concerned.

Detective Stories

A sign of the times was seen the other day when writers of detective stories and flesh and blood men from the "Yard" met at dinner and talked to one another about detective fact and fiction. The sign does not stand alone. No one who looks at the book-lists which abound at this season of the year can fail to see that the tide of detective stories is still rising. When the craze for fiction of this kind began every one thought that it would soon have had its little day and cease to be. That was evidently a mistake. The years may come and the years may go, but they seem strangely reluctant to take the detective story with them. In vain does the tired critic repeat that the few possible plots have been worked to death in all their permutations and combinations. In vain does he comment despairingly on the stage-army of characters and types that marches across the scene time after time. It is true that we know them all inside out: the plodding professional; the gifted amateur who makes rings round him but nobly leaves him the credit in the end; the investigator who makes detail his fad, revels in foot-marks and finger-prints, and crawls about putting pinches of dust, fragments of cloth, and other odds and ends in the envelopes of which he appears to carry an inexhaustible supply; the deductive genius who by sheer force of meditation fathoms the profoundest mystery from the depths of his arm-chair; the bucolic policeman, on whom we rely for the slender thread of comic relief; the faithful and rather heavy friend who doubles the parts of foil and chronicler. But familiarity with them has not yet brought contempt. A prior certainty of the things that they will say and do has not yet brought surfeit. The output of books about them ever grows in volume. So great is it that a club has come into being to guide the reader's choice in this embarrassment of riches. It is a strange phenomenon in the mental life of a nation. The one sure fact is that vast numbers of people still want to read these stories.

And who among us is going to cast the first, or any, stone? Most of us, from ex-Prime Ministers to office-boys, find ourselves from time to time in one corner or another of this great glass house. Sometimes we ask ourselves what takes us there. It is too late in the day to keep up the pretence that our psychology is still affected by the upset of war, and that we must taste blood and crime in imagination if we would keep our hands clean of the reality. There may have been at first a real admiration of the persistence and ingenuity of the tracker and the tracked. Or we may have felt that we ourselves were heaven-born sleuth-hounds when, by close attention to the clues, we were able to spot the loser pages ahead of the former clearing-up. We are long past those stages now. And yet we still scan the publishers' announcements for the name of a well-tried author or for a particularly exciting title. Many of us, if we were honest with ourselves, would have to admit that the detective story has become a habit which we should find it hard to break. Though we may no longer demand of it literary or scientific excellence, we still find the rush from episode to episode and from thrill to thrill a pleasant filling for an idle hour, and even for hours which should not be idle. But at any rate these books are not exacting. Their life is short and swift, if not exactly merry. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow. They lay no claim to a permanent home upon our bookshelves. Once read, they are content to be banished to the spare bedroom, in the hope that they may be of fleeting interest to a visitor, or may even be packed by mistake in a departing suit-case.

THE BUILDING LAWS

A HANDICAP ON INDUSTRY

CREATION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your excellent leading article on the obsolete and diverse Acts and local regulations under which the building industry is compelled to operate to-day is a great encouragement to those of us who have long been convinced of the need for drastic revision.

A conference, representative of the industry and building owners, is being held under my chairmanship at the R.I.B.A. on December 4 to inaugurate the advisory council to which you refer, and which we hope will be of assistance to the Government and local authorities on the modernization and simplification of our building laws.

Yours faithfully,
BANISTER FLETCHER, President,
Royal Institute of British Architects.
9, Conduit-street, London, W.1, Nov. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The general impression created by reading the report of the Committee of the Conference on Building Regulations, which you published on Thursday, is that the economics of the building industry and its revival to assist unemployment, both in itself and subsidiary trades, are principally dependent upon, and handicapped by, the building regulations at present in force.

The report says:—

> A complete change in the technique, especially of the modern commercial and industrial building, has been brought about in the last two decades. . . . The stimulation of demand is definitely retarded by the high costs of operating under a system of local regulation, in which uniformity, simplification, and industrial standardization play little or no part. . . . The modern commercial building bears little resemblance to its Victorian predecessor.

On the contrary, to the "man in the street" it must have seemed remarkable that in spite of the introduction of steel and concrete in the buildings in the last two decades the modern commercial building differs so little from its Victorian predecessor. In fact to him it appears to look precisely like it. The layman who fears to doubt the omniscience of those who design buildings must only regard it as an astonishing coincidence that a steel or a concrete building should have so complete a resemblance to its predecessors—namely, brick and stone, which it is supposed to have replaced. The truth is that there is no real coincidence, that in spite of the introduction of a new technique of steel and concrete there is still a hankering by designers to simulate their Victorian and much earlier predecessors, and this is achieved by their hanging on to steelwork decoration consisting of an enormous tonnage of stonework and bricks.

Now, it is a little unfair to lay the blame for the resultant excessive cost of building at the door of regulations which may or may not waste say 10 per cent. of the steel, while on the other hand perfectly redundant lumps are added to structures, requiring for their support double or treble the amount of necessary steel.

In a case of a building which is at present being erected, investigation was made into a structure built to follow the stone and brick idea compared with a fundamental concept. The regulations were an equal difficulty (if any) in both cases. In the matter of sheer weight it was found that a construction, quite on the lines of what is considered to be the usual method prevailing to-day in London, weighed 35,000 tons, as against 20,000 tons when rationalized, which also showed a saving in cost something like 20 per cent. The most optimistic licence in the way of regulations would not have permitted anything like such a reduction of cost. It is my experience that those who criticize most furiously the existing regulations are also those who have explored them the least to their logical conclusion and have not yet discovered what they can do within them. It may well be asked whether a relaxation of building regulations would really be accompanied by a reduction of costs or whether not more likely to be used (as present practice would lead us to believe) to carry still greater masses of superfluous ornamental masonry.

I have only dealt with the structural aspect of the regulations. On such matters as the height of buildings owners may feel they have cause for complaint, but is not such a regulation as this outside the province of an interested party such as the building industry? Is it not wrapped up with such things as traffic problems?

It is true that there is not a uniform system of regulations throughout the country, but why should there be? The conditions on a site in the heart of a great city are entirely different from those in the open country. The pressure of time and congestion must control the former, whereas minimum cost of construction would be the principal factor in the latter. Therefore the more advanced experimental work in building is more suitably explored in the country than in the town. From every aspect pioneer construction could logically be permitted to be adopted in the country, but only inadvisably in the city. With a dead level of regulations this condition would not apply and the advantages of untrammelled experiment in many parts of the country to-day would be lost to the industry.

I am in favour of maintaining the regulations at a reasonable state of efficiency, but it is of no assistance to the building industry to suggest at the present time that they represent anything more than a fractional disability to increased building which would be better assisted by the abandonment of the superfluities which are supposed to adorn our present-day buildings. Satisfactory building is the best stimulant to more building.

E. OWEN WILLIAMS.
5, St. George's-road, Westminster.

LORD CARNARVON AND MR. PARNELL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One of the main difficulties which beset the editor of historical documents is to decide when to annotate and when to refrain from annotating, readers being divisible into those who welcome footnotes as a necessary convenience and those who detest them as an irritating distraction. In this dilemma I must plead guilty, as others of my tribe, to errors both of omission and of commission; and, after reading Lady Burghclere's letter in *The Times* of to-day, I must express my regret that I did not append to Lord Salisbury's letter of June 14, 1886 ("The Letters of Queen Victoria," third series, Vol. I., pp. 146-7), a footnote referring the reader, for Lord Carnarvon's case, to Sir Arthur Hardinge's "Life of Lord Carnarvon." The natural completion of such a note would be a reference to the "Life of Lord Salisbury"; but Lady Gwendolen Cecil's published volumes have not yet reached the period of the Carnarvon-Parnell interview. "Comment," in the sense of criticism of the documents printed, is, of course, in accordance with the general scheme of "The Letters," outside the editor's province.

I may point out that Sir Arthur Hardinge's book is clearly one of those "standard and easily accessible works" (to use the words of the Preface to the third series of "The Letters") which a reader desirous of further information about a statesman would naturally consult, whether or not directed thereto by a footnote.

GEORGE E. BUCKLE.
London, Nov. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An error in the punctuation of my letter of November 28 on the subject of Lord Carnarvon's interview with Mr. Parnell conveys a wrong impression. Lord Carnarvon agreed, as the meeting was an accomplished fact, to the information not being given to the Cabinet, but regretted that the Queen was not informed.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINIFRED BURGHCLERE.
30, Green-street, Park-lane, W.1, Nov. 29.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

AFRIDI UNREST

NEW PROTECTIVE MEASURES

It was announced in *The Times* on November 20 that after protracted negotiations the attempt of the British authorities to reach a settlement with the Afridis had failed. The *jirga* [tribal council] at Jamrud broke down because the Afridis were unable to give satisfactory guarantees against a repetition of the incursions in June and August of this year.

Not since the Frontier blaze of 1897-1898 have these tribesmen presented so great a show of force as they did in their incursions into administered territory in June and August. In the past their attacks have been restricted to looting raids on a small scale. They have never before left their mountains and come into the flat country round the capital of the North-West Frontier with the deliberate intention of challenging the British Raj.

Only sections of the Afridis were in the movement. Hostilities were mainly restricted to the younger elements. No part was taken by the powerful tribes of the Zakka Khel—whose area lies to the north-west of Afridi territory along the Afghan Frontier—and the Adam Khel—to the south-east, through whose lands runs the Peshawar-Kohat road. The Zakka Khel are independently minded in their attitude towards tribal matters. The Adam Khel are geographically too dangerously situated to risk participation in such a venture. The older members of all the tribal sections and all holders of allowances from the Indian Government for the maintenance of the good behaviour of the tribe were against hostilities.

Their influence, however, was overruled by the younger men, under the leadership of the Khilafatists, who are espousing the cause of Mr. Gandhi and the Indian Congress. The Afridi Khilafatists are continually trying to recruit their numbers. Probably they do not number more than 1,200. That the Afridis are subsidized in their hostilities there can be little doubt. The object of the first Afridi raid, in June, was to attack and loot the Peshawar cantonment. The tribesmen had been told by the Khilafatist agents that the day of the British Raj was over and that if they came to Peshawar all the Indians would rise and help them.

TWO RAIDS

It was expected that the villages round Peshawar would give active assistance and that the populace of the city would rise in sympathy. In short, everybody expected everybody else to "take the chestnuts out of the fire." The Afridis talked of raising 10,000 riflemen (about a third of their total fighting strength) for the adventure. Actually about 3,000 tribesmen took part in the raid, but only a few hundred reached the outskirts of the city and cantonment. These were engaged by our troops, and though their total casualties were only 60 killed and wounded, they quickly melted back to the hills. The whole raid lasted less than a week. The Afridis were disappointed and the different sections accused each other of "hanging back." Most of the casualties were caused by our aeroplanes.

In the second raid the Afridis made use of their experience and moved by night in small parties, so that our bombing was not so effective. This second raid took place early in August, after an unsuccessful *jirga*, in which our political representatives had been unable to induce the Afridi leaders to be reasonable. The Afridis' terms included the release of Mr. Gandhi and all other Indian political prisoners, compensation for the Government of India's award in the Afridis-Shiah Orakzai dispute of 1929, and further compensation for our occupation of the Khyber Pass.

It was intended in this second raid not only to attack the Peshawar cantonment, but also to cross the Peshawar-Kohat road and work round to the east; to attack Nowshera, whence it was believed most of the garrison had gone to Peshawar; and finally to damage the railway line at Attock. The Afridis managed to get round to the east of Peshawar, but an attack on the supply depôt in an isolated position outside the cantonment was quickly repulsed. The attack on Nowshera cantonment came to nothing, and the Afridis never reached the Attock bridge, though 100 or so were within a few miles of it. The presence of an armoured train kept them off the railway track.

After about 10 days the raid collapsed and the tribesmen trickled back wearily to their mountain homes. Their casualties were double those of the first raid. They were, however, by no means downhearted, as they considered they had done well to penetrate so far into our territory.

Of the 3,000 or 4,000 tribesmen who collected for the second raid not more than 1,000 passed to the south and east of Peshawar. The remainder stayed about the Kajuri Plain, or sheltered in the caves on its western limits. Our total casualties in the two raids were 12.

THE REMEDY

What is the best way to deal with the tribesmen and ensure that there shall be no repetition of this serious affront to British prestige? The question has been the subject of anxious discussion between Peshawar, Simla, and London for many weeks. The subjugation and occupation of Tirah, with all the roadmaking which would follow on the lines of the Waziristan policy, would be too costly. It would mean an expenditure of probably £22,500,000. Though this outlay would be spread over a number of years, it could not be contemplated without serious misgiving at a time when India, affected like the rest of the world by the general trade depression, is suffering from financial stringency, and industry and trade have been seriously crippled by the Congress campaign. The occupation would earmark the services of a substantial part of the Indian Army and would not contribute to the contentment of the troops so employed. But the need to curb the Afridis and their Orakzai helpers is not open to dispute. Happily there is an alternative to a costly expedition and leaving matters as they are.

The incursions of last June and August were based upon the caves and refuges on the Kajuri and Aka Khel portions of the Peshawar Plain. Any repetition of the raids would be rendered much more difficult if the tribes were debarred from occupying these quarters with hostile intent. Accordingly it has been decided to continue across the Kajuri Plain the present road from Peshawar which leads as far as Bara Fort and to construct subsidiary roads to link up with the main Khyber road. For the protection of the road and the general control of the Kajuri and Aka Khel Plains one or more fortified points may be required. In normal times the Afridis leave the cold highlands of the

Tirah about mid-September and go to winter quarters in caves in the milder climate of the Khyber Pass and the foothills bordering the Kajuri Plain. The Afghans have refused to let them have winter asylum in these villages, and if the Afridis do not want to face the cold in the Tirah highlands they will have to come down to the Kajuri Plain.

The plan decided upon may be regarded as the minimum necessary to overcome the recalcitrance of the tribes. Though the Government have been reluctant to concur in a punitive policy, the plan adopted inevitably means a restraint upon the movements of the tribes, on whom pressure can be brought swiftly if the need arises. They must suffer some measure of economic boycott. There cannot be the same free and easy access to administered territory for purposes of trade as in recent years.

The road now to be constructed will enable troops, and particularly armoured cars, to break up any hostile gatherings before they leave the hill country, and to get behind any bodies that have broken through into the Plain, and cut off their retreat. An inducement to the tribesmen to be more amenable than of late would undoubtedly be the employment of Afridi labour in the construction of the roads, as is done on the Khyber Pass road at present. We have not gone a step beyond what is necessary, and had not the policy of protective road-building been decided upon a renewal of serious trouble before long would be certain.

The rank and file of the Afridis lead a savage, primitive existence. Their country consists mainly of closely packed and exceedingly barren mountains rising in the Tirah to some 7,000ft. Their villages are set in the valleys and are surrounded by small areas under cultivation. All villages are built of mud bricks, fortified, and surrounded by high mud-built walls, with usually one or two loop-holed towers. A family, consisting often of many relatives, lives in the mud huts built inside each walled enclosure. There is no variety of colouring; all is of khaki mud, the only relief to the eye being an occasional tree. With the exception of the Tirah end of the Bazar valley the Afridi country is poor agriculturally. The people depend largely on their crops for existence, though they also possess cattle.

Government allowances, pensions, and payment for road repair work on the frontier are therefore most important to them. The Afridis are treacherous, cruel, and fanatical; they are not particularly brave, but they are capable of acts of great daring if their fanaticism is aroused, as in a religious war. They are Mohamedans, though the shopkeepers and moneylenders in Tirah are Hindus.

The tribesmen are well supplied with rifles, but most of these weapons are of inferior quality, manufactured in the Afridis' factories on the Kohat side of their territory. Generally speaking they are inferior marksmen. The exceptions are those who have been trained as Sepoys in our Indian Army. They also possess many of our rifles, which have come into their hands through capture or theft. A man who possesses six or seven rifles is considered an important person.

The Afridis are intensely jealous of their women, on whom they dislike strangers to look, but it would be hard to say which they value most, a rifle or a woman—probably the former if it is a good one. The better-class men are astute, and many of them are ex-officer pensioners of the Indian Army; but there are no really outstanding men. Some of the bigger Maliks like to call themselves "King of the Afridis," but the only king the tribesmen acknowledge is the ruler of Afghanistan. At present their adherence to that monarch appears to have been temporarily forgotten, for he gave them no encouragement and his Government held itself entirely aloof. Those who formerly drew allowances from King Amanullah's Government are not getting anything now. They have become discontented and thrown in their lot with the Khilafatists.

WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

MR. HENDERSON'S REPLY TO SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at a Labour Christmas fair at Cardiff on Saturday, replied to Sir Austen Chamberlain's criticism in Cardiff on Friday night of the Government's handling of the Imperial Conference.

He said that Sir Austen was very angry and asked, "What use is it to have cheaper food if you cannot buy it?"

In other words, Sir Austen wanted them to tax everybody's food. He challenged Sir Austen Chamberlain to show how he or any member of Mr. Baldwin's party, were they in power to-day, could give a guarantee to the employed of this country that their wages would be correspondingly increased to make up for the taxation of their food. The Government did not accept the policy put forward by the Canadian Prime Minister because they were opposed to any form of protection that would have the effect of making the life of the poorest of the poor harder and more difficult. They also opposed it because the majority of the people of this country had never declared in favour of it.

Mr. Henderson claimed great achievements in the Imperial Conference including important stages towards the pacific settlement of international disputes. He said they were very near now to having achieved compulsory arbitration. Under the terms of the General Act of Arbitration, which the Government were accepting, every dispute, whether legal or not, would be referred to an impartial arbitral tribunal. As a result of the discussions at the Imperial Conference they might now hope that all the self-governing Dominions would act with this country in taking this new and far-reaching step. The British Commonwealth having given the lead, other Powers, he was certain, would follow their example. We should then have made another great step forward toward the completion of our system of safeguards against war.

PROGRESS AT GENEVA

On world disarmament the Government were also in complete accord with the Dominions. The Preparatory Commission on Disarmament at Geneva had been making very satisfactory progress, and he could not appraise too highly the work of Lord Cecil. Mr. Henderson proceeded:—"Plainly we must have some limitation of the man-power to be maintained if the Treaty comes into operation. We must have some limitation of material. We must have publicity, so that we know what the Governments are doing—what preparations for war are actually being made. We must have some sort of supervision and control by an impartial League of Nations Commission, whose task it shall be to ensure that the limits included in the Disarmament Treaty are not infringed or exceeded in any way. After the first five years the Disarmament Treaty will be subject to revision, and if the experience of the first five years shows that the Treaty needs improvement we shall be in the happy position to set about maturing that improvement. When we have the work of the Preparatory Commission completed we hope that before many months there will be fixed a disarmament conference representing the whole world."

Referring to talk about the General Election, Mr. Henderson said:—"We intend to fight through. Set this talk about a General Election aside. We have no intention of having an election unless we are forced to it by defeat by a combination in the House of Commons on some great vital question, and there is no other course for us to take than to appeal to the country upon it."

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was presented on Saturday with a heavy silver tray from the townspeople of Weston-super-Mare, of which town he is a native.

L.C.C. HOUSING SCHEMES

"FIVE-YEAR PLAN"

NEW BUILDING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

The Housing Committee of the London County Council will report to the meeting of the Council to-morrow on the programme of housing measures for the quinquennium, 1931-35. It is pointed out that as regards the County of London (excluding the City of London) the Council is required to submit such programmes to the Minister of Health after consulting the Metropolitan borough councils whose proposals are to be included.

Summarizing the estimates for new houses with State grant under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, clearance and rehousing schemes under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, and clearance and improvement areas (including rehousing) under the Housing Act, 1930, the total number of houses which it is anticipated can be provided by the Council in the five calendar years 1931-35 is 34,670, and the total capital expenditure during the five years is estimated at £21,825,000. The committee state that their proposals are of a provisional character and may be influenced by future consideration of supply and demand or the building of large numbers of houses of the working-class type by private enterprise.

NEW SITES

Under the heading, new (additional) housing, the committee state that Becontree and St. Helier estates are in course of development, and it is anticipated that during the five years 13,978 houses will be completed on those estates at a cost of £7,630,000. The Council have approved a capital estimate of £500,000 for the acquisition of further sites for development as cottage estates, and certain sites are in view. The number of houses to be erected on these sites during the quinquennium may be taken at about 11,700, and the capital cost at about £7,020,000 (including land £7,520,000).

The Council have approved capital estimates amounting to £500,000 for the acquisition of sites in or near the central areas of London for the erection of new block dwellings and 10 sites have been acquired. During the quinquennial period it is estimated that 2,792 dwellings will be erected on these sites at a cost of about £1,750,000. The total number of houses likely to be provided by the Council in the five years with State aid, under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, is therefore estimated at 28,470, and the capital expenditure at £16,900,000.

Referring to clearance and improvement areas and rehousing, the committee state that the provisional programme of slum clearance to be undertaken by the Council within the next five years includes 27 areas, comprising about 98 acres with a population of about 30,500. The number of houses and tenements still required to be provided for rehousing purposes in connexion with clearance schemes in hand and still to be proceeded with under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, is estimated at 2,100, and the capital cost of the buildings at £1,225,000. In addition to this liability further expenditure of £80,000 is required in respect of old properties not yet acquired. Expenditure of £112,000 will also be required for the erection of dwellings on the Stockwell site which are intended for rehousing purposes in connexion with street improvements. For rehousing purposes in connexion with clearance and improvement areas under the Housing Act, 1930, it is estimated that about 4,100 houses will be provided in the quinquennial period. The estimated capital expenditure during the five years for acquisition and clearance is £1,250,000 and the cost of new dwellings £2,370,000. The total expenditure in respect of clearance and improvement areas, including rehousing (apart from the cost of erecting dwellings on the Stockwell site) is therefore £4,925,000, which includes £1,305,000 for schemes in hand under Part II. of the Act of 1925.

The committee state:—"In submitting these extensive proposals for the provision of new housing accommodation, it is our intention that the efforts of the Council in this direction should be definitely correlated to the improvement of housing conditions in London. What we chiefly have in mind is the abatement of overcrowding and the taking of steps to ensure that the provision of large numbers of new houses by the Council shall be directed towards the lessening of this evil. In the case of clearance and improvement areas, new dwellings will be provided for rehousing the displaced families and either the old houses will be demolished or (in the case of improvement areas) special measures will be taken, as prescribed by the Housing Act, 1930, to ensure that the areas shall not be permitted to slip back into their previous unsatisfactory condition and that the old houses shall be reconditioned and not allowed again to become overcrowded. It is not practicable at present to adopt such stringent measures in regard to all insanitary and overcrowded houses in London, but we feel that much can be done by the energetic operation of the existing statutes and by-laws."

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Referring to housing by private enterprise, the committee think that a reasonable estimate of the number of houses to be provided by public utility societies and other voluntary agencies may be taken at 800, of which they state it may be assumed one-half would be provided with subsidy under the Act of 1924 and the remaining 400 with subsidy under the Act of 1930. Other forms of private enterprise, it may be anticipated, would provide a considerable number of working-class houses in the County of London during the five years, but there is no information available to enable them to furnish a reliable estimate. They are of opinion that the possibilities of securing a large production, by private enterprise, of houses for letting in the Greater London area should be thoroughly explored.

The committee add that in the latest return of figures up to December 31, 1929, out of a total of 243,000 houses of all classes built in Greater London, 78,500 have been built by public authorities, 4,500 by public utility societies, and 160,000 by private enterprise. Thus, for every house built by public authorities two houses have been built by private enterprise. In the year 1930 the total number of new houses from all sources in Greater London might be expected to amount to well over 40,000.

"Certain interesting facts (the report continues) emerge from these statistics. A large number of the houses built by private enterprise have been for sale only. In the earlier years the price of these houses ruled at a very high figure, but in the past three or four years there has been a continued fall in the prices at which they have been offered to the public; and at the present time it is clear that competition among the many firms engaged in building houses has resulted in prices having reached a point much nearer to a stabilized level. In many parts of the outskirts of London the supply appears to have caught up with the demand in houses of higher value."

From the information received up to the present it appears, the committee state, that the proposals of the metropolitan borough councils provide for dealing with a number of clearance areas and include the provision of a total of about 9,000 new dwellings (a large proportion of which will probably be required for rehousing purposes) and the repair of upwards of 3,000 houses. It is hoped that outstanding statements will soon be submitted.

The committee recommend:—

That a programme of housing work of the Council extending over a period of five years commencing January 1, 1931, be approved, as follows:—

The provision of about 28,470 houses under Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, with State grant under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.

The provision of about 2,100 houses and tenements for rehousing purposes in connexion with clearance schemes in hand under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, with State assistance under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, or section 1 (3) of the Housing, &c., Act, 1923.

The initiation, and execution as far as possible, of proposals under the Housing Act, 1930, for dealing with clearance areas covering about 98 acres with a population of about 30,500, and for dealing with a limited number of improvement areas.

The provision of about 4,100 houses and tenements for rehousing purposes in connexion with clearance and improvement areas with State grant under the Housing Act, 1930.

ESTIMATED COST—£21,825,000

The Finance Committee of the County Council, reporting on the housing proposals and the estimated expenditure of £21,825,000, state that it is assumed by the Housing Committee that this expenditure will be incurred at the following rate:—1931, £5,000,000; 1932, £4,500,000; 1933, £4,000,000; 1934, £5,000,000; 1935, £3,325,000. The annual charge to rates arising from each year's expenditure, after allowing for the appropriate Exchequer grant in respect of the various purposes to which it is to be applied, is estimated as follows:—1931, £62,108; 1932, £60,358; 1933, £59,350; 1934, £69,245; 1935, £46,800. The cumulative annual charge by the end of 1935 in respect of the expenditure indicated will therefore amount to £297,861, which, on the basis of the present produce of a 1d. rate, represents a rate of slightly more than 1.3d. in the £.

OBITUARY

COLONEL R. G. BROOKE

Our Cannes Correspondent telegraphs that Colonel Ronald George Brooke, D.S.O., late the 7th and the 11th Hussars, died on Friday night in a clinic at Cannes, after a severe operation a few days earlier, at the age of 64.

The second son of Sir Victor Brooke, third baronet, he was born on September 25, 1866, and was educated at Marlborough and Sandhurst, and afterwards passed the Staff College. From Sandhurst he was gazetted to the 7th Hussars in 1886, and was extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay in 1898. In the Chitral relief expedition in 1895 he was orderly officer to General Gatacre, commanding the 3rd Brigade, and was mentioned in dispatches. In the Tirah expedition in 1897 he was orderly officer to General Yeatman-Biggs, commanding the 2nd Division, and during the Atbara and Khartoum campaigns in 1898 he was A.D.C. to General Gatacre, being again mentioned and awarded the D.S.O. He was again A.D.C. when General Gatacre commanded the Eastern District.

In the South African War, 1899-1902, Brooke was A.D.C. on the Staff to Lieutenant-General Sir George White, and D.A.A.G. to Elliot's Division from February, 1902, and was second in command of the South African Light Horse. He was severely wounded at Elandslaagte, and served through the defence of Ladysmith, being mentioned in dispatches by Sir George White and Sir Redvers Buller, and receiving a brevet majority and nine clasps to the two medals. From 1902 to 1904 he served in Somaliland as D.A.A.G., Lines of Communication, Obbia Force, and was mentioned in dispatches by Brigadier-General Manning and Sir C. Egerton, receiving also the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for having, on February 16, 1903, with the assistance of a sepoy, saved three of a party of men who were overcome by foul gas while cleaning out a well at Belanbeli, Somaliland. In September, 1904, he was promoted from the 7th Hussars to be second in command of the 11th Hussars, and retired with the rank of colonel in June, 1908.

In the Great War Colonel Brooke commanded the 12th Reserve Cavalry and the 3rd Reserve Hussars, and was mentioned in dispatches and created C.B.E. Colonel Brooke was a keen sportsman. He was fond of hunting, shooting, and polo, and had been Master of the Staff College Drag in 1901. Of late years he had lived on the Riviera, and was the most prominent member of the British Colony at St. Raphael. He was chiefly instrumental in forming the Valescure Golf Club, and was a warm supporter of Church work and all charitable activities. Recently he was appointed a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The funeral service will be held at St. Raphael on Thursday, followed by cremation at Marseilles by his special request.

MGR. CONSTANTINE VI.

Officially the ex-Oecumenical Patriarch Constantine VI., whose death was announced by our Athens Correspondent in *The Times* of Saturday, held the primatial Throne of the Orthodox Church from his election on December 17, 1924, until his abdication on May 26, 1925, that is to say, for five months and a week—a shorter period than the reign of any except two of his 353 predecessors. In fact, however, his All-Holiness was in possession of the Patriarchate only for 10 days.

The circumstances of his brief tenure were these. After the Greek débâcle and the Smyrnito holocaust of 1923, the Kemalist Government announced its intention of completing the expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey by expelling those of Constantinople as soon as the Allies evacuated that city. At the Lausanne Peace Conference of 1923 Lord Curzon's categorical refusal to consider that proposition had compelled Ismet Pasha to agree that those Greeks who had been resident in Constantinople at the Armistice should remain and that the Oecumenical Patriarchate, of which his Government had particularly desired to get rid, should not be abolished. In November, 1923, the Oecumenical Patriarch Meletios IV., who as Patriarch of Alexandria led the Orthodox Delegation to the Lambeth Conference last summer, and was greatly disliked by the Turkish Nationalists, abdicated. The election of his successor, Gregory VII., who was then in extreme old age and dying of cancer, was held hurriedly on December 6, 1923, and before it could be forbidden by the Angora Government. This, however, refused to recognize him and its attitude towards the Patriarchate caused considerable anxiety.

When Gregory VII. died on November 17, 1924, the Turkish Government was understood to desire that his successor should be the Metropolitan of Rhodopolis, who had placed himself at the head of the Turkophone Orthodox Church organized by Papa Eftim, a strange figure who played some part in the Constantinople of those days. But an election was held on December 17 without its knowledge, and Mgr. Constantine Araboghiou, Metropolitan of Derkos, was chosen, and at once enthroned. The Turkish Government answered forthwith by arresting him and six other bishops of the Patriarchate on January 7, 1925, and expelling them, on the ground that they had not been resident in Constantinople at the time of the Armistice. Constantine VI. appealed to the League of Nations, and for some weeks it seemed that a deadlock had been reached. The Turkish Government, however, allowed it to be known that if Constantine VI. was succeeded by a Patriarch whom it approved, it would adopt a benevolent attitude to the Patriarchate. Constantine VI. thereupon abdicated on May 26, and the late Patriarch Basil III. succeeded him on July 13, 1925.

The Patriarch Constantine VI., who, after his abdication, lived in retirement first in Mt. Athos and Salonika and then in Athens, was a man of marked ability, and enjoyed a high reputation both for his scholarship and for his personal character. If he achieved nothing else, his acceptance of the Oecumenical Throne was an act of courage and saved the Patriarchate as an institution.

THE BISHOP OF CHICAGO

The Bishop of Chicago, the Right Rev. Sheldon Munson Griswold, D.D., whose death is announced at the age of 69, was a graduate of Union College and the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1885, and was successively rector of Ilion, Little Falls, and Hudson, New York. In 1903 he was consecrated missionary Bishop of Salina. In January, 1917, he was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Chicago, and succeeded to the bishopric last February.

LADY ERNLE

A correspondent writes:—

May I supplement in a few details the appreciative notice of Lady Ernle which appeared in *The Times* of Thursday? She was a miniature painter of some distinction, exhibiting among other places at the Academy, and at one time making enough money to pay for her trips abroad as Miss Hamley. She wrote several short stories, two of which appeared in *Blackwood*, and others in other magazines, all anonymously. During the three last years of the War she served on the Appeal Tribunal for Bedfordshire, and never missed a meeting. To her kindly nature the appeals for exemption from military service were often extremely trying, as they mainly turned on the "one-man business" plea or on that of health, but she never flinched from what she regarded as a public duty.

R.A.F. SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP

The Royal Air Force Squash Rackets Championship (holder, Wing Commander F. L. Robinson) will be begun at Queen's Club, West Kensington, to-day.

The draw and times of play for the first round, in which two courts will be used, which will be finished to-day, are as follows:—

10.0 A.M.—Court 3.—Flight-Lieutenant Lord Bandon v. Flight Officer F. L. R. Bishop.
10.0 A.M.—Court 4.—Flying Officer N. Stratton v. Flying Officer C. H. Turner.
10.45 A.M.—Court 3.—Squadron-Leader H. L. M. Fraser v. Flight-Lieutenant A. J. Holmes.
10.45 A.M.—Court 4.—Air Commodore F. V. Holt, a bye; Pilot-Officer J. W. C. More v. Squadron-Leader J. P. Coleman.
11.30 A.M.—Court 3.—Wing-Commander A. H. Peck v. Flight-Lieutenant H. M. Mellor.
11.30 A.M.—Court 4.—Flight-Lieutenant A. H. W. Cocks v. Squadron-Leader C. R. B. Medhurst.
12.15 P.M.—Court 3.—Flying Officer W. H. Hutton v. Flying Officer J. Norwood.
12.15 P.M.—Court 4.—Flying Officer E. C. Huddleston v. Pilot Officer G. R. A. Elsmie.
2.0 P.M.—Court 3.—Flight-Lieutenant F. E. Nuttall v. Squadron-Leader F. G. M. Williams.
2.0 P.M.—Court 4.—Squadron-Leader J. H. D'Albiac v. Flying Officer T. Coverdale; Aircraftman W. F. MacN. Foster, a bye; Aircraftman A. D. Warrington-Morris, a bye.
2.45 P.M.—Court 3.—Flight-Commander S. L. G. Pope v. Wing-Commander F. L. Robinson (holder).
2.45 P.M.—Court 4.—Flying Officer G. H. Musson v. Flight-Lieutenant D. A. Boyle.
3.30 P.M.—Flight-Lieutenant E. H. Richardson v. Wing-Commander A. G. W. Belfield.

A correspondent writes to say that the late Mr. Walter Greaves was 84, having been born on July 4, 1846.

PRE-ROMAN FORT AT LLANMELIN

RECENT DISCOVERIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

During the recent summer the National Museum of Wales carried out tentative excavations on the site of a fortified hill-settlement at Llanmelin, in Monmouthshire, two miles to the north of Caerwent, the site of the Romano-British town of Venta Silurum. The work was directed by Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams, F.S.A., Keeper of Archaeology in the National Museum of Wales.

The settlement crowns the flattened summit of one of the southern spurs of the range of low wooded hills that extends, roughly, east and west between Chepstow and Newport, and constitutes the northern boundary of the Monmouthshire coastal plain. The southern slopes of this ridge belong to the outcrop of the carboniferous limestone series in this region, which in prehistoric times must have formed a belt of habitable open country delimiting the forest-bearing old red sandstone to the north.

Structurally, the earthwork comprises two main parts—the camp proper, a roughly elliptical enclosure, measuring 750ft. by 400ft., and comprising an area of nearly 5½ acres, and a narrow, oblong "annexe," 500ft. long by 200ft. broad, and with an area of about 2½ acres, tacked on to one of the two longer sides of the ellipse. There is no direct means of intercommunication between the two parts, the defences of the main camp being carried continuously across the abutment of the annexe. The camp is defended by a multiple series of banks and ditches, with a single narrow inturned entrance situated in one of the angles at the junction of the camp and the annexe. The annexe is similarly defended with multiple banks and ditches on one (longer) side, but a single steep bank without a ditch on the other. Entrance to the interior was apparently gained through an inturned entrance in the narrow side farthest from the camp.

A feature of the annexe is a series of cross-banks and ditches, of the same massive build as those of the main defences, traversing the interior and dividing it into three separate bays or enclosures. Of these the central bay is, roughly, twice the length of the others. The outermost bay is entered through the inturned entrance, already referred to, in the end-bank of the annexe, but the other bays, if present surface indications are reliable, had no means of communication either with the outside world or with each other. The purpose of the annexe, its relationship to the main camp, and the significance of its internal divisions, are at present quite obscure.

A section cut across the earthwork this summer on the line of its major axis showed the earthwork to have been constructed directly on the natural rock. The defensive ditches were cut in the rock. They were U- or V-shaped in section, ranging from 17ft. to 34ft. in width and from 8ft. to 12ft. in depth. The banks were composed of earth and rock-fragments representing the upcast from the ditches. They varied from 15ft. to 25ft. in (basal) width, and from 4ft. to 8ft. in present height. Originally, however, they must have been at least twice as high. Where drawn around the steeper slopes of the hill the banks were revetted on the outside with rough stone walling dry-built.

BROOCH AND POTTERY

Inside the earthwork occupation had been on the rock surface. This is fairly even, though pitted here and there with small clay-filled cavities almost certainly natural; it is to-day covered with a thin layer of soil and humus. Traces of occupation were found at four separate points—immediately inside the entrance to the main camp and, in three places, inside the annexe. At the first of these points the cutting revealed a slight occupation-layer which yielded a small quantity of pottery, a sling-stone, and a bronze penannular brooch with spiral terminals of a type represented elsewhere—*e.g.*, at Glastonbury. The pottery included fragments of bead-rim jars, hand made, of coarse wares varying from light brown to grey-black in colour, a single sherd of a native wheel-made vessel of orange-buff ware, and part of the base of a Roman *olla*. The evidence from the annexe comprised the remains of two cooking hearths found bedded on the rock underneath the cross-banks and, in addition, the foundations of a stone hut inserted in the innermost bay. The hut was rectangular in plan, and measured 48ft. by 18ft. Its walls were 2ft. to 2½ft. thick and dry built. In one angle were found traces of a hearth, and on the rock floor a slight charcoal layer containing a few fragments of medieval pottery, glazed and unglazed, indicating, in conjunction with the plan of the structure, that the hut had been built probably in the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

The evidence from the site generally is too indeterminate for precise dating, but the pottery, save for the *olla* fragment and the medieval sherds found in the hut, may all be assigned to the La Tene epoch. On present evidence, therefore, it would appear that the Llanmelin settlement was first founded in this epoch, probably not later than 200 B.C. The occurrence of the cooking hearths beneath the cross-banks of the annexe suggests that the annexe may be of later date than the main camp. The settlement continued in occupation down to the opening of the Roman period, but perhaps not beyond. Probably its place was then usurped by the Romano-British town established at Venta Silurum (Caerwent), two miles away.

OLD MASTERS SOLD IN NEW YORK

£17,000 FOR A TURNER

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Pictures from the collection of the late Colonel Ambrose E. Monell, former president of the International Nickel Company, were sold here yesterday. "Venice, The Guidecca," by Turner, was bought by an English collector for $85,000 (£17,000), and "Rabbi in a Wide Cap," by Rembrandt, was sold for $75,000 (£15,000).

"St. Michael's Mount," by Turner, was sold for $23,000 (£4,600) to another Englishman; Raeburn's "General Andrew Hay" fetched $46,000 (£9,200), and his "Helen Colvin" was sold for $16,000 (£3,200). Both the Raeburns were bought by M. Knoedler and Co., of New York. A portrait by Reynolds of Lady Mary O'Brien fetched $31,000 (£6,200).—*Reuter.*

The pictures are described under "The Sale Room" on page 19.

BODY IN BLAZING CAR

INQUIRIES ABOUT MAN MISSING FROM BRIGHTON

The police at Brighton and Northampton are investigating a statement that the man whose charred remains were discovered in a blazing motor-car near Northampton on November 6 answers to the description of a Brighton labourer who vanished on November 1. The missing man is Thomas Waite, aged about 30, of Glynde-street, Brighton. He had been employed on the Brighton sea defence works since April, and was formerly a miner living at Merthyr Tydfil. Since Waite left Brighton on November 1 nothing has been seen or heard of him, and the Merthyr Tydfil police state that his widowed mother knows nothing of his whereabouts.

According to statements made to the police at Brighton yesterday by Mr. Thomas Goddard and Mr. Frank Mantell, both of whom lived with Waite in Glynde-street, the description of the missing man coincides with that of the man found dead in the car. He had about £2 in his possession, and, according to friends, must have gone to London for the day. Mr. Goddard said:—"If Waite were still alive he would have communicated with us. He had no reason to disappear. He was the sort of man who would stop a car and ask for a lift if he wanted to get anywhere and had no money." It is pointed out that Sir Bernard Spilsbury discovered signs indicating that the dead man was formerly a miner.

POLICE INJURED IN HYDE PARK

Five policemen were injured and five persons arrested in a disturbance in Hyde Park last night. The trouble started outside Marble Arch when the police tried to arrest some youths for alleged disorderly conduct. The youths ran into the park and mixed with the crowd around the meeting-ground. When the police tried to arrest them the crowd became unruly, and the police drew their truncheons. In the scuffle three police-constables from Hyde Park Police Station were slightly injured. Four persons were arrested and charged with being drunk and disorderly, obstructing the police, and assault. Police from Crawford-place chased the youths, who ran out of the park, and there was another struggle, in which a police-sergeant and a constable were slightly injured and a fifth man was arrested.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

TRAINING OF TEACHERS AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 30

At a Congregation held yesterday afternoon the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College) presiding, the Regent House approved of the constitution of the Board of Electors for the Montague Burton Professorship of Industrial Relations, as follows:—

Mr. D. H. Robertson, of Trinity College, Dr. McNair, Professor Barker, Litt.D., Mr. J. M. Keynes, of King's College, Sir J. C. Stamp, Hon.Sc.D., Sir W. T. Layton, of Gonville and Caius College, Professor Clapham, Litt.D., and Professor Pigou.

They were appointed on the nomination of the Council of the Senate, the General Board, and the Faculty Board of Economics and Politics.

Approval was also given to the recommendation contained in the report of the Teachers' Training Syndicate, dated June 16, on the Training College of Schoolmasters, to the effect that the syndicate be authorized to communicate to the Board of Education the University's general approval of the proposals contained in the report of the special committee appointed by the syndicate in October, 1928, to make a complete inquiry into the system and methods of the Cambridge University Training College, and also the training of teachers in general. The report is long and covers various points.

Among other things it recommends that students being trained as teachers should be sent away from Cambridge for two terms, and to a boarding school, by which means they would acquire a deeper knowledge of the realities of a teacher's life. Also that this practical training should normally take place in the two winter terms of a man's fourth year, and that his instruction in the theory of education and in discipline and in the teaching of special subjects should be in the preceding Long Vacation and the succeeding Easter term, while reading and elocution should, as now, figure during the first three years of residence. The Committee also felt strongly that instruction in the principles of education would be most valuable if it were given after the student had had practical experience of teaching, that is, in his fourth Easter term; and that to avoid making men doctrinaires it should be based mainly upon the normal problems which occur in school life rather than upon a detailed course in theoretical psychology.

The committee also desired to record their opinion that it would be most regrettable if a course at a training college was made indispensable for registration as a teacher.

Recommendations made by the general board for the establishment of an additional University Lectureship in Geology and the replacement of a University Lectureship in the department of Pathology by two University Demonstratorships were passed.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Subsequently, at a Congregation of the Senate, the following degrees were conferred:—

PH.D.—By proxy: H. ROTHWELL, Joh.; E. E. WATSON, Gonv. and Cai. In person.—E. T. S. APPLEYARD, King's; A. C. FRASER, Trin. H.; L. C. HANNIKER and B. ——, Sid. Suss.

M.A.—By proxy: W. M. ELVERSTON, King's; H. S. MAGNAY and G. H. PETHYBRIDGE, Joh.; F. G. CLARKE and K. P. WOOD, Emm.; S. E. LORD, Sid. Suss.; G. E. WALKDEN, Down. By S. C. THOMAS, Selw. In person.—E. T. S. APPLEYARD and R. CHITTY, King's; D. R. H. HILL and A. E. E. MCKENZIE, Trin.; G. C. BONNER, Pemb.; P. C. BOLLEY, Gonv. and Cai.; S. D. MORRIS and C. W. C. WHITELEY, Corp. Chr.; G. A. SALOMON, Queens'; F. WORMALD, Magd.; M. H. MASINA, Emm.; W. K. CARTER, Sid. Suss.; S. C. BLUNT and B. GREAVES, Selw.

B.A.—By proxy: N. F. EMANUEL, Trin. In person.—M. STIRLING, Trin.; R. S. FRANKLAND and F. H. W. MONCRIEFF, Pemb.

The Jeremie Septuagint Prize for 1930 has been awarded to S. P. Allison, B.A., of Jesus College, and A. M. Ward, B.A., Non-Collegiate Student, who are equal.

THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM

PROSPECT OF PROVINCIAL RED CROSS CLINICS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Figures were published in *The Times* recently showing the effects on patients of treatment received at the British Red Cross Clinic for Rheumatism, which was opened last March in Peto-place, Marylebone-road, N.W.1, and where ordinary London water, suitably treated, is used for curative purposes. Rheumatism is so rife that 370,000 insured people, not to speak of others, seek advice on it every year, and it was always contemplated that, if this London clinic proved successful, others would be formed in the provinces.

The establishment of these clinics will depend mainly on the activity of British Red Cross workers in the places concerned, and it is probable that in every instance there will have to be an appeal for money. It may, however, be stated that steps have been taken with a view to establishing clinics in (*a*) Birmingham, to serve the needs of part of the Midlands; (*b*) Manchester, for South-East Lancashire; (*c*) Southport, for South-West Lancashire; and (*d*) Gateshead, for Tyneside.

THE ST. KILDANS

MINISTER'S REPLY TO LAIRD'S COMPLAINT

SIR REGINALD MACLEOD, presiding at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Inverness-shire Association in Edinburgh on Saturday evening, referred to the removal of the inhabitants from the lonely island of St. Kilda, of which he is the laird. He said, he intended to give the Government no peace until the people were properly treated and the restoration of their property was secured. It was not enough to take the people from their homes and simply dump them down elsewhere. The Government should continue to care for these people and see that they were not lost in strange places. Their sheep were sold in Oban for a very considerable sum of money. He insisted that the Government should return the value of the goods that belonged to those who were taken from St. Kilda by Government agencies.

Mr. T. JOHNSTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland, said last night that Scottish Office officials had continuously visited the islanders since they left St. Kilda, and had done all they could to ensure that the people obtained regular employment and suitable accommodation. There was difficulty in getting houses to suit all the people, but the bulk of them were now placed. The money received from the sale of the St. Kildans' sheep had not yet been handed over because the Government had been endeavouring with some success to induce the shipping company to reduce their transport charges. It would be paid to the islanders as soon as the accounts were settled.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

TWO MEN KILLED BY A LORRY

While a lorry was being driven on the main Manchester-Liverpool road at Eccles, on Saturday, the driver felt the vehicle jump. On pulling up he found that John Connor, 50, address unknown, was killed, and John Cullen, 39, Lancefield-street, Paddington, London, and Frank O'Connor, age and address unknown, were severely injured. The injured men were taken to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, where O'Connor died. Cullen is suffering from a fractured thigh and facial injuries.

A motor-car and motor-cycle came into collision near Matlock, yesterday, when George Henry Williams, 25, insurance agent, of Cromford, Derbyshire, who was riding pillion on the motor-cycle, was killed. The motor-cycle driver, G. Wharton, 20, of Skegby, Nottinghamshire, received a fractured leg and head injuries. The driver of the car, Mr. F. J. Hunting, of Bonsall, Derbyshire, and his passenger escaped unhurt.

Charles Hargreaves, 56, of Henry-street, Withington, Manchester, and his wife Rose, 57, were knocked down by a motor-car in Wimslow-road, Withington, on Saturday night. Mrs. Hargreaves died in hospital, and Mr. Hargreaves is in a critical condition.

An omnibus skidded on the wet surface at Hazelville-road, Hornsey-rise, on Saturday night and, mounting the pavement, ran into the wall of a house. One of the occupants of the house, Mrs. Jane Went, who was resting on a bed in the front room, was thrown to the floor by the force of the accident, and received severe shock. Part of the side of the omnibus was torn away, and three of the passengers were removed to the Royal Northern Hospital, but none of them was injured seriously.

A mishap occurred on Saturday afternoon to a locomotive of the ordinary Scots express, due in Carlisle from Liverpool at 12.42, on which the New Brighton team were travelling to Carlisle for their English Cup tie with Carlisle United. A fresh engine was sent from Penrith to bring the express on to Carlisle, where it arrived at a quarter to 2, only just in time for the football match.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY CLOUDY

Meteorological Office, Nov. 30

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone over England is moving slowly eastward and increasing in intensity and a deep depression south-west of Iceland is moving north-east. Weather will be mainly cloudy, with local rain or drizzle in the North-West.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Light southerly breeze; dull at first with local fog; perhaps improving during day; little change of temperature.

ENGLAND, N.E., N.W., MIDLANDS, N.—Light south or south-west wind; variable sky, local fog, especially in morning; becoming somewhat milder.

SCOTLAND, S.W., MID, ISLE OF MAN, IRELAND, N.E., S.E., S.W.—Moderate or fresh south to south-west wind; cloudy, local rain or drizzle; milder.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Mainly dry and quiet over most of England, unsettled in the North-West.

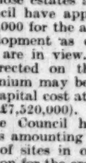
SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light southerly wind; cloudy, some mist or fog; sea smooth.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate south to south-west wind; cloudy; mist locally; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne-Amsterdam).—Light variable to south-westerly winds, 5 to 15 m.p.h. up to 2,000ft. Mainly fair after morning fog, but fog persisting locally on Continent most of day. Visibility improving to 3 to 4 miles in most places, but 200-500 yards locally on Continent for most of day.



Sun rises, 7.44 a.m.; sets, 3.53 p.m.
Moon sets, 2.9 a.m.; rises, 1.53 p.m.
Full Moon, December 6.
Lighting-up time, 4.23 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.59 a.m. and 11.5 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, Nov. 29, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1006.5mb. (29.72in.), rising; temp., 48.2deg.; humidity, 95 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, overcast.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 44deg.; rainfall, 5.7mm. (0.22in.).

Saturday,

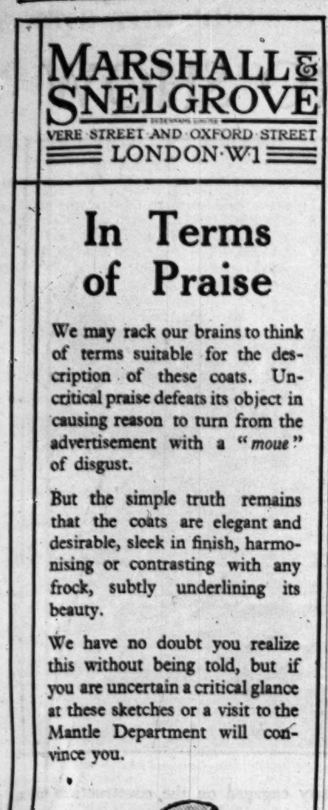
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

In Terms of Praise

We may rack our brains to think of terms suitable for the description of these coats. Uncritical praise defeats its object in causing reason to turn from the advertisement with a "*moue*" of disgust.

But the simple truth remains that the coats are elegant and desirable, sleek in finish, harmonising or contrasting with any frock, subtly underlining its beauty.

We have no doubt you realize this without being told, but if you are uncertain a critical glance at these sketches or a visit to the Mantle Department will convince you.



COAT in fine quality broadtail cloth, lined crêpe de Chine and with novelty cape sleeves and pouched back. Black and nigger brown. Large, stock and small sizes. Price 10½ gns

Sent on approval.

COAT in black pony cloth cut with novelty sleeves and becoming collar, finished at back with white fur and tails. Lined throughout and stocked in three sizes. Price 6½ gns

Mantle Department, Ground Floor.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Nov. 29

The Right Hon. J. H. Scullin (Prime Minister of Australia) had an audience of The King at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The King and Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Lady Cynthia Colville, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge and Brigadier-General George Paynter have arrived at Sandringham.

The Revd. A. E. Smith has also arrived.

By command of The King, the Lord Marley (Lord in Waiting) was present at Euston Railway Station to-day upon the arrival in London of the Lord Stonehaven (late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Australia).

Brigadier-General George Paynter has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour as Equerry in Waiting to His Majesty.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Cynthia Colville have succeeded the Lady Ampthill and the Lady Victoria Forester as Ladies in Waiting to The Queen.

NOVEMBER 30

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance, were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King) officiated, and the Revd. A. E. Smith (Vicar of Willesden, London) preached the sermon.

The Duchess of York will visit the new Red Cross rheumatism clinic at Regent's Park next Thursday.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon left 25, St. Edmund's-terrace on Thursday for Scotland, and expects to return to London to-morrow or Wednesday.

Marchioness Townshend will leave 78, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, in the middle of this month for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl of Lonsdale has joined the Countess of Lonsdale at Lowther Castle, Penrith.

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater will return to 33, Great Cumberland-place the second week in December from Campsea Ashe, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Viscountess Cowdray will give a dance to-morrow night at 54, Mount-street for the Hon. Brenda Pearson.

Viscountess Hailsham will return to 57, Portland-place to-day from Hampshire. She will leave again to-morrow for the country.

Lady Alice Reyntiens will return to 81, Cadogan-square on December 9 or 10 from Dyneley, Burnley.

Lady Bertha Egerton returned to 13, Portman-square yesterday from Ireland, where she has been staying with Lord and Lady Oranmore and Browne.

Lady Nina Knowles and her sister, Lady Caroline Ogilvie-Grant, have left London for Switzerland.

Lord Invernairn left 21, Upper Grosvenor-street on Friday for Scotland, after a brief visit in London.

Colonel the Master of Sempill, who commanded the British Aviation Mission to Japan (1921-4), entertained the members of the Mission at dinner at the Café Royal on Saturday.

Air Marshal Sir John Higgins and Lady Higgins will leave 24, Brunswick-gardens on Thursday to take up residence at Thornby House, Kenilworth, Warwick.

Sir Edward and Lady Stracey have moved to Bourne House, Devonshire-place, W.1, which will be their address in London for the future. (Telephone, Welbeck 6013.)

The magnificent jewels worn at the Empire Pageant Ball of November 26, supplied by Cartier, Limited, are on view for a few days at their premises, 175, New Bond-street.

The 172nd anniversary dinner of the Alexandra Orphanage, to be held on Thursday, December 11, at Clothworkers' Hall, E.C., will be presided over by Mr. J. Arthur Rank, a member of the board of management and son-in-law of Lord Marshall of Chipstead, who has been treasurer and chairman of the institution for over 30 years.

DENVILLE HALL

The King and Queen have given their patronage to a gala *matinée* performance, in aid of Denville Hall, which will be given at the London Hippodrome on Monday, December 8, at 2.30 p.m. Denville Hall is a home for aged members of the theatrical profession, and it is desired to raise an endowment fund of £20,000 to obtain a permanent income. Among the artists who are giving their services are:—

Mr. Maurice Chevalier, Miss Evelyn Laye, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Dame Madge Kendal, Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Sydney Howard, Mr. Noel Coward and Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Mr. Jack and Mr. Claude Hulbert, Sir John Martin-Harvey, Miss Joyce Barbour with Mr. C. B. Cochran's "Young Ladies," Mr. Bobby Howes and Miss Mireille Perrey, Mr. Henry Ainley and Mr. Balliol Holloway, the Albert Sandler Trio, and Miss Lea Seidl. Miss Vacani is arranging a ballet by her pupils.

Tickets may be obtained from the Countess of Cromer, Lady Instone, and the usual agencies. The prices of stalls are three guineas, two guineas, and one guinea; dress circle seats are two guineas, one guinea, half a guinea, and 8s. 6d.; upper circle seats are 8s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; and amphitheatre seats are 3s. 6d.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant son of Commander C. E. St. Aubyn, R.N., and Mrs. St. Aubyn took place at Christchurch Priory, Hants, yesterday afternoon. Canon W. H. Gay officiated, and the child was named Michael John Arundell. The godparents were Lieutenant-Commander John Pilditch, R.N., Lieutenant-Commander Erskine St. Aubyn, R.N., and Mrs. J. H. A. G. St. Aubyn.

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. L. F. Callingham, M.A., LL.M., and Mrs. Callingham took place in Lincoln's Inn Chapel yesterday. The Rev. W. D. Morrison, LL.D, officiated, and the child was named Anne Pendrill. The godparents were Mr. C. S. Callingham, M.C., Mr. A. Pendrill Charles, M.C., Mrs. G. S. Wilson (for whom Mrs. H. E. Ormond stood proxy), and Mrs. K. G. Groves.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE

The Knights of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle held their St. Andrew Day service in their chapel at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, yesterday. The Dean of the Order, the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, officiated, and among the Knights present were:—

The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Roxburghe, the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Viscount Novar, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, and Sir John Stirling-Maxwell.

The Knights were attended by the Lyon King of Arms, Mr. F. J. Grant, and his officers.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times" London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN A. D. MACNAMARA AND MISS M. S. STEPHENSON

The engagement is announced between Captain Arthur Denis Macnamara, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), eldest son of the late Rev. G. H. Macnamara and Mrs. Macnamara, of Glenavon, Rushbrooke, County Cork, and Mary Shirley, only daughter of his Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa and Lady Stephenson.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. M. RATCLIFF HOARE, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS CREAGH

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Ratcliff Hoare and Eileen Creagh, only daughter of Dr. Pierce Nagle Creagh, will take place at The Villa Marguerite, Grasse, Alpes Maritimes, France, on December 10.

LIEUTENANT W. R. FENTON, R.N., AND MISS C. FITZHERBERT

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Walter Raymond Fenton, R.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Fenton, of Belwa, Lausanne, and Cecily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey W. FitzHerbert, of 10, Avenue de Jaman, Lausanne.

CAPTAIN R. A. MACGEORGE AND MISS M. HANBURY

The wedding of Captain R. A. Macgeorge and Miss Marjory Hanbury, arranged for December 10, is postponed owing to the illness of the bridegroom's brother.

DR. J. LESLIE THOMAS AND MISS D. EVANS

The engagement is announced between John Leslie Thomas, younger son of the late Dr. R. F. Thomas, of The Garth, Whitchurch, Cardiff, and Dilys, second daughter of Mr. Edward Evans, 12, Gunnersbury-avenue, W.5.

MARRIAGES

MR. S. STOPFORD BROOKE AND MISS M. L. THOMAS

The marriage took place at the Cathedral Church of Holy Trinity, Guildford, on Saturday, of Mr. Somerset Stopford Brooke, only son of Mr. S. W. W. Brooke and the late Mrs. Helen E. Brooke, of High Wethersell, Cranleigh, and Miss Marguerite Louise Thomas, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thomas, of Long Wall, Walton-on-Thames. Canon E. C. Kirwan and the Rev. C.B. Welland (uncle of the bridegroom) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin with a deep border of net at the skirt. She wore a veil of old family lace, held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom buds and myrtle, and a pearl necklace and brooch. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids—Miss Christiana Thomas (sister of the bride), Miss Edithe Brooke (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Olivia Stanley, Miss Monica Fox, and Miss Betty Rowlands—wore ankle-length gowns of peach-coloured satin, with fur-trimmed coatees to match. They wore peach-tinted crystal wreaths, and carried bouquets of bronze and gold chrysanthemums and copper beech leaves.

Mr. Glanville Brown was best man. A reception was held at Merrow Grange Hotel, and among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Miss Evelyn Brooke, Miss Honor Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Brooke, the Misses Beaumont, Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Jacks, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Jacks, Mrs. Verschoyle, Miss Ethelridreda Thomas, Miss Grace Thomas, Mrs. Carlo Andreae, Mrs. G. P. Andreae, the Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Andreae, Lady Bennett, Lady Kleinwort, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martin, Mrs. Rolleston, Mrs. and Miss Welland, Mrs. W. Blagden, Mrs. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Armytage-Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Crofton Atkins, Major and Mrs. Godwin Austen, the Mayor of Guildford and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. and Miss Bray, Major and Mrs. Blair and Miss Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred and Lady Bingley, Mr. and Mrs. Chettle and Miss Chettle, Colonel and Mrs. Corrie, the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Bellar, Mrs. and Miss Fox, Major and Mrs. Garnick, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Captain and Mrs. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Gossage, Major and Mrs. Graham, Miss Grayson, Colonel and Mrs. Halsey, Sir Sven and Lady Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Dr. and Mrs. Jeffcott, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Colonel and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and the Misses Shaw-Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Mander, Lady Piggott, Colonel and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands, Colonel and Mrs. Skipwith, Colonel and Mrs. Smart, Alderman and Mrs. H. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Spencer, Colonel the Hon. Frederick and Lady Alexandra Stanley, Mr. Henry Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Taylor, Colonel and Miss Ubsdell, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce White, Dr. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wills, Colonel and Mrs. Wood, Miss Nellie Woolhouse, Captain and Mrs. Wootton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams Wynn, and Mr. and Mrs. William Young.

The honeymoon is being spent in London and Paris, and the bride travelled in a nigger-brown coat, with a velvet hat to match.

MR. C. THOMAS AND MISS D. M. PEARSON

The marriage took place at All Hallows' Church, Barking-by-the-Tower, on Saturday of Mr. Cecil Thomas, A.R.B.S., of 7, Gloucester-terrace, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, and Miss Dora Margaret Pearson, youngest daughter of the late Alderman George Pearson, J.P., and Mrs. Pearson, late of Dockrayrigg, Wigton, Cumberland, and Howard-place, Carlisle. The Rev. J. H. T. Perkins, the Rev. P. B. Clayton, and the Rev. M. P. G. Leonard officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. C. F. Williams, wore an ankle-length gown of pale pink satin, the back of the skirt forming the train. Her veil of Brussels lace, tinted to match the dress, was held in place by a wreath of orange blossom, and she carried a bouquet of pale pink roses, lilies-of-the-valley, and white heather. Miss Dorothy Ridley, was bridesmaid, and wore a picture gown of cherry-coloured velvet, with a beret to match, and carried a bouquet of cream roses and mimosa. Mr. Philip Hepworth was best man.

A reception was held at 7, Gloucester-terrace, Queen's-gate, and among those present were:—

Mrs. George Pearson, Mrs. Thomas, Captain A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thomas, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Williams, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Elsie Ridley, Mrs. Charles B. Shepherd, Lady Humphery, the Countess of Westmorland, the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Fremantle, Colonel Sir Newton Moore, Lady Burton, Viscountess Melville, Mrs. Leith Boyd, Colonel and Mrs. North, Mrs. Cloudesley Brereton, Miss Annie Schlieter, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Commander and Mrs. Bernacchi, the Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Freese, Mrs. Perkins, Dr. Sloan Chesser, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Macdonnell, Mr. Hamilton Lamplough, the Hon. Clare Stuart-Wortley, Major Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Nathan, Miss D. Fisteau, and Mr. and Mrs. Davidson Houston.

The honeymoon is being spent in the West of England, and the bride travelled in a grey face-cloth dress, trimmed with grey broadtail, with a beret to match, and a grey squirrel coat.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE BISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS

The funeral of the Right Rev. Charles Edward Plumb, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, took place on Saturday afternoon at the graveyard of the Episcopal Church of Scotland at Auchterarder, Perthshire. After having been removed from Edinburgh to Perth on Friday, the body had lain in state overnight in St. Ninian's Cathedral, and there, on Saturday morning, a solemn requiem was held, followed by Holy Communion. The Very. Rev. P. M. Smythe, Provost of the Cathedral, was celebrant, with the Very Rev. J. W. Harper, Dean of the United Diocese, as deacon, and Canon W. C. Gwyther as subdeacon. The Bishop of Brechin also took part in the funeral service. The congregation included:—

Lord Carnegie, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lady Georgina Stirling-Home-Drummond, Lord Provost Thomson of Perth, Mr. W. L. Pullar, Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire, Mr. F. Norie Miller of Cleeve, Captain Home-Drummond-Moray of Abercairney, Mrs. Drummond-Hay, Mr. J. B. Chinnery Haldane of Glenegglis, Major E. H. Graham Stirling of Keir, and Mr. J. P. Younger.

The Very Rev. P. M. Smythe and the Bishop of Glasgow officiated at the burial at Auchterarder.

LADY ERNLE

A memorial service for Lady Ernle was held at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, on Saturday morning. The Rev. Christopher Cheshire officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Prichard. Among those present were:—

Miss Hamley, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt, Lord and Lady Saltoun, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Lady FitzHerbert, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Miss Lowndes, the Countess of Iddesleigh, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Helen Murray, Lady Falle, Lady Aberdare, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn-Campbell, Mary Lady Lawrence, Lord Charnwood, the Hon. Mrs. Clay, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Oliver Swann, Mrs. Moberly Bell, Dame Meriel Talbot, the Hon. Lady Lyttelton, Isabel Lady Talbot de Malahide, Lord Monteagle, the Countess of Bandon, Mr. John Martin, Ella Lady Simeon, Miss Charman (representing Lady Emmott, the National Council of Women), Lord Danesfort, Mabel Lady Mellor, Frances Lady Hoskyns, Miss Highmore (representing Lady Highmore), Mrs. Joseph Hill, Sir Charles Lucas, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Mrs. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Frederick Macmillan, Lady Trustram Eve, Mrs. A. K. Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Hale Loyd, Lady Macnaghten, Lady (Albert) Gray, Lady Bax-Ironside, Lady Marjoribanks, Miss Marjoribanks, Sir Douglas Powell, Mr. W. Hill-Forster (also representing the Central Chamber of Agriculture), Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mrs. Edgar Lafone, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Konstam, Mrs. Tattersall, Miss Maud Sadler, Miss Swain, Mr. L. G. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hobhouse, Mrs. Prescott Lord, Mrs. Mansel, Mrs. Prothero, Mrs. Henry, Miss Prideaux, Miss E. Conti, Miss Agnes Hitchcock, Mrs. Horace Hutchinson, Miss Florence Anson, the Rev. C. L. Money-Kyrle, Mrs. Ridley Smith, Miss Rosamund Smith, Mr. G. Bailward, Mrs. John Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Wiseman Clark, Miss Mowbray, Mrs. Severne, Mr. Sydney Carroll, Miss Forbes, Miss Wilbraham, Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Caude Lucas, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Mrs. Hugh Egerton, Mrs. E. R. Hopkins, Miss Hanbury-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams, Dr. L. W. Shelley, Mr. Cecil Chapman, Mrs. Cambell Johnston, Mrs. Frederick W. Head, Mrs. Maurice Macmillan, Mr. W. Reeve Wallace, Mr. James H. Blackwood, Mr. John Bailey, Mr. Philip Norman, Miss Hastings, Miss Violet Chichester, Mrs. Roskill, Mrs. Gerald Wellesley, Miss Alice Cole, Miss Lyster, Miss Crow, Miss F. G. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Boyle, and members of the household staff.

The funeral of Lady Ernle took place at Holy Trinity Church, West Hendred, near

(Continued at foot of next column)

Wantage, Berks, on Saturday. The Rev. J. D. D. de Vitre officiated. Among those present were:—

Lord Ernle (widower), Captain Victor and Mrs. Gilpin (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Hankinson (sister-in-law), Mr. E. G. Hankinson, Mrs. Bentley, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Lady Throckmorton, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Sir Carendon Hyde, Mrs. Hyde, Lady FitzGerald, Sir Frederick Keeble, General G. J. H. Mullins, Miss Wroughton, Miss Violet Wroughton, Mr. T. More Eyston and Lady Agnes Eyston, the Hon. Beatrice Goschen, Colonel the Hon. Gerald and Mrs. Scarlett, Colonel and Mrs. Brindsley FitzGerald, Captain A. P. Rickman, Colonel H. Eagleduke, Vice-Admiral F. Clifton Brown, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mrs. Cottrell Dormer, Mr. L. W. North Hickley, the Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Mrs. Pember, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, Miss Tyrwhitt, the Rev. H. L. Purdey, Miss Gertrude Mellor, Mrs. Bouverie Pusey, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Loyd, Mrs. Patrick Hamilton (representing Mrs. F. F. P. Hamilton, of Winchester), Major Ralph Glyn, M.P., Mrs. Hugger, Miss F. E. Smith, Mrs. Cecil Hunter, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Langford Brooke, Mr. H. S. Cole, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dodgson, Miss Macbean, Colonel and Mrs. H. G. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dawson, and Mr. R. L. Ker.

SERVICE DINNERS

29TH DIVISION

Major-General C. G. Fuller presided at the Cambrai dinner of the Officers of the 29th Division, which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday. The following officers were present:—

General Sir Beauvoir de Lisle, Major-General D. E. Cayley, Lieutenant-Colonels the Rev. F. C. Devas, D. C. McLagan, C. M. Page, G. T. Raikes, E. T. Wright, Majors C. J. Ball, A. Bettelheim, F. P. Curtis, E. A. C. Fagan, W. G. Marchbank, R. Erwin, H. H. Huttenbach, J. J. Paskin, G. H. J. Hooghwinkel, F. S. Waldegrave, Captains E. J. Bowie, V. F. Browne, R. W. Cox, C. F. G. Crawford, R. G. Cullis, J. S. Crane, D. N. Davidson, E. R. G. Mure, T. Wrigley, L. W. Griffiths, M. Healy, G. H. Moberly, K. M. Moir, W. Murray, C. R. Nightingal, T. C. Ratsey, J. N. Robins, E. G. Telfer, D. R. Williamson, Messrs. A. Austing, S. G. Ball, J. Downs, J. J. Gerke, E. M. McLachlan, G. W. P. McLachlan, A. E. Mulholland, J. Sims, G. S. Gates, G. C. Stedham, F. H. Vince, H. L. Purdon, and the Rev. H. C. M. Campbell.

20TH (LIGHT) DIVISION

The 20th (Light) Divisional dinner was held at the Park Lane Hotel on Friday. General Sir W. Douglas Smith was in the chair, and among others present were:—

Generals W. H. Allgood, J. K. Cochrane, F. J. Duncan, J. Hotham, J. F. R. Hope, and W. R. Madocks; Colonels J. G. Birch, E. M. Childers, A. E. Erskine, C. Lishman, F. S. G. Piggott, R. H. Ricardo, F. J. M. Stratton, R. Standen, F. F. Storey, and F. A. Wilson; Majors R. A. Bagnold, P. P. Curtis, R. W. Cooper, A. Cunningham, W. Dennington, H. Denison, R. L. S. Pemberton, W. M. Ozanne, E. G. Earle, C. H. Williams, R. C. Cockburn, and D. Howard; Captains E. J. Anderson, E. P. Coates, F. Cooper, J. Cowan, F. C. Dyer, A. J. Elliott, N. C. East, B. W. Fagan, D. H. Fuller, Geoffrey Gilbey (hon. secretary), L. C. D. Hannen, A. Harvie, A. Kenadale, J. Keeping, G. E. Middlediche, H. de R. Monk, G. Finch, W. H. Naylor, E. S. de Stein, H. F. Scudamore, O. B. Smythe, H. K. Stephens, E. H. Weston, G. Wall, and L. M. Youngjhusband; the Rev. R. Bulstrode; Dr H. F. Adams and Dr. M. Milton Townsend; Messrs. C. J. Allday, Neil Barlow, E. S. A. Baynes, F. Bloore, H. Beal, J. Cowan, V. W. Davies, G. Dundas, C. English, C. Goodwyn, D. Haslett, A. Hazzard, H. Hoare, R. M. F. Huddart, F. Ledingham, H. S. Mortimer, F. M. Ramsay, F. R. Roberts, G. Robinson, S. A. Smith, W. V. Trubshawe, H. E. Wells, J. E. H. Wartnarby, and A. Ward Rhodes.

4TH RES. BATTN., THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT

The twelfth reunion dinner of the 4th Reserve Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. McKergow presiding. The following were present:—

Brigadier-General M. Grant-Wilkinson; Colonel P. Carlebach; Lieutenant-Colonels F. Fletcher, B. T. Hodgson, and C. Disney Roebuck; Majors R. W. Brothers, P. A. Gedge, and Vivian Rogers; Captains R. C. Bean, K. Christopherson, H. G. Davies, A. Hall, John Kennedy, F. C. Lovett, the Rev. E. N. Mellish, V.C., F.C. Needham, A. Paul, T. H. Radcliffe, Roy Sambourne, Arthur Stichel, Douglas Stern, P. A. Tharp, and E. Thompson; Messrs. H. Alderton, E. A. Borrie, Derrick Brook, Eric T. Cronk, E. De'Ath, Rowland Dancy, W. R. Dunbar, Norman F. Harris, F. C. Irons, G. H. Kinder, Bertram E. Long, H. Lynch-Watson, Fred J. Morris, A. C. MacNichol, H. E. Needham, E. G. Quested, A. C. Rice-Oxley, C. V. Smith, G. C. L. Sparks, T. E. R. Terry, and Reginald P. Waley.

DINNERS

THE MAHARAJAHDHIRAJA OF DARBHANGA

The Maharajahdhiraja of Darbhanga, who is a delegate to the Round-Table Conference, gave a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Friday night in celebration of his twenty-third birthday. The guests included:—

The Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Benn, the Maharajah Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajrana of Dholpur, the Maharajah of Bhavanagar, the Maharajah of Porbandar, the Maharajrana of Jhalawar, the Chief Sahib of Sangli, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee.

The Rajah of Parlakimedi, Captain Rajah Sher Mohammad Khan, Colonel Sir Richard and Lady Chevenix-Trench, Begum Shah Nawaz and Miss Shah Nawaz, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri, Sirdar Sampuran Singh, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Saiyed Sultan Ahmed, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Sahibzada Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. K. T. Paul, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannir Selvam, Raja Narendra Nath, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Sir C. P. Ramaswami and Mrs. Raman, Earl Russell, Mr. Zafrulla Khan, Mr. C. E. Wood, Sardar and Sardarani Ujjal Singh, Captain A. E. T. Marshall, Mr. P. K. Dutt, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. M. Vincent, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Haig, Sir Arthur and Lady MacWatters, Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Latifi, and Miss Latifi, Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mrs. Subbarayan, and Miss Stopford, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, jun., Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Colonel Gidney, Mr. A. K. Fuzlul Huq, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Captain Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan of Chhtari, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Sir Hubert and Lady Carr, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. B. R. Ahmed Kar, Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Mr. M. Pakthali Rao D. A. Desai, Diwan Bahadur A. R. Latthe, Sirdar Jarmani Dass, Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Neogy, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, Sir Ahmed and Lady Amin-Jung, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, Colonel K. N. Haksar.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar and Lady Hydari, Sirdar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Major and Mrs. Graham Pole, Lord Ebury and Miss Elizabeth Grosvenor, Sir Dawson and Lady Miller and Miss Miller, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir Thomas and Lady Carey Evans, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mary Countess of Minto, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stewart Patterson, Lady Gait, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Viscount Hailsham, Dr. Paranjpye, Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt, the Maharajah of Burdwan and his daughters, Captain Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta and Miss Mehta, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Fitze, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. V. Dawson, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, the Marquess of Lothian, Mr. Jayakar, Sir A. P. Patro, Lady Innes and Miss Innes, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, Captain and Mrs. Rees, Mr. A. H. Gusnavi, Mr. M. H. Kidwai, Viscount Knebworth, Major and Mrs. Attlee, Mr. and Mrs. de Glanville, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gavin Jones, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Kunwar and Kunwarani Rajbeshwar Dayal Seth, Mr. Chas. Allen and Miss Cynthia Allen, U Ba Pe, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, Mr. and Mrs. Abdulla Pacha, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. A. Carter, Mr. and Miss Jinnah, Miss Phyllis Danby, Lord Blanesburgh.

Lady Carson, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Mr. H. S. Stephenson, Lord Craigmyle and the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan Thompson, Lord and Lady Wrenbury, Major and Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Rama Rau, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Lord and Lady Tomlin, Miss Shanti Mulla, Mr. and Mrs. Pohik Rao Bahadur B. Srinivasan, Aung Thin, Sir Ganen and Miss Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyall, Miss Danby, Mr. E. W. Wylde, Major Girya P. Singh, Mrs. Tatham, Dr. Livsey and Mrs. Livsey, Mr. F. H. Brown, and Mr. Henderson.

"CONTRACTS ONE"

The twelfth annual dinner of the Civil servants and business men employed in the "Contracts One" branch of the Army Contracts Directorate during the War was held at the Comedy Restaurant, Panton-street, Haymarket, on Thursday. Mr. W. Blane was in the chair, and among those present were:—

Sir Bertram Jones, Messrs. W. J. U. Woolcock, E. H. Davies, R. V. Headland, G. F. Hambly, W. Bartholomew, S. N. Rice, E. C. Capleton, W. B. Birch, E. J. Gardner, K. McL. Grant, W. J. Handy, R. E. G. Hill, T. W. Holloway, W. G. Kerr, A. A. Leach, R. F. Payne, A. Peachey, W. I. Pethick, D. Pither, F. H. Pugh, T. J. Shearer, H. Teale, C. D. Warren, H. E. G. West, H. Wingrove, and J. R. B. Howlett (secretary).

THE "NEW YORK TIMES"

The London staff of the *New York Times* gave a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday in honour of Mr. Edwin L. James, who is being transferred to an executive editorial post in the New York head office. There were present:—

Mr. Charles A. Selden, Mr. Hardit Callender, Mr. Willis C. Bright, Mr. W. F. P. Leysmith, Mr. Harold B. Hinton, Mr. Ferdinand Kuhn, Mr. Thurston B. Macauley, Mr. Clair Price, Mr. Guido Enderis (Berlin correspondent), and Mr. Ralph Deakin.

THE SCOTTISH MEMORIAL IN JERUSALEM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30

This morning being the Feast of St. Andrew, the St. Andrew's Scots Memorial Church, Institute, and Hostel for biblical study here was formally opened in the presence of Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, and a distinguished gathering.

The officiating ministers of the Church of Scotland were Dr. A. R. S. Kennedy, of Edinburgh University, Dr. W. M. Christie, of Mount Carmel, Principal S. H. Semple, of Safed, and the Rev. Ninian Hill, Director of the Institute. The Scots Memorial is to commemorate the liberation of Jerusalem and those Scots who laid down their lives during the War in the Holy Land. Of the estimated cost of £30,000, about £22,000 has already been received.

The Scots Memorial Church and Hostel of St. Andrew is on a knoll between the railway station of Jerusalem and the valley of Hinnom. It looks across at the Hill of Zion and the Walled City, and down upon the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem and its new Annexe, which has been designed by the same architect, Mr. Holliday, so as to harmonize with both buildings and thus form an architectural link between them.

SCOTT AND SOUTHEY

THE VACANT LAUREATESHIP

The circumstances in which Sir Walter Scott declined the Poet Laureateship on the death, in 1813, of Pye are well known from Lockhart's Life, where there are printed the two letters, from Dr. James Stanier Clarke, librarian to the Prince Regent, and the Marquess of Hertford respectively, conveying the offer, and Scott's two answers, dated September 4, declining it.

Lockhart, however, did not print the following letter, the original of which has lately come into the possession of Mr. Gabriel Wells. It is undated, and the name of the person to whom it was addressed is missing, but it was almost certainly addressed to J. W. Croker. It confirms Scott's statement in his letter, also of September 4 (printed by Lockhart) to Southey, in which he speaks of having "given Croker the hunt, and otherwise endeavoured to throw the office into your option."

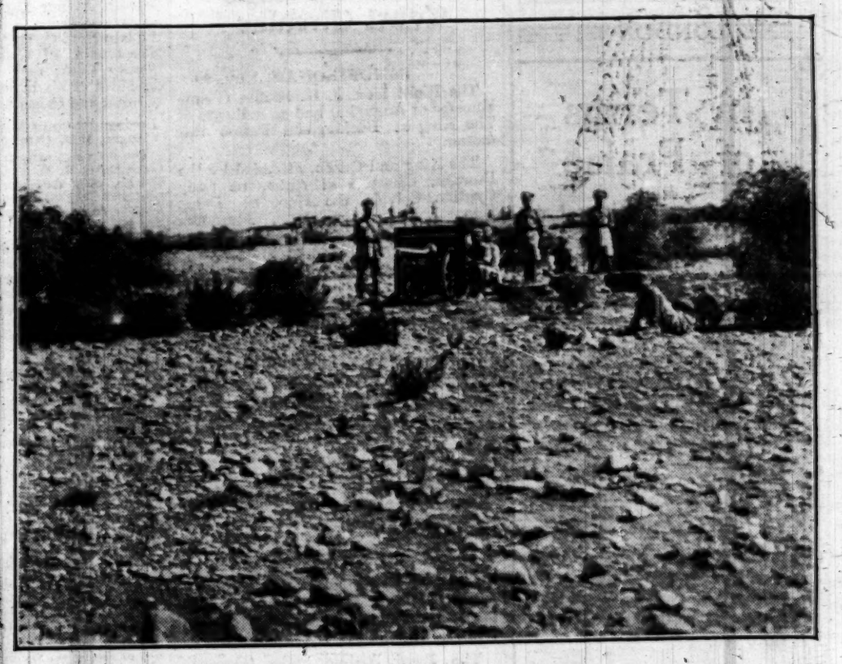
The original is now in New York, but the following rendering is substantially correct:—

My dear Sir,—I have had a most flattering letter from Mr. Stanier Clarke—franked by you—expressing His Royal Highness's disposition to confer upon me the situation of Poet Laureate. I enclose my answer (delayed some days by my absence on a short tour) to your care humbly declining with suitable acknowledgments of respectful gratitude the honor intended for me—I should do the thing ill and to do justice to the Prince's recommendation and credit to myself it would be necessary to do it capitally, and you may know from your own feelings how difficult that would be. Besides though far very far from wealth the country has done its part by me—I have two good offices amounting in gross to £1,600, and I think it would have a selfish and engrossing look to snatch at one of the very few offices which seem destined to men of literature who have no means of attaining to professional offices or emoluments. Now, My dear Sir, I am in no small hopes that (I bury this out of the way) the ball may be thrown into the lap of our friend Southey, whose life has been devoted to literature, with, I fear, but a small share even of the scanty emoluments which attend it. It is a thing he would not probably solicit, but if offered him he has neither my reasons of incapacity or of situation for declining it, and the choice would reflect the highest honor on the Prince Regent. I know your friendship for Southey and make bold to give it a jog on this occasion. It was not for me (declining myself the favour of the P.R.) to give any inclination where it would be more worthily bestowed, yet had I known any thing of Mr. S. Clarke I would have ventured to give a hint. But *you* may strike in with great propriety, for which reason I send my letter under your care to be forwarded to Carlton House or the Pavilion as the P.R. may be residing for the time.

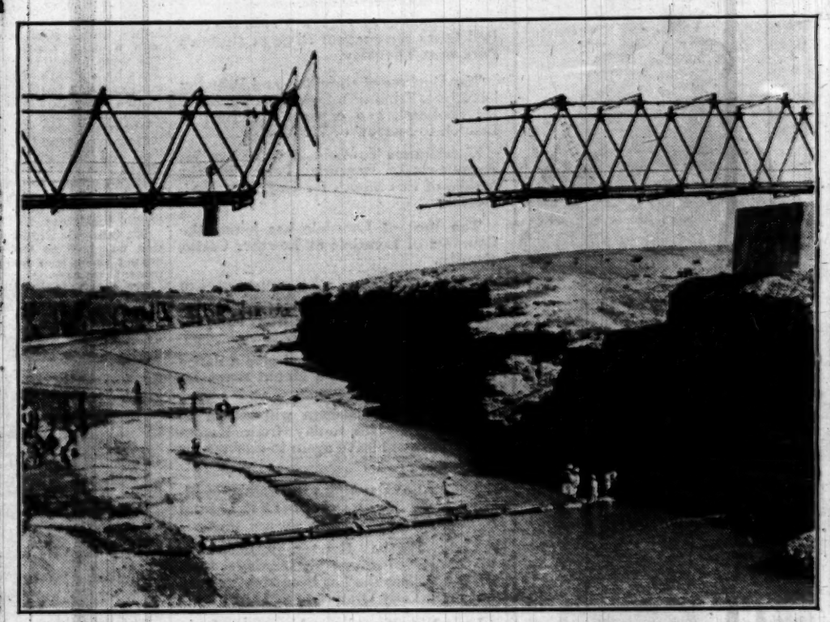
I saw Southey and spent a day with him at Keswick on my little tour—it is a shame he has not something from government.—Ever my dear Sir, most faithfully yours, WALT

ROAD MAKING ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

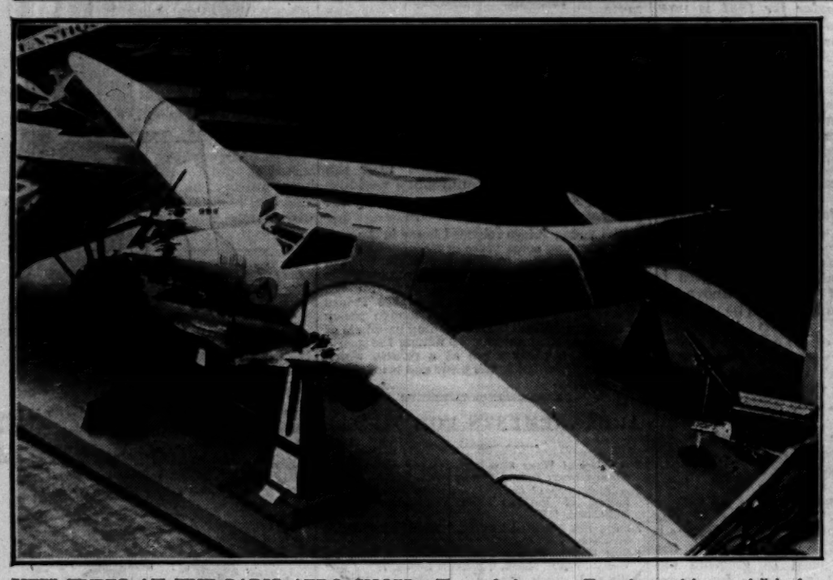
PARIS AERO SHOW

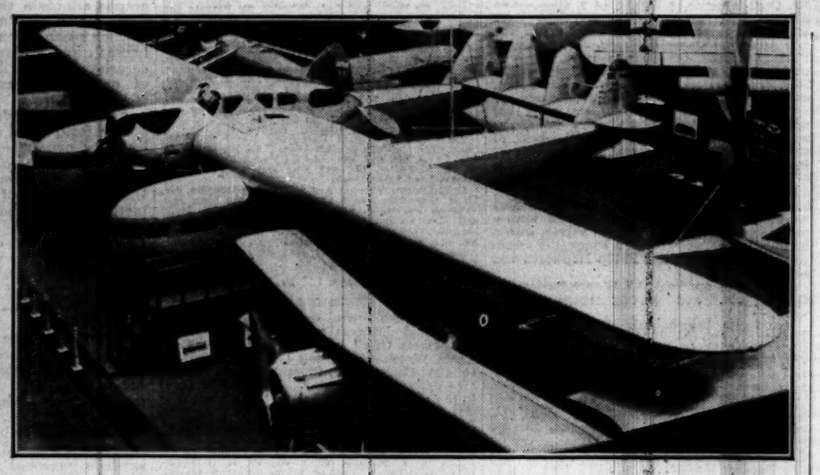


ROAD PROTECTION.—A mountain gun covering a party engaged on the construction of a blockhouse on the Kajuri Plain. For the protection of the road fortified points may be required.



ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.—The incursions of Afridis into North-West Frontier territory in June and August last have brought into prominence the need for new protective measures. In an article on page 15 it is explained that any repetition of the raids would be rendered more difficult if the hostile tribesmen were debarred from occupying the caves and refuges on the Kajuri and Aka Khel portions of the Peshawar Plain, and it has been decided to continue across the Kajuri Plain the present road from Peshawar, which leads as far as the Bara Fort, and to construct subsidiary roads to link up with the main Khyber road. The photograph on the left shows a remarkable example of road-making in Central Waziristan at Razani Curve. On the right is shown a new bridge over the Bara River on the Kajuri Plain.

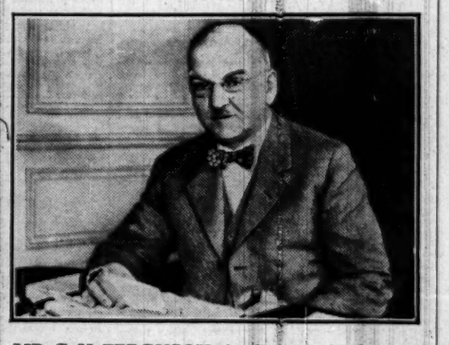




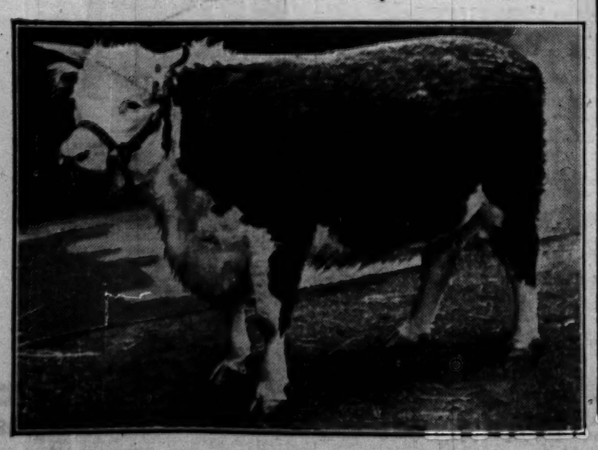
NEW TYPES AT THE PARIS AERO SHOW.—Two of the new French machines exhibited at the Paris Aero Show. On the left is the chief Couzinet exhibit, a five-seater monoplane with a retractable under-carriage. The fuselage has a concave roof, which gives it a greater height at the tail than in the centre. On the right is a Bleriot machine on the lines of the Savoia flying-boat. It is a high-wing monoplane, from which depend two fuselages, each carrying two landing wheels in tandem let into the base. Two engines, also in tandem, are slung beneath the centre section of the wing.

THE CHAMPION.—Eulima of Kilham, the Aberdeen-Angus heifer which was adjudged the supreme champion of the Birmingham Fat Stock Show on Saturday.

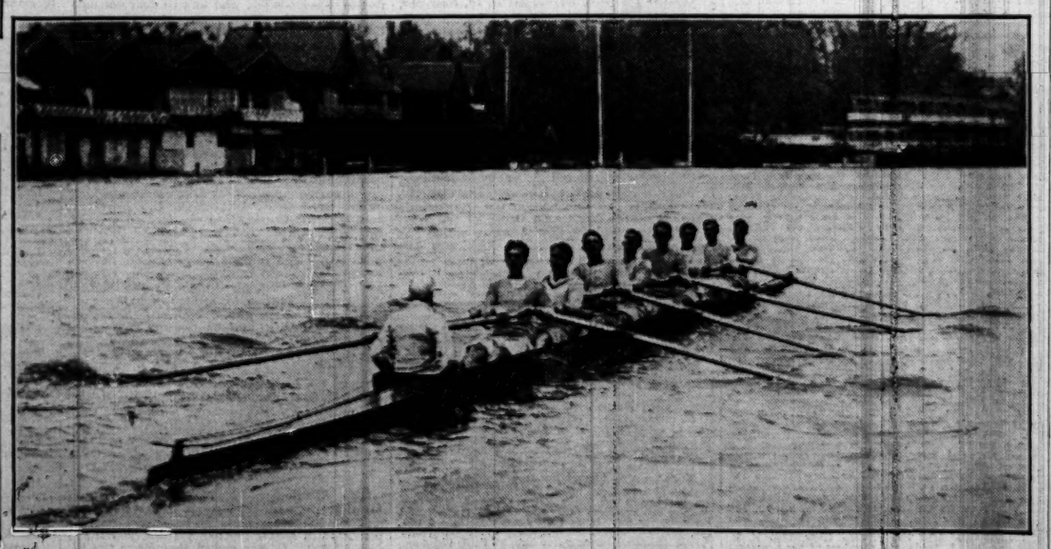
LORD STONEHAVEN (centre), the retiring Governor-General of Australia, who arrived in London on Saturday. With him are Lady Stonehaven and Sir Granville Ryrie, the High Commissioner for Australia.



MR. G. H. FERGUSON, the Conservative Premier of Ontario, who has accepted the post of High Commissioner for Canada in London.



A WINNING HEREFORD.—Mrs. Bryan Bibby's Clive Dog-Rose, the reserve for the breed championship in the class for Herefords.



UNIVERSITY TRIAL EIGHTS.—The winning "A" crew in the Oxford Trial Eights race at Henley on Saturday. They had a comparatively easy victory over "B" crew by two lengths after rowing 10min. 2sec, but the losers were handicapped by a late change owing to the indisposition of one of the crew.

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ROUND THE SHOPS

FURS AND PERSIAN RUGS

DECORATIONS IN OXFORD-STREET

The lights of London give promise of Christmas when the day grows dark. At the top of Oxford-street Father Christmas swoops from Gamage's roof down on a town with lighted windows. Snow falls as Santa Claus with outspread wings drops gifts from his sack into all the chimneys, raining down his parcels on the houses where there are children. Church bells move in the tower and the brilliant scene lights up in a blaze of colour. Large crowds watch on the opposite side of the street for the picture to come to life. Equally amusing is the great fairy switchback against a row of Christmas trees with coloured lights which decorates Selfridge's. Fairy castles at either end receive and send forth an unending group of quaint riders. In the centre are curious figures on a great merry-go-round. Children delight in it and watch the giant toys performing their evolutions again and again.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, have new models in fine furs which would make ideal Christmas presents. Magnificent long coats in Russian ermine are the most fashionable evening wrap and are on slimming lines with a flowing fullness at the sides and a square high collar. Ermine is one of the best wearing furs, and such a coat is an investment, for it can be dyed later on, and looks equally beautiful in rich black or chestnut tones. Mink coats are at advantageous prices, and are to be had from 250 guineas in becoming models. American broadtail is being shown in the new tailored models with pockets and a belt and finished with a cravat of dyed ermine; it is extraordinarily smart made in this way. For the South there are charming short coats in white lamb made single-breasted and worn with black-kilted skirts. There are other short belted coats in Persian lamb and Russian coltskin. Other suggestions for gifts are found in fur-lined evening cloaks. A black ring velvet evening cloak lined in white rabbit is made on medieval lines and trimmed with white rabbit. Other lovely wraps are in old rose velveteen lined and trimmed with fur and in brocade. Russian and Canadian sable in two-skin, four-skin, and eight-skin ties and scarves make attractive presents. A two-skin topped Russian sable tie costs 35 guineas, and a two-skin Canadian sable tie 23 guineas.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, have some interesting suggestions for unusual and acceptable Christmas presents. They have a new collection of Persian rugs at very low prices which would be welcomed as gifts by lovers of beautiful things. There are velvety Bokhara rugs in rich colourings from six guineas and Bokhara saddle-bag pieces which would be useful for bay windows or in front of secretaires and cost 67s. 6d. Baluchistan rugs can be had from 39s. 6d. in soft reds and browns, and Anatolian rugs in bright colours from three guineas. Fine Persian strips start at about four guineas. These rugs and strips have never been at such low prices, and it is probable that the price will presently advance. In the furnishing section there are delightful occasional chairs with a bow back and a brocade seat at £3 15s. and fireside chairs at £2 19s. 6d. Pieces of handwoven brocades for making into cushions are unique and cost 6½ guineas a yard. Tapestry seats and backs for period chairs in designs suggesting petit point are £5 10s. a pair, and fine sets in gros point which are copies of period pieces are 12 guineas a set. In this department there are velvet bridge cloths in rich colours bound with galon at 25s. Here, too, there are the new designs in glazed chintzes which are now such a vogue for lovely rooms. A design in Harrisii lilies is being shown against shades of lily-green velvet which would make a charming setting for a fine room.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, are having their December exhibition of May-fair Flowers at the present time in their salons on the first floor. Lovely autumn and winter blooms for table decoration and bowls of flowers and trees in pots are being shown, and also new posies for buttonholes and pretty floral trails for evening dresses. Throughout the house there are charming things for Christmas presents, and in the toys and games section there are many novelties. Already the new game "Poko-Ball" is having a big success and is likely to be played in a great many homes during the coming weeks. It is played by two or four and has two sticks with rubber protection as the ball is moved on wire netting. The laws of Association football are followed and it is most diverting, being played on an ordinary table; it costs 21s. and folds away neatly when not in use. Another amusing game for juniors or grown-ups is "Fifteen," an automatic shooting game played with sets of cards as targets and a small gun with cork bullets. Adults can play it as a poker game and the younger people as Happy Families; it costs 8s. 6d. Pari-mutuel, table midget golf, and porthole tennis are other games which are finding favour with those getting ready for Christmas, and table tennis is increasingly popular.

THE INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE (Jay's, Limited), Regent-street, are holding a fur sale beginning to-day, when their customers will have an opportunity of purchasing furs for Christmas gifts at reduced prices. The innovation of a December fur sale was tried last year and was so popular that the directors decided to hold their fur sale this year again in December instead of January. There are coats and wraps in mink, broadtail, Persian lamb, galliac, ponyskin, squirrel, musquash, and nutria, and also animal ties and stoles in all the fashionable furs, including sable, marten fisher, silver, and other foxes reduced below the depressed prices already prevailing. Moleskin coats at £18, natural Alaska brown musquash coats at £29, and black ponyskin at £25 are typical of the values in less expensive skins, while a coat in dyed black Galliac at £135 and a coat in mink at £245 represent special values in the more costly furs. Cravats in fur are to be a feature of early spring, and these are being shown in lilac squirrel, ermine, and Persian lamb at very moderate prices. A number of capes and stoles in skunk, kolinsky, and other furs which are not in the latest fashion but in good styles which appeal to the elder woman are at half-price. The sale continues throughout December.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, are from now onwards concentrating on Christmas attractions. In the Toy Fair Santa Claus is waiting with a great visitors' book for children to sign. Children's teas, with a Punch and Judy show daily between 3 and 4 p.m., are specially arranged for young visitors. Illuminated crackers are displayed in the cracker department and there is a zoo with live animals. Fancy costumes are in great variety for the many parties which will presently take place.

SELFRIDGES, Oxford-street, are having a pre-Christmas fur sale. They are offering many reductions in Canadian mink coats, which can be had as low as £150, and natural squirrel coats at £15. A limited number of natural musquash coats are at £10. It is suggested that an early visit is desirable as the bargains they are offering are bound to be sought by many people.

COUNTRY INDUSTRIES, 26, Eccleston-street, have arranged an exhibition and sale of British furs this week, in cooperation with the Fur Board, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY

As usual at the New Year the English Folk Dance Society has arranged a festival at the Albert Hall on the first Saturday of January, but owing to the demand for seats in previous years having proved greater than the supply, the 1931 festival performance will be repeated on the following Saturday, January 10, at 8.15. At both performances there will be dances by French dancers from the Ariège valleys in the Pyrenees and Lancashire Morris-dances by traditional teams. Some Manx Sword-dances will also be shown for the first time. Groups from the provincial branches of the society and russed dancers will give displays at the first festival, and at the second dancers from London and the Home Counties will appear. The expert demonstration team of the society will perform on both evenings.

CONSERVATIVE AGENTS' DINNER

The annual dinner of the National Society of Conservative and Unionist Agents was held at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn. Mr. E. J. FORSTER, chairman of the society, presided over a representative gathering of agents from all parts of the country. Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., chairman of the party, proposed the toast of "The National Society" and presented Mr. E. J. Forster with a retiring chairman's jewel. MAJOR E. G. WHITTAKER, of Sheffield, the newly elected chairman, proposed "The Conservative Central Office," to which Mr. H. ROBERT TOPPING (principal agent) responded.

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A CHARMING CHRISTMAS GIFT

Evening Wrap in Brocade, with collar, cuffs and flounce of Hare Flank.

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Give PRACTICAL presents! Furs, Gowns, Wraps, Suits, Hats, Blouses, Lingerie, Stockings, &c., are always welcomed.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR TINDAL ATKINSON

SIR EDWARD TINDAL ATKINSON, K.C., of St. Ermins, Caxton-street, Westminster, S.W., and of Villa Catalina, San Remo, Italy, lately one of the Railway and Canal Commissioners, who died on September 3, aged 83, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £13,160, with net personalty £12,371. He left:—

The silver salver presented to him by members of the North Eastern Circuit to his daughter, Elsie.

DR. THOMAS WILLEY, M.D., of Farringford, Queen's Park, West-drive, Bournemouth, and formerly of Saxmundham House, Swanage, who died on October 1, aged 84, left a fortune of £232,609, with net personalty £224,515. He left:—

£300 a year to his daughter, Jessie Alice for charitable dispositions; £200 to Miss Harvey, formerly Matron of his late wife's Home of Rest, Swanage; £100 to Nurse Fanny Sims; and £50 to Mary Ann Phillips.

GIFT TO ST. PETER'S HALL, OXFORD

COLONEL SIR THOMAS AINSLIE LUNHAM, K.C.B., of Ardfallen, Douglas-road, Cork, Irish Free State, a member of the Senate of Trinity College, Dublin, and chairman of the Cork Improved Dwellings Company who died on August 13, left unsettled personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £19,133. He left:—

£300 to the Cork Indigent Roomkeepers Society; £200 to the Cork District Nursing Association; £100 to the Cork Bible Society; £200 to Miss Sandes's Soldiers' Homes for Cobh and Curragh; £100 to Buckingham House Free School, Cork.

£100 each to the Home for Protestant Incurables, Cork; the Victoria Hospital, Infirmary-road, Cork; and the Cork, Cloyne and Ross Diocesan Board of Education for putting Glenbrook School in good order.

£300 to the Irish Church Missions, Dublin; £200 to the Church of Ireland Clergy Widows Fund; £200 to the Medical Missions per Dr. Long, of Limerick; £100 to the Missions to Seamen, Irish Branch; £100 to the Church Missions to the Jews; £200 to the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society; £200 to Miss Smyly's Homes and Schools; £200 to the London City Mission; £100 to Fegan's Homes, Horseferry-road, London, S.W.

£300 to the Protestant Truth Society.

£200 to St. Peter's Hall, Oxford, in memory of Bishop Chavasse.

£1,000 to his niece, Edith Constance Mabel Drought, for such charitable purposes as she may select; £100 to James Abraham Splaine, "as a token of my esteem and gratitude for the trouble he always took about my affairs"; an annuity of £15 to Anastatia Donnelly, "in consideration of her long and faithful service."

The will provides that should any of certain named relatives become a Roman Catholic, such one shall forfeit all benefit under his will.

MR. ALEXANDER CHAPLIN, of The Firs, Crowhurst, Sussex, who died on August 9, aged 56, left property of the gross value of £29,293, with net personalty £25,451. He left:—

His residence, The Firs, Crowhurst, Sussex, and furniture there and the residue, being the bulk of the property, in trust to establish a charity having the following objects, namely:—

"To provide a Home of Rest that shall afford the means of physical and/or mental recuperation to persons in need of rest by reason of the stress and strain caused or partly caused by the conditions in which they ordinarily live and/or work."

The home shall be entirely undenominational and open to persons of all forms of thought and belief, and there shall be no class distinctions.

No person shall be allowed seriously to disturb for others the peaceful atmosphere of the home. The spiritual atmosphere of the home shall be considered by the management to be of primary importance, but is not in any way to be made aggressively prominent. All strong and heated partisanship and arguments are to be discouraged. Peace and harmony with absolute tolerance of thought are to be the keynotes.

In considering the suitability of a candidate for admission to the home his or her need and the economic position of the charity shall, but the financial position of the candidate shall not, be taken into account. Candidates may be of either sex but without any restriction or limitation as to age. Any person admitted to the home may be required to pay for his or her board and lodging or other benefits received according to his or her means, the amount of payment to be arranged so far as possible before admission.

All forms of gambling shall be strictly prohibited in the home, and total abstention from strong drink shall be enforced except under medical orders.

Vegetarianism on common sense lines shall be a feature of the home, but no special diet shall be enforced and ordinary meat diet shall be allowed.

If at any time the home shall be run at a continuous loss then the trustees may close and realise the home or any part thereof, and if the home is wholly closed the trustees shall realise all the property of the charity and pay the proceeds to such charities and in such amounts as they shall think fit.

MR. FREDERICK LITCHFIELD, of the Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, S.W., well known in the fine art trade, and formerly in business in St. James's-street, who died on September 21, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £79,209, with net personalty £56,908. He gives:—

£200 to the Royal Female Orphan Asylum, Bedlington, and £100 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE DENT, of Fair-oak, Wokingham, Berks, who died on October 12, aged 92, widow of James Douglas Dent, left estate of the gross value of £9,798, with net personalty £8,250. She left:—

£100 to Agnes Stevens, lately in her service; £100 to the Lord Bishop of Algoma, Ontario, Canada, for his diocese; £200 to the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association; £100 to the Church Army, for the general fund; and £500 to the Church Missionary Society for Uganda, Central Africa.

MRS. MARY DIMSDALE, of Cambridge-terrace, Paddington, W., who died on September 4, aged 75, daughter of the late William Henry Wall, of Pembury, Kent, left estate of the gross value of £24,377, with net personalty £24,041. She gives:—

£1,000 and her personal and domestic articles, and, subject to a life interest, some £3,000 to St. Mary's Convent, Burlington-lane, Chiswick; and, subject to other bequests and another life interest, the ultimate residue between St. Mary's Convent, Chiswick, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Home for Poor Ladies, Great Malvern, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the Church Army, the Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth, the London Orphan School at Watford, the National Lifeboat Institution, the Missions to Seamen, and the London Hospital.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BARTLETT, Captain Henry Francis, of York-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., a director of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited (fruit importers), of Fyffes, Limited, and of J. Jeffries and Sons, Limited (net personalty £25,441)	£45,091
BERRY, the Rev. Robert Seymour Brendon Sterling, M.A., of The Vicarage, Bridgwater, Somerset (net personalty £2,390)	2,611
BULMER, Mr. Arthur Thomas, of Mayfield-road, Whitby (net personalty £4,526)	5,253
BUTTERWICK, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (74), of Lansdowne-road, Bedford, widow of the Rev. J. Butterwick (net personalty £2,889)	4,153
CARTER, Mr. Samuel, of Wildertot-road, Stamford Hill, N. (net personalty £3,708)	6,019
CARTER, Mr. Samuel, B.Com., B.Sc., of Carr-lane, Sandal, Wakefield, Principal of Wakefield Technical College (net personalty £1,665)	3,435
COLEMAN, Mr. Thomas Edward (65), of Dutch-road, Mark, Somerset, yeoman (net personalty £2,304)	12,082
DEAN, Mr. George Henry, J.P., of Westland, Warblington, Hants (net personalty £22,913)	55,611
GODWIN, Miss Sarah Maria Keys, of The Hollies, Cheadle, Staffs (net personalty £12,576)	12,707
GYNGELL, Mrs. Alice Maud, of Victoria-avenue, Harrogate, wife of William Henry Gingell, barrister (net personalty £1,314)	1,564
HAWKER, Mrs. Emily Hulbert, of Pathside Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berks, widow of C. F. Hawker (net personalty £4,872)	5,243
HICHENS, Mrs. Mary (91), of Woodlane House, Falmouth, wife of Canon T. S. Hichens (net personalty £1,159)	1,323
LONG, Colonel Thomas James, V.D. (81), of Vicarage-road, Teddington, Middlesex, and of Rhosneigr, Anglesey (net personalty £844)	1,056
LUCAS, Mr. James, of Morwenna, Bridgerule, Devon, farmer and merchant (net personalty £5,046)	6,849
MCLELLAND, Miss Eliza Allen, of Prince of Wales Hotel, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, (personal estate in Great Britain £20,988), total	28,930
MANGER, Mr. Joseph Herbert, of Auckland-avenue, Hull (net personalty nil)	8,244
MARQUESS, Mr. Samuel, of Grosvenor-road, Skelty, Swansea, retired decorator (net personalty £73)	4,680
MILLS, Mrs. Florence Emily, of Preston Lodge, Paignton, Devon, widow of William Mills (net personalty £1,731)	3,195
MILLS, Mr. George Kaye (83), of Cumbermere-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, formerly for some years secretary of the Great Western Railway (net personalty £20,262)	22,999
PETHERICK, Major John (72), of Bernard-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., a former manager of the Consett Iron Company, Limited, steel manufacturers (net personalty £3,504)	3,631
PISCHER, Mr. Edward (94), of Weston-lane, Sparkhill, Birmingham, retired architect and surveyor (net personalty £1,500)	11,452
POSTER, Mr. William, J.P. (85), of Grandholm Cottage, near Woodside, Aberdeen, formerly for 50 years secretary to Messrs. J. and J. Crombie, woollen manufacturers, a director of the Northern Co-operative Society and of the Northern Friendly Society, a keen mountaineer (personal estate)	20,994
ROPER, Mr. Francis William (78), of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, Lincs, and of Station-road, Hendon, N.W., retired manufacturers' agent (net personalty £2,163)	6,311
SALMOND, Major Francis William, R.F.A. (57), of Cobbs Hall, Aldington, Kent (net personalty £487)	4,110
THORPE, Mr. William (68), of the Devonshire Arms, Dore, Derby (net personalty £2,964)	4,773
TUPPENNEY, Mrs. Jacoba Elizabeth (84), of Quarry-terrace, Hastings, widow of Alderman Frederick Tuppenney (net personalty £2,561)	3,616
USHER, Mr. Alfred Edward (71), of Cresswell Villa, Sunderland, chartered accountant, elective auditor of Sunderland, a director of Dawson and Usher, Limited, wire rope manufacturers, of Hendon-road, Sunderland (net personalty £10,758)	11,516
WATSON, the Rev. John, of Minster Court, York, Sub-Dean of York Minster (net personalty £16,619)	17,490
WILLIAMS, Mr. Dan Ivor, of Barclays Bank House, Rhosmaen-street, Llandilo, Carmarthen, manager of Barclays Bank, Llandilo (net personalty £3,157)	3,715

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

DECEMBER 5.—4th Royal Sussex Regiment annual ball, the Drill Hall, Horsham.

Middlesbrough Territorial Officers' annual ball, the Town Hall, Middlesbrough (Clifford Essex band).

Bicester and Warden Hill Hunt ball, Kirtlington Park.

The 5th (Hunts) Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment (T.A.) Officers' annual ball, Angel Hotel, Peterborough.

DECEMBER 8.—The Black Prince ball, May Fair Hotel (Ambrose's band).

DECEMBER 10.—East Essex Hunt Club ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.

DECEMBER 11.—The Young Conservatives Union ball, Grosvenor House.

DECEMBER 12.—Stow ball (Heythrop Hunt), Stow-on-the-Wold.

The Atherstone Hunt ball, Newnham Paddox, Rugby (by permission of Viscount and Viscountess Feilding) (Newman's band).

Petworth ball.

South Notts Hunt ball, Oxton Hall, Nottinghamshire (by permission of Captain and Mrs. Sherbrooke) (Conri Tait's band).

Naval and Military ball, Royal Pavilion, Brighton (Newman's band).

Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment, the King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.

The North Herts County ball, Hitchin.

Vine Hunt ball, Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle) (Clifford Essex band).

East Kent Hunt ball, St. Alban's Court, Nonington (by permission of Commander and Mrs. O'Brien) (Vassie's band).

Officers' ball, 6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Drill Hall, Wolverhampton.

The Royal Artillery (winter) ball, R.A. Mess, Woolwich.

Military ball of the 238th Battery, R.F.A. (T.A.), and the 5th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), Town Hall, Grimsby.

DECEMBER 15.—Essex and Suffolk Hunt ball, Moot Hall, Colchester.

DECEMBER 16.—Officers' ball, Westmorland and Cumberland Territorial Army Units, Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle.

DECEMBER 17.—The Duke of Buccleuch's Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Kelso.

DECEMBER 18.—The Staffordshire County Infirmary ball, the County Buildings, Stafford.

DECEMBER 19.—The Hampshire Hunt (H.H.) ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Embassy band).

Pipewell Foot Beagles Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

Regimental ball, 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), the Assembly Rooms, Lincoln.

The United Hunts ball, Town Hall, Banbury.

Nottingham General Hospital Annual ball, Greyfriars Hall, Nottingham.

Princes Risborough Agricultural Association Farmers' Hunt ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe (The Night Watchmen band).

North Staffs Hunt ball, Maer Hall (by permission of Miss Harrison) (Clifford Essex band).

Leicestershire and Rutland Territorial Army ball, King's Hall, Grand Hotel, Leicester.

DECEMBER 22.—Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh (Newman's band).

DECEMBER 29.—Llangibby Hunt ball, Westgate Hotel, Newport (Newman's band).

Gloucestershire County ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Stratford-upon-Avon Hospital ball, Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon (Southwick's band).

West Norfolk Hunt ball, Majestic ball room, King's Lynn.

DECEMBER 30.—Montgomery County ball, Town Hall, Welshpool (Newman's band).

Radnorshire and West Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Garnstone Castle (Pilbeam's band).

The Denbighshire Infirmary ball, Howell's School, Denbigh (by permission of the Governors and the Headmistress) (Clifford Essex band).

DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.

The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).

Avon Vale Hunt ball, Town Hall, Trowbridge.

Cheltenham Hospitals' ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham (Marius Winter's band).

South Wold Hunt ball, Golf Hotel, Woodhall Spa (Mark Sheridan's band).

The Teme Valley Hunt ball, Stanage Park, Radnorshire (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers) (Clabon-West band).

JANUARY 1.—The Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).

West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (1st Embassy band).

Wick and District Basset-hounds, the Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).

The Bedale Hunt ball, the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp (by permission of Major-General Kirke and the Officers of the Garrison).

JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the Governors).

The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.

The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).

The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).

The Mid-Kent Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Maidstone.

The North Cotswold Hunt ball.

The Northamptonshire General Hospitals ball, Northampton (Clabon-West band).

The Southdown Hunt ball, Town Hall, Lewes (Marius Winter's band).

Blackmore Vale Hunt ball, Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster).

Royal West Sussex Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Chichester (Southwick's band).

The Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary ball, the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

The Isle of Wight Hunt ball, the Queen's Hall, Newport.

6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (T.A.) annual ball, Buxton.

Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Morpeth Hunt ball, Gallowhill.

Cheshire Hunt ball, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Embassy band).

North Norfolk Hunt ball, St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich (Vale Lane's band).

The Essex Union Hunt ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.

Annual Divisional Conservative ball, Saffron Walden Town Hall, Essex (Millar's (Cambridge) band).

The 46th (N.M.) Divisional Signals (T.A.) annual ball, The Mikado, Nottingham.

JANUARY 5.—The Wheatland Hunt ball, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth (by permission of Mr. Gomer Williams) (Newman's band).

Wylye Valley Hunt ball, Spa Hotel, Bath (Newman's band).

The East Sussex Hunt ball, Drill Hall, Battle, Sussex.

Newport (Salop) County ball (Clifford Essex band).

JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.

The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).

Brecon Hunt ball, Buckland, Bwlch (by permission of Lady Buckland).

The Portman Hunt ball, Canford School, Wimborne (by permission of the Governing Body) (Clifford Essex band).

The South Durham Hunt ball, Constitutional Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.

JANUARY 7.—The Berwickshire Hunt ball, Manderston (by permission of the Hon. Lady Miller).

The Devon County ball, Poltimore (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).

The Wynnstay Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Whitchurch (Vale Lane's band).

York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Walles-Fairbairn) (Keech-Rosebery dance band).

Cornwall County ball, Truro.

Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).

Grafton Hunt ball, Manor House, Brackley (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman) (Newman's band).

Old Berkeley Hunt ball, Moor Park (Embassy band).

JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).

The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.

The Westmorland County ball, Town Hall, Kendal (Newman's band).

The Suffolk County ball, the Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).

5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).

The Herefordshire General Hospital ball, the Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).

JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.) Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford (Embassy bands).

The Hurworth Hunt ball, Bounton Grange.

County of Gloucester Territorial ball, Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Clifford Essex band).

The Mendip Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Bath (Vassie's band).

Chester Infirmary ball, the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit-Kat Club band).

The Grove Hunt ball, Town Hall, Retford.

West Kent Hunt ball, the Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.

The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.

The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Pilbeam's band).

JANUARY 12.—The Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, the Guildhall, Gloucester.

The League of Mercy "A1 Age" Fancy Dress ball, Shire Hall, Hereford.

The Albrighton Hunt ball, Shillington Hall, Wolverhampton (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Gifford) (Newman's band).

JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).

Craven Hunt Club, Corn Exchange, Newbury.

The Worcestershire Hunt Club annual ball, the Shire Hall, Worcester.

The High Peak Hunt ball, Buxton Hydro (Dick Richards's band).

JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

JANUARY 15.—The Holderness Hunt ball, Burton Constable (by permission of Colonel and Mrs. Chichester-Constable) (Embassy band).

The Bramham Moor Hunt ball.

JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.

The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Grantham Hospital ball, the Guildhall, Grantham (Embassy band).

The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxfordshire County ball, the Town Hall, Oxford (Pilbeam's band).

Brighton Food Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.

Hertford County ball, Brocket Hall, Hatfield (by permission of Sir Charles Nall-Cain).

The Dorking County ball, New Dorking Halls.

The West Street Harriers Hunt ball, Fredville Park, Nonington, near Dover (by permission of Miss Hardy) (Vassie's band).

JANUARY 22.—Melton Mowbray Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Melton Mowbray.

JANUARY 23.—County of Buckingham Territorial ball.

Meynell Hunt ball, Town Ball, Burton-on-Trent.

Garth Hunt Club ball, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants (by permission of Sir Herbert Cayzer).

JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, the University Arms.

FEBRUARY 11.—The Highland ball, Hyde Park Hotel.

FEBRUARY 13.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's band, the Robin Hoods' band, and the Metronomes).

FEBRUARY 20.—The ninth annual military ball, 5th Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., Mansion House, Doncaster (Conri Tait's band; dancing 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.).

MARCH 13.—Clare College, Cambridge, Boat Club Centenary ball, College Hall (by special permission of the Master and Fellows).

The Tedworth Hunt ball, Officers' Club, Tidworth.

THE SALE ROOM

ENGLISH PICTURES IN NEW YORK

Some details of the important sale at the American Art Association Galleries, New York, last Friday evening of the Monell collection will be found on another page of to-day's issue.

This collection of Gothic furniture, stained glass, wood and stone sculpture, and a few outstanding paintings, was formed some 20 years ago by the late Colonel Ambrose Monell, of Tuxedo Park, New York. Of the seven paintings, five came from the famous Charles T. Yerkes sale in New York in 1910, which produced a record total up to that time in that city. The splendid Turner picture in oils, "Venice: The Giudecca," painted about 1846, was then purchased for Colonel Monell at $60,000 (£12,000); it had belonged to Lord Arran, Castle Gore, Co. Mayo, until 1901, when it was sold jointly to the late Lockett Agnew and James Orrock. The second Turner in the sale was a view called St. Michael's Mount, dating from about 1834. It had come from Orrock, and was bought by Colonel Monell for $25,000 (£5,000); that it represents St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall is open to doubt. Colonel Monell also purchased Rembrandt's portrait of a Rabbi in a Wide Cap, painted about 1635; this cost $51,400 (£10,280). It came from Sir Philip Miles's collection at Leigh Court, and was for a time in that of Prince Demidoff as San Donato. Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Lady Mary O'Brien, third Countess of Orkney, painted in 1773, fetched $20,200 (£4,040) in 1910; it belonged successively to Lord Dover and Viscountess Clifden, and was acquired from Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons by Mr. Yerkes. A portrait of an artist by Ferdinand Bol for $9,100 (£1,820) concludes Colonel Monell's purchases at the Yerkes sale.

In addition to these his collection included the two very fine portraits by Raeburn, both obtained from Messrs. Knoedler, a three-quarter-length portrait of General Andrew Hay of Mount Blairy, and a portrait of Mrs. Helen Colvin (*née* Renny), which once belonged to the late Sir Sidney Colvin. Neither of these two Raeburns is recorded in Mr. James Greig's book on that artist. The portrait of General Hay was bought at Christie's in May, 1912, for 5,000 guineas, and that of Mrs. Colvin at the same place in the following June, for 2,050 guineas.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Christie's sale on December 17 will consist of an unusually fine selection of old English silver of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, mostly the property of a gentleman whose identity is not disclosed. One of the most imposing articles is a Queen Anne tea-kettle, by Benjamin Pyne, 1706, engraved with the arms of Johnson impaling Bellamy; Maurice Johnson, of Ayscough-fee Hall, Lincs, and of Stanway Hall, Essex, Colonel of the first regiment of Guards, who fought at Dettingen and Culloden, and married in December, 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, Lord Mayor of London in 1734.

Another historically interesting piece is a Charles II. tankard, 1668, engraved, at a later date, with the arms of Lane of King's Bromley, Staffs, a family to which belonged the heroic Jane Lane, who distinguished herself in the service of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, 1651. In the same collection is an important Scottish quaigh, by Robert Brooke, Glasgow, 1683, mentioned in the second edition of Sir D. J. Jackson's "English Goldsmiths and their Works." A set of four George I. square salvers, 1719, with the arms of Thomas Crosse, M.P. for Westminster in three reigns, various beakers, porringers, tankards, cups, and so forth, make this sale one of exceptional importance.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

Canon Donaldson will begin a course of addresses on "Peace or War" at St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, at 1.10 p.m.

A service in commemoration of the 388 co-partners of the South Metropolitan Gas Company who lost their lives in the War will be held at Southwark Cathedral on December 6.

A series of three lectures on "Supernatural Religion" will be given in Westminster Abbey at 3.40 p.m. on Thursdays, December 4, 11, and 18, by the Rev. S. C. Carpenter (Master of the Temple).

The memorial to the late Prebendary St. Hill Browne, the hymn-writer, will be dedicated by the Bishop Coadjutor of Bathurst, N.S.W., at St. Mary at Finchley, on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

The Bishop of Durham consecrated a new church at Blackhall Colliery, County Durham, on Saturday. The church formerly stood at Stockton. It was taken down and rebuilt on an enlarged scale at Blackhall, 16 miles distant, and by this means £4,000 was saved.

The Bishop of Winchester has licensed the REV. HORACE SMITH as Chaplain of the Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth; and has instituted the REV. G. R. DRAKEBURY to the united benefice of Winchester St. Thomas and St. Clement with St. Michael and St. Swithin.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MODERN FURNITURE

Some of the simplest furniture we have ever seen is now on view at the London showrooms of Messrs. Gordon Russell, 28, Wigmore-street. Designed especially for the modern flat and small house, in which the saving of space is imperative, it relies for effect entirely upon good proportions and the qualities of the woods employed. Everything starts straight from the floor and there are no mouldings, the only decorative additions being an occasional fillet round panels or an inlaid band of a different coloured wood. At the same time there are no oddities of shape, and if the furniture is distinctively "modern" it is only so by leaving out everything that is not absolutely necessary. Most of the work is in cherry wood, and a good many of the pieces are made to a standard unit, so that they can be arranged in the room in different ways.

This furniture will not please everybody, but, in principle, it should be a boon to people, compelled to live in small quarters, who dislike having their homes "cluttered up" but at the same time require good proportions and pleasing surfaces in their surroundings. In any case it represents the "start from scratch" which is necessary as a preliminary if furniture is to be designed with a positive regard for contemporary domestic conditions. There is no reason, of course, why a room furnished mainly by mass production methods should not receive the addition of a fine piece or two made by hand. Certainly this is an exhibition that should not be overlooked by people who want to save space and still have the necessary furniture. It is the most determined attempt we have yet seen to solve a familiar problem.

ART FOR CHRISTMAS

At the galleries of the London Artists' Association, 92, New Bond-street, there are painted furniture, needlework, tiles, pottery, lampshades, rugs, trays, bowls, mirrors, and other objects designed, and mostly executed, by members of the association. Here the prevailing style of decoration is "abstract," and it must be said that the exhibition is a striking object-lesson in the direct appeal of form and colour with very little aid from representation. That it supports the belief that the more extreme tendencies in drawing and painting demand some decorative application is also true. Mr. Duncan Grant takes a leading place, and all his work—tiles, trays, lampshades—shows extraordinary skill in giving depth to surfaces by juxtapositions of colours that are also decorative in their arrangement. It may be noted, however, that his lampshades look better by reflected than by transmitted light. His tiles, as are those by Miss Vanessa Bell, are made up into the tops of tables for garden use. They have a vaguely Persian effect. Both Mr. Pitchforth and Mr. Douglas Davidson are responsible for good trays, the former with a circus subject in black and white, and the latter with superimposed circles

Agriculture

SCIENCE AND THE FARM

"CONTINENTAL" FALLACIES

PRACTICAL NEEDS IN EDUCATION

(By the Late C. J. B. Macdonald)

The belief still clings in some quarters that the difficulties of agriculture can be remedied or removed by education and science. With all respect it is to be feared that the hopes of improvement based on this idea are greatly exaggerated. One might imagine from the tone and terms of many current references to the subject that this country was without experience and intelligence in the management of its farming, and that as a nation we were still only on the threshold of a great and complex undertaking. True enough, the undertaking is large and complicated far beyond the ordinary, but if there is any country in the world that has studied, investigated and elucidated the perplexing, evasive and ever-changing intricacies of farming, it is Great Britain.

Had there been any considerable neglect or imperfection in the past of those farming the land and managing the herds, flocks and studs of this country British farming would already have been a thing of the past instead of promising soon to perish from national indifference. Of course figures can be cited pointing to a different conclusion, a selection being made from a dozen competing countries to muster in opposition to this single island. But even in those circumstances it would be easy to detect the customary manipulation of statistics to support the plea put forward, a practice never pursued with greater glee than when the British farmer is the supposed victim. Not only is the British producer confronted in such comparisons with the chosen representatives of the rest of the world, the *élite* of all countries, but differences of natural conditions such as elevation, latitude, longitude and other immutable and vital influences are conveniently disregarded if by this means the alleged failings of the home producers can be made to appear in a less favourable light. This system of national self-depreciation is difficult to understand, but it exists, and in regard to agriculture is peculiarly aggravating, senseless and harmful.

CONTINENTAL HOURS

Great Britain is second to none in its farming of the land, and in the management of live stock excels without question. Certain countries, or sections of countries, have won popular esteem for their achievements in selected pursuits, but the explanation of their limited successes—limited because they would be of little value to us—has less to do with education and science (as popularly understood) than with the abundant use of elbow-grease. They may know as much as we do about the fathomless mysteries of the industry, but on the Continent, at all events, the secret of the relative prosperity centres in the longer hours worked and the lower wages paid for hired labour. There is nothing particularly learned about the amount of manual labour expended by women and children—often on their knees—on the fruitful fields of Belgium, France, and other countries; but the effect of this intimate contact between the soil—or its crops—and its human occupiers is reflected definitely in the resulting harvests. Land and animals are alike responsive to timely and skilled attention from manual workers, and so far no adequate substitute has been discovered in coaxing abundant production in either animals or plants. But the Continental procedure has been made impracticable in this country even if we wished to emulate it, which is doubtful.

The reward to the industrious workers on many Continental fields has been reputed on good authority to be as low as 4d. an hour, or less. Our workers are not over-paid, but this level would not be tolerated here—although our producers have to compete with it in their own markets! These are the conditions our farmers are "up against" in their business, and because they often find themselves unable to compete successfully for the custom of the buyer of the cheapest article, they are alleged to be lacking in education and scientific management.

The charge is unjust and unfounded. It is made without due regard for the circumstances that determine efficiency or economy in production, and generally, as might be expected, it springs from sources that rarely have the teaching of actual farming experience behind them. It is for this reason that farmers, after suffering these ceaseless taunts for decades, and watching the lavish expenditure of public money in efforts to teach them their business, have more than once called for the institution of demonstration farms—to be conducted on purely commercial principles—for purposes of comparison. Their mentors, they hold, should work on equal conditions with themselves.

LIMITATIONS OF TEXTBOOKS

The terms "education" and "science" are greatly abused. They mean and can mean, as applied to agriculture or farming, nothing more than skill in the management of the holdings, and this skill or efficiency can be acquired only on the land and in immediate contact with crops and stock. Textbooks are useful in their proper places, but having played their part in the preliminary or academic stages they are better laid aside, and largely forgotten, when the learner finds himself face to face with the realities of the life he elects to pursue. A new phase of the subject will be presented, and the problems that will arise will demand treatment adapted to the particular form of the questions in hand. The course to pursue in any set of circumstances can be neither foreseen nor prescribed in advance, and consequently the farmer who means to make headway undergoes a new schooling when he goes on to a farm, far more comprehensive, exacting and intricate than anything he has known before.

Agricultural education in an effective sense only begins on the farm and never finishes, for the oldest and most enlightened farmer of his generation is a learner to the end of his days. Likewise science in its correct meaning is only the application to farming of knowledge acquired on the land, that is, knowledge of a kind that makes for proficiency in the industry. Education must necessarily be defective that ends before what has been learned at the college or the institute is supplemented and tested by practical experience on the farm. The old saying that "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" is as true to-day as it ever was.

The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Addison, received a deputation on Friday from the Beet Sugar Factories Committee of Great Britain, to discuss the present position of the sugar-beet industry in this country. Sir James Martin introduced the deputation. The interview was private.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

SHIRE HORSE BREEDING

The Shire Horse Society, at its council meeting on November 4, gave fresh proof of its prudent and generous consideration for the well-being of the industry on which this and all breeds depend for their success. The action of breed societies and other informed bodies in regard to the position of farming, particularly arable farming, contrasts so significantly with the indifference—to existing pursuits—of the Government and the Ministry of Agriculture that a measure of comfort is to be derived from the help they are ready to give. Unfortunately the industry has been so severely impoverished by unfair foreign competition that its own resources can do but little to retrieve the situation, but there is real gratification for the arable farmer in the appreciation of his difficulties expressed so suitably by the council of the Shire Horse Society. The society is to extend to Shire horse breeders "the fullest possible support . . . so as to afford them some encouragement to continue their breeding activities until the industry itself regained some of its former prosperity and offered sufficient inducement to breeders." In common with all organizations of the kind, the Shire Horse Society has suffered financial hardship, but so long as circumstances permit it is to stand by owners of the breed.

ALLOTMENTS

It is sometimes suggested, and does occasionally happen, that an allotment forms a stepping-stone to a small-holding, this in its turn leading to a larger farm. But, in any case, except in those country districts where land is cheap, the gardens attached to farm cottages are often only small, and might well be larger. When the Prime Minister addressed a meeting at the Caxton Hall on November 18 in relation to the provision of allotments for the unemployed under the new Land Utilization Bill, several speakers expressed the belief that there is a great demand for allotments in association with the large industrial centres, and many questions were put with the object of clearing up doubts as to the position of allotment holders, either under existing legislation or under the new Bill. No doubt there are a very considerable number of industrial workers living on the outskirts of large towns, and even in the towns themselves, who have either had direct association with the land as adults or whose parents have lived and worked in country districts. There is still in some cases a definite land-hunger among urban residents. If land can be provided at a reasonable cost, within practicable distance of the dwellings of would-be allotment holders, it may be regarded as certain that it would readily be taken up, as the great success of allotment societies in some of our large cities has abundantly shown. Indeed, the extension of allotments may have its agricultural reverberations in creating a renewed interest in the soil and what it produces, and in enabling the urban resident the better to understand the difficulties with which agriculture is faced.

ABERDEEN ANGUS PRICES

In distinct contrast to the dwindling values of the Scottish Shorthorn, the Aberdeen-Angus has this year enjoyed fresh prosperity, particularly in the public sale ring. In Scotland, in 1930, some 2,250 head of pedigree cattle of this breed have been sold at an average of £38 12s. 3d., or a total of £86,885 8s. In 1929, 2,375 head of cattle were disposed of at auction for £82,428 1s. 1d., or a general average of £34 14s. 1d. The increased average value of the cattle on the year represents £3 18s. 2d. The bull average is £3 7s. 6d. better this year than last. No outstanding prices have been made by the breed: rather has there been a succession of remunerative figures for the best quality cattle and sound prices for well-fleshed bulls suitable for crossing purposes.

RURAL AMENITIES

It is widely recognized that, in the course of the outward growth of towns, builders are very apt to make havoc of the areas upon which they erect houses. Much too frequently agricultural land is acquired for town extension only to be laid out without any regard for the amenities previously enjoyed by local residents. Cases of vandalism, where in the cutting of a new road all the grand old trees are ruthlessly removed to add extra profit to the pocket of the speculator, are all too common. The recent reference by Miss Susan Lawrence to a new Bill, designed to give increased powers for the preservation of rural amenities in the course of town-planning operations, will be very welcome to those who love the countryside. It may be recalled that the late Minister of Transport was very sympathetic towards the planting of trees on new roads, and encouraged the work of such a society as that of the Men of the Trees, which exists to support all efforts at tree-planting and tree-preservation. Even in country districts building operations are often carried on without any sort of regard for rural preservation. It will be all to the good, both of town and country, if added powers can be given to local authorities to enable them to exercise control in these matters.

MOLE DRAINING

Four demonstrations in mole draining will be given during the winter, probably in the Midlands, by the Ministry of Agriculture. They are intended to show farmers who have not yet fully used or appreciated the system the best way in which suitable land may be cleared of water. Visitors to the demonstrations will be able to see the work of a small mole plough costing about £10, and also that of the tractor cable, set with self-anchoring device, winch, and cable, by which the tractor goes its distance, about 50 yards, anchors, and pulls the mole up to it. The larger steam plough sets will also be on view. It is as well to remember that the depth of the mole must depend upon the soil. Moles should never be so near the surface that they are pressed in and spoiled by the weight of machinery on the surface, nor should they be so deep in clay soil that the water will not quickly get to them and be carried away. This system is the cheapest alternative to pipe and tile drainage. It consists of making a drain by drawing through the soil at a requisite depth and parallel to, or slightly aslant from, the surface, a plug of lead or iron like a pointed shot, thus providing the means for water to flow into the main drains.

OUT-OF-SEASON LAMBING

On many farms in the South of England a good deal of lambing has already taken place, and it will not be long before tender young lamb will be obtainable, at appropriate prices. Despite the high feeding and careful management which the system entails, this ultra-early lambing can be a distinctly lucrative business, more especially on sheltered farms with a warm, dry soil suitable for catch-cropping. Flock-masters have not been behind other branches of farming in realizing that the "luxury" trade is the one which best repays skill and foresight. A 25lb. lamb pays better than a 75lb. teg if the environment is suitable for its production, and the quick turnover is most desirable in these days. The earliest lambs are usually to be found in Dorset Horn flocks, but other breeds can also be got to lamb before Christmas by skilful management. Generally speaking, it is the older ewes which are most frequently used for this purpose, and in not a few flocks it is now the practice to spread the lambing over a considerable period, beginning with the broken-mouthed matrons which are due for superannuation, and finishing with the shearlings (or in some cases ewe-tegs) well on in the spring. Of recent years the two extremes of sheep-farming have paid best; on the one hand, the hill farms have had the benefit of low working costs, and on the other, the early lambing "intensive" flocks have reaped the harvest obtainable from a "luxury" product. It is the intermediate farms, more especially those which fatten tegs on roots, which are most likely to show financial losses.

MILK PRODUCTION

The milk-producing business is unsettled at the moment. This is due mainly to a large number of farmers being unable to find buyers. Much more milk ought to be consumed in Britain than is at the moment, and the provision of milk in elementary schools is certainly having the effect of increasing trade outlets. The medical men in New Zealand are watching with interest the development of the demand for milk among school children in England and Scotland. Were the general public alive to the fact that milk production in England and Wales has never been carried out with such efficiency, cleanliness, and economy as it is to-day, there would be an increased demand for the product. The lessons lately learned by dairy farmers are that bad housing, irregularity of feeding and milking, scanty watering, and rough handling of the cattle will neutralize all the good effects of the best food given to the animals. Good herd management is even more important than well-balanced rations.

FEEDING OF LAYING HENS

CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The reports which are published at the close of each year's county and other laying trials afford many opportunities for analysis and comparison, and in particular the details of feeding are closely scrutinized by those who appreciate that the high yields attained by pens and individual birds are due in large measure to careful study of nutritional requirements. An interesting point has arisen in connexion with the Somerset County Trials (some particulars of which were given in *The Times* last Monday), in which the food consumption was shown to be rather more than 5oz. a bird per diem. The quantity is certainly in excess of the average consumption of laying stock, with the exception, perhaps, of those which are given a night feed by artificial light, and it is interesting to note that the official report gives the consumption of grain at 2.51oz. and of mash at 2.54oz., which suggests a generous proportion of albuminoids, seeing that the dry mash was made up (per 100lb.) of 45lb. sharps, 15lb. bran, 10lb. maize meal, 10lb. Sussex ground oats, 10lb. fish meal, and 10lb. alfalfa meal; and the wet mash of 45lb. sharps, 15lb. bran, 15lb. maize meal, 15lb. Sussex ground oats, and 10lb. fish meal.

There is some uncertainty with regard to this Somerset report, because mention is made of a night feed consisting of 1oz. of grain (wheat, oats, and kibbled maize); yet there is no evidence of a night feed by artificial light, and it can only be assumed that the reference is to the last feed of the day, which would probably be given as early as 4 p.m. in winter and as late as 9 p.m. in summer. We are told that the system of feeding was adjusted to meet variations in weather conditions, and that during the fifth period (February-March) the fish meal was increased to 12½ per cent. owing to the drying up of the feathers and the general condition of the birds; so that, with an average consumption of 5oz., and more than 50 per cent. mash, the albuminoid ratio was sufficiently narrow to account for the heavy egg production.

Food consumption is dealt with in some detail in the report of the Bedfordshire Laying Trials, which figured eleventh on the list of county trials, with an average yield of 185.48 eggs and 1,303.75 points a bird. Here the average consumption over the whole period of the trials was less than 4½oz. a bird per diem, and the birds ate approximately 2½oz. of grain to 1½oz. of mash during the winter months. Analysis of the returns shows that Rhode Island Reds consumed more food per head than any other breed, and that there was very little difference between the consumption of White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. The connexion between food consumption and egg production is difficult to determine, but it is interesting to note that in White Leghorns the pen which consumed the most food headed the list for egg production, and the pen which consumed the least was at the bottom for egg yield.

Feeding costs in the Bedfordshire trials were estimated at 8s. per bird, while the average market value of produce was £1 6s. 1d., leaving a gross margin of 18s. 1d. Individual pens, however, showed varied returns. The highest scoring pen of Rhode Island Reds (five birds) yielded a margin of £1 8s. 10d. a bird, and the lowest scoring pen of the same breed only 10s. 5d. In White Wyandottes the best pen gave a margin of £1 7s. 7d. a bird and the worst pen 14s. 10d.; but in White Leghorns returns were more regular, the highest scoring pen yielding £1 5s. 10d. a bird, and the lowest scoring 19s. 6d. In every respect the Bedford trials were unique, for only two birds died and two more had to be destroyed.

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS

FOREIGN COMPETITION AND LOWER PRICES

Apart from the general opinion that prices will be lower, dealers in the London markets hesitate to commit themselves as to the prospects of the Christmas turkey trade. It is recognized that lower prices are essential to tempt buyers, for, while there is little or no concern about the disposal of the smaller and cheaper imported birds, there is some doubt about the larger specimens from English farms, which are commonly supposed to command a ready sale at high prices.

Last year a number of dealers found it impossible to clear their stocks of large English turkeys for the Christmas festival; and since comparatively few people order their turkeys in advance, farmers find trade prospects somewhat disappointing. There can be no doubt that imported turkeys are competing seriously with home products. They are smaller and can be sold at a lower rate, so that dealers find them easier to clear, entailing less risk. Turkeys of this description are likely to be sold at lower prices this season than at any time since the War; and these comparatively low prices are bound to be reflected in the values of English turkeys, which may be sold at 3d. to 4d. a lb. lower than last year, though the actual prices to be charged will depend on local conditions and cannot accurately be foretold at this stage.

Conditions have been quite favourable for turkey rearing this season, for, in spite of the wet weather, which is generally considered unfavourable for young turkeys, the birds have grown well, and an abundance of natural food has assured economic conditions, which have been rendered more favourable by the substantial reduction in the cost of feeding stuffs.

HORSE TRANSPORT

"SOME ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OVER MOTORS"

The latest pamphlet to be issued by the National Horse Association of Great Britain is on "The Horse and His Economic Usage," by Major-General Sir John Moore. He argues that, in spite of the advance of mechanization, the horse still fulfils his role as a factor in commercial life, and that horse transport for certain categories of work has an economic advantage over motor transport. He denies that horsed vehicles impede the progress of faster vehicles in the streets, and asserts that traffic blocks are due to the multiplication of motor vehicles of all kinds. The growth of motor transport is defeating its own specific object, he says.

"The unwisdom, therefore, of commercial transport getting mixed up with the essentially passenger traffic on main scheduled thoroughfares is apparent. Better progress can be made in streets collateral to main passenger routes, and it is to this rule of road that horse transport can quietly and efficiently carry out the duties required of it. Excepting when deliveries have to be made, or crossings effected, the crowded passenger traffic thoroughfares are avoided as much as possible. In local service, or carrying work from railway station to railway station in the Metropolis, drivers know exactly the best routes to follow, and where horses can trot when desired. What holds good in London applies equally to large provincial cities and towns. Impediment of motor traffic drives horse transport to less frequented streets and to its advantage, convenience, and working economy."

Sir John Moore quotes comparative figures to show that in commercial circles and in the common trade of the country, whether such relates to the smaller trader, the large carrying company, the retail business firm, the milk vendor, the city corporation, or the municipality, "the horse properly used is an indispensable factor, and that horse transport, in its recognized sphere of utility, carries economic advantages over mechanized means of transport. Long distances by road and heavy haulage are not the *métier* of the horse, and are best left to a mechanism which is calculated in multiples of horse power.

"It is significant of improvement in horse industry and a growing favour in the use of the horse that under the Horse Breeding Act, 1918, 22 more stallions were registered last year than in the previous year, and now number 1,089 heavy stallions and 347 light stallions, or a total of 1,436. The number of heavy foals dropped during the year was 22,833, which is an increase on the previous year, and is encouraging. Young mares, too, show a marked improvement all round." There need be no fear, states the author, of serious displacement of the horse of agriculture by the tractor.

GOOD MILKING

Milking classes and county competitions frequently held, have not only encouraged boys and girls to milk well, but have improved "the temper" of the stripper generally at milking time. Careful milkers, possessing the gift of quietness and a willingness to humour the cow, are now much more in evidence than half a decade ago. There are enormous differences in yields to be obtained by milkers. Some will leave as much as a shillingsworth of fat in the udder at every milking. Investigations in one herd revealed the fact that 16.9 per cent. of the fat was lost by failure to milk out thoroughly. Certain milkers are able to get 20 per cent. more fluid than others.

BIRMINGHAM FAT STOCK SHOW

KEEN COMPETITION

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREED'S SUCCESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 29

One of the finest shows of prime fat stock ever seen at Birmingham began at Bingley Hall to-day. The judges had no easy task, and, to use the words of one of them, "the prizewinners in a number of classes took a deal of separating." The show is the seventy-eighth of the series. There is a commendable advance in the number of entries, and, taken as a whole, the quality is of a high standard and in keeping with the modern demand for early matured stock.

The judging, which was undertaken under rather congested conditions—a fact which emphasized the limited space available for such a large show—was watched with great interest by a large attendance, which included Lord Bradford, the president of the council of the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society. The outstanding feature of the show was the success of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Eulima of Kilham, a beautiful, deep-fleshed heifer of this attractive polled breed, was adjudged the supreme champion of the show. Her strongest competitor was the Norwich show champion, Blue Boy of Morden, which, after some deliberation, the judges put down to reserve place. There was marked contrast between the two animals when seen together. The Norwich champion scales 16cwt. 2qr., a remarkable weight for his size, while Eulima of Kilham is more symmetrical in form and weighs no more than 11cwt. 1qr. 15lb. The champion, which was bred and exhibited by Captain A. L. Goodson, of Kilham, Mindrum, Northumberland, was reserve champion at the Royal Show last summer. She is by Black Brutus of Llantwit out of Eulima 81st, and is just under two years old. In addition to the Elkington Cup, which is the championship trophy, she carried off the Thorley Challenge Cup, the Webb Challenge Cup, the *Birmingham Post* Challenge Cup, and the Basildon Challenge Cup. The last mentioned is the breed championship trophy.

The King and the Prince of Wales both were successful exhibitors of stock from the Royal herds and flocks. His Majesty sent six exhibits of cattle from the Royal Farms, Windsor, and two pens of sheep from Sandringham, and the Prince of Wales was represented in the cattle classes by three entries from the Home Farm, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall. The King won the first prize and breed championship with his Hereford heifer Windsor Fancy, and in the "Baby Beef" classes he won a first prize with his Hereford heifer Windsor Lexie and a second prize with his Shorthorn heifer Windsor Bunty. He also won the third prize in the Shorthorn heifer class with Windsor Julia, and in the sheep section his pen of Southdowns was placed second. The Prince of Wales won a third prize with his Shorthorn steer Royalist, and his Devon steer, by Coombeshead Conqueror, was placed reserve in his class.

The Aberdeen-Angus classes, as already indicated, were the strongest feature of the show. The heifer class, which produced the supreme champion, was easily the best, and also included the reserve both for the breed champion and the *Birmingham Post* Cup, in Mr. J. K. Osmond's Whitlock, a Scottish-bred heifer by Gaelic Master; Mr. J. J. Cridlan's Proud Earl of Maisemore, which scaled 10cwt. 2qr. 20lb., was the leading winner in the steer class. The cross-bred section was also remarkably good, and was headed by Blue Boy of Morden, the Norwich champion, which was shown by Belvoir Estates, Limited. The reserve for the special prize in the crossbred classes was Mr. Dudley B. Joel's Emblem, a Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross which was a prize-winner at the Norwich Show.

GOOD SHOW OF "BABY BEEF"

The display of Shorthorns was better than it has been for two or three years. The breed prize was won by Fanny Lady Leon with Bertha, a yearling heifer which weighed 10cwt. 1qr. 9lb., and which was shown in a strong class in which Mr. G. I. Earle's Beauty, just under two years old, was placed second, and the King's Windsor Julia third. Miss A. S. Brocklebank's Wing Prince Regent was reserve for the breed prize. As is usual at Birmingham the Hereford breed was well represented. The older classes were not quite so strong as they have been on former occasions, but this was more than compensated for by the remarkably good show of Herefords in the "Baby Beef" classes. A step which breeders deemed to be in the right direction was the provision of a separate class for heifers. It was in the "Baby Beef" classes that the breed champion was found. The honour was bestowed on the 14-months-old Condover Druid, a finely matured steer shown by his breeder, Mr. J. C. Brookfield, Shrewsbury. This animal scaled 10cwt. 3qr. 11lb. It may be recalled that Mr. Brookfield won the championship at the Smithfield Show in 1928 with a "Baby Beef" exhibit. In the heifer class the first prize-winner was the King's Windsor Lexie, a 13-months-old heifer which weighed 8cwt. 2qr. 18lb. The reserve for the breed championship was Mrs. Brian Bibby's Clive Dog-Rose, which at just under two years of age scaled 16cwt. 0qr. 27lb.

From the utility point of view there was much to commend the representatives of the Welsh breed which were shown in prime condition. There was no overabundance of fat. The heaviest animal was a shade under 15cwt. Plas Joe, a steer over two years of age, shown by Messrs. Davies Brothers, headed a strong class and also won the breed championship.

The butchers' classes were well filled and contained the heaviest beast in the show, a cross-bred Shorthorn, which scaled 24cwt. 3qr. 15lb.

There was a very choice display of sheep. A pen of Hampshire Down ewes exhibited by Sir Gomer Berry headed a nice class and later secured the supreme championship. Southdowns shown by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan were first prize winners in their class and reserve for the championship. Mrs. Brian Bibby was the most successful exhibitor in the Shropshire classes, and Sir Prince Prince-Smith showed a fine-quality pen of Suffolks, which were given the leading prize, and he also secured first honours in the cross-bred classes. Lord Treowen's Black Welsh Mountain-sheep led in their class, and Messrs. W. R. Gantlett and Son were the most successful exhibitors of Oxford Downs.

The entries in the pig section were slightly under the average, but, taken as a whole, the exhibits were of better quality than usual. It was evident that feeders are endeavouring to produce the type of animals which are now sought by the butchers. There were one or two exhibits which attract the eye, but the judges passed them over as being too fat. The championship was awarded to a pen of Large Whites shown by Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, and Mr. F. W. Gilbert's Wessex Saddlebacks were placed reserve.

The show will be continued until Thursday evening.

PRICES AT THE AUCTION

At the auction which followed the judging there was spirited bidding for the cattle and prices were satisfactory having regard to the depressed state of the market. For 106 pure bred and crossbred cattle an average of 62s. 6d. a live cwt. was realized. In the butchers' classes 66 beasts, including 16 over 14cwt., averaged 58s. a live cwt. The King's cross-bred, 12cwt., sold for £55; the Prince of Wales's third prize Shorthorn, 11¼cwt., for £70; the Prince's reserved Devon, 15cwt., £59; and his reserved in the "baby beef" section, 9cwt., £42. There was only a moderate demand for sheep. The King's second prize Southdowns fetched £18 15s. High averages were attained for pigs; for Mrs. Sofer Whitburn's first prize large white, 8cwt., £32 was paid. Thirty-seven pens of pigs under nine months averaged £18 14s., and 30 pens under six months averaged £11 12s.

AWARDS

HEREFORDS

Special prize for the best Hereford.—J. C. Brookfield, Condover Grange, Shrewsbury (Condover Druid); r., Mrs. Brian Bibby, Hardwicke, Shrewsbury (Clive Dog-rose).

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1 and 3, Viscountess Hereford, Hampton Court, Leominster; 2, Mrs. Brian Bibby (Clive Albert 11th).

Heifers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1, Mrs. Brian Bibby (Clive Dog-rose); 2, John Walker, Knightwick Manor, Worcester (Knightwick Oyster Flirt); 3, Mrs. Inge Thorpe, Tamworth (Freeford Pippett).

WELSH

Special prize for the best exhibit in the Welsh classes.—Davies Bros., Colwyn Bay (Plas Joe); r., Lord Penrhyn, Penrhyn Castle, Bangor (Arthur).

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1927, and before December 1, 1928.—1, Davies Bros. (Plas Joe); 2, Lord Penrhyn (Charlie); 3, Lord Penrhyn (George).

Heifers calved on or after December 1, 1927, and before December 1, 1928.—1, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Penrhos, Holyhead (Doli); 2, Lord Treowen, Llanover; 3, Lord Penrhyn (Pentrych V. of Penrhyn).

Steers or heifers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before December 1, 1929.—1, Lord Penrhyn (Arthur); 2, Davies Bros. (Llwydiaid Betti II.); 3, Mrs. Williams-Owen, Treveilyr, Bodorgan (Treveilyr Gerard).

LONGHORNS

Special prize for the best Longhorn.—R. R. Hollick, Coventry (steer by Arden Dairyman); r., W. E. Swinnerton, Northleach, Glos (Graceful of Lowsarn).

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1927, and before December 1, 1928.—1, R. R. Hollick; 2, G. W. Castle, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Kidlington; 3, J. W. Swinnerton-Weston, Birmingham.

Heifers calved on or after December 1, 1927, and before December 1, 1928.—1, R. R. Hollick (Bentley Viola); 2, Lord Doverdale (Westwood Lolly); 3, J. W. Swinnerton-Weston (Whitacre Becky).

Steers or heifers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before December 1, 1929.—1, W. E. Swinnerton (Graceful of Lawns); 2, R. S. Walters, Sutton Coldfield; 3, R. R. Hollick.

SHORTHORNS

Special prize for the best Shorthorn.—Fanny Lady Leon, Bletchley Park (Bertha); r., Miss A. S. Brocklebank, Oakham, England (Wing Prince Regent).

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1, Miss A. S. Brocklebank (Wing Prince Regent); 2, Fanny Lady Leon (Bletchley Clipper); 3, the Prince of Wales (Royalist).

Heifers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1, Fanny Lady Leon (Bertha); 2, G. I. Earle, Bolton-on-Swale, Scorton, Yorks (Beauty); 3, The King (Windsor Julia).

SUSSEX

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before December 1, 1929.—1, Brigadier-General G. Holdsworth, Glynde Place, Sussex (Caburn Rising Star); 2, Edward Hurtley, Crowborough Warren, Sussex (Crowborough Warren Napoleon 7th); 3, Lord Guilford (Waldershare Belmont).

DEVONS

Special prize for the best Devon.—H.M. the King (Windsor Fancy); r., H. Broadmead, Exmore Castle, Bridgwater (Exmore Glory).

Steers or heifers calved on or after December 1, 1927, and before December 1, 1928.—1, H.M. the King (Windsor Fancy); 2, W. G. C. May, Crediton, Devon (Jumbo); 3, E. A. Buckhouse, Aylesbury.

Steers or heifers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1, H. Broadmead (Exmore Glory); 2, H. Broadmead (Exmore Wellington); 3, F. J. Sanbury and Son, Carey Barton, Launceston (Carey Topsy 6th).

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Special prize for the best exhibit in the Aberdeen-Angus classes.—Captain A. L. Goodson (Eulima of Kilham); r., L. K. Osmond, Beelsby Hall, Grimsby (Whitlock).

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1, J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester (Proud Pearl of Maisemore); 2, the Welbeck Estates Company, Limited (Prideter); 3, Colonel C. W. Sofer Whitburn, Andover (Peeler of Amport).

Heifers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1, Captain A. L. Goodson (Eulima of Kilham); 2, L. K. Osmond (Witchlock); 3, Colonel C. W. Sofer Whitburn (Blossom of Amport).

CROSS-BRED

Special prize for the best exhibit in the cross-bred classes.—Belvoir Estates, Limited, Belvoir Castle (Blue Boy of Morden); r., Dudley B. Joel, Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket (Emblem).

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1927, and before December 1, 1928.—1, Belvoir Estates, Limited (Blue Boy of Morden); 2, A. R. Tuthe, Skirsenbeck Grange, York; 3, the Welbeck Estates Company, Limited (Mandate).

Heifers calved on or after December 1, 1927, and before December 1, 1928.—1, Dudley B. Joel (Emblem); 2, J. J. Cridlan (Buttercup 4th of Maisemore); 3, D. S. Gough, Paketham, Bury St. Edmunds (Bunty).

Steers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Brassey, Upper Slaughter, Gloucester (Black Prince); 2, E. A. Backhouse; 3, G. I. Earle (King of Cubs).

Heifers calved on or after December 1, 1928, and before August 1, 1929.—1, G. I. Earle (Bluebell 2nd of Bolton); 2, A. J. Cox; 3, Lakin-Smith and Foster, Bromsgrove.

"BABY BEEF" CLASSES

Hereford Steers.—1, J. C. Brookfield Shrewsbury (Condover Druid); 2, Morgan T. Jones, Hereford (Luzwas Oliver); 3, W. Everall, Shrewsbury (Shraden Kruchen).

Hereford Heifers.—1, H.M. the King (Windsor Lexie); 2, J. N. Ritchie, Wellington, Salop (Tern Damson); 3, Mrs. Brian Bibby (Clive Jenny 9th).

Shorthorn Heifers.—Fanny Lady Leon (Clarissa); 2, the King (Windsor Bunty); 3, Miss A. S. Brocklebank (Wing Orange Blossom 2nd).

Devon Steers or Heifers.—1, F. Beadle, Taunton (Stowey Ample); 2, F. Beadle (Stowey Gentleman); 3, W. Heywood, Vivelscombe, Somerset (Whitefield Duke).

Aberdeen-Angus Steers.—1, Belvoir Estates, Limited (Jemida of Belvoir); 2, E. G. Wheler-Galton, Claverdon Leys, Warwick (East Ony); 3, Dudley B. Joel (Bonny Boy).

Aberdeen-Angus Heifers.—1, Colonel W. Sofer Whitburn (Exception of Amport); 2, E. G. Wheler-Galton (Queen Regent); 3, E. G. Wheler-Galton (Pride of the Morning).

Cross-bred Steers.—1, J. J. Cridlan (Butler 2nd of Maisemore); 2, L. Wilson-Wright, Loxley, Warwick; 3, K. Osmond (Robin).

Cross-bred Heifers.—1, G. I. Earle (Blue Lady); 2, Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Brassey (Bluebird 2nd); 3, E. G. Wheler-Galton (Blueberry).

BEEFING STEERS

Polled Steers.—1, T. D. Lester; 2, E. A. Backhouse; 3, G. Baylis.

Horned Steers.—1, E. A. Backhouse; 2, J. S. Stanbridge; 3, F. E. Edwards.

Maiden Polled Heifers.—1, F. J. Wenden; 2, Colonel Raymond Fennell; 3, John Cocker, Limited.

Maiden Horned Heifers.—1, H. Smart; 2, G. Baylis; 3, A. G. Shepard.

Steers or Maiden Heifers.—1, E. E. Benford; 2, Lord Michelham; 3, E. E. Benford.

SHEEP

Oxford Down (three Wether or three Ewe Lambs).—1 and 3, W. R. Gantlett and Son, Fairford, Gloucester; 2, H. W. Stilgoe, Banbury.

Suffolk.—1, Sir Prince Prince-Smith; 2, Hengrave Estates, Limited; 3, W. O. Steele, Alcester.

Hampshire Downs (three Wether Lambs).—1, E. Clifton-Brown; 2, J. H. Benyon; 3, Sir Gomer Berry.

Three Ewe Lambs.—1, Sir Gomer Berry; 2, E. Clifton-Brown; 3, Colonel C. W. Sofer Whitburn.

Shropshire (three Wether Lambs).—1, Mrs. Brian Bibby; 2 and 3, F. Tranter, Tanner, Three Ewe Lambs.—1, Mrs. Brian Bibby; 2, N. J. Nunnerley; 3, J. N. Ritchie.

Ryeland (three Wether or three Ewe Lambs).—1 and 2, Walford Davies, W. R. Bathurst.

Cun Forest (three Wether or three Ewe Lambs).—1, Major H. R. Sykes; 2 and 3, H. John March.

Kerry Hill.—Three Wether or three Ewe Lambs.—1 and 2, Miss E. M. Babcock; 3, Sir David R. Llewellyn.

Black Welsh Mountain Sheep.—Three Wether or three Ewe Lambs.—1 and 3, Lord Treowen; 2, Mrs. Jervoise.

Southdown.—Three Wether or three Ewe Lambs.—1, J. Pierpont Morgan; 2, the King; 3, Gustavus Mayer.

Any Cross-bred.—Three Wether Lambs.—1 and 2, Sir Prince Prince-Smith; 3, F. W. Ward. Three Ewe Lambs.—1 and 2, Sir Prince Prince-Smith; 3, A. S. Coley.

The Ex-Lord Mayor of Birmingham's special prize for best pen of lambs.—Sir Gomer Berry; r., J. Pierpont Morgan.

PIGS

The Brewers Cup for the best pen of pigs.—Mrs. Sofer Whitburn; r., F. W. Gilbert.

Pigs born after January 28 and before June 1, 1930.—Large Whites.—1, Mrs. Sofer Whitburn; 2, W. W. Ryman; 3, E. Hardin, Middle Whites.—1, Lady Loder; 2 and 3, C. T. Smith, Tamworth Pig Challenge Cup.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Wheatley; r., W. Ryman, Tamworths.—1, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Wheatley; 2 and 3, W. W. Ryman. Berkshires.—1, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Wheatley; 2 and 3, A. J. Cox. Large Blacks.—1 and 2, Warne and Warne, Gloucestershire Old Spots.—1 and 3, J. F. Wright; 2, Sheriff and Sons, Wessex Saddleback Challenge Cup.—F. W. Gilbert; r., F. W. Gilbert. Wessex Saddlebacks.—1 and 2, F. W. Gilbert; 3, Sir Gilbert Laing. Any other pure breed or any crossbred.—1 and 3, A. J. Cox; 2, Major W. Harcourt Webb.

Pigs, born on or after June 1, 1930.—Large Whites.—1 and 3, E. Hardin; 2, Mrs. Sofer Whitburn. Middle Whites.—1 and 2, Mrs. Sofer Whitburn; 3, Lady Loder. Tamworths.—1, J. A. Frost; 2, W. W. Ryan; 3, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Wheatley. Large Blacks.—1 and 2, W. Gilbert; 3, Miss K. Kay-Mouat. Gloucestershire Old Spots.—1, F. L. Nock; 2, Sheriff and Sons; 3, J. F. Wright. Wessex Saddleback.—1 and 2, F. W. Gilbert; 3, H. D. Powell and Son; 3, Sir Michael Lakin. Any other pure bred or cross-bred.—1, Mrs. Sofer Whitburn; 2, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Wheatley; 3, N. D. Clarke.

AWARDS AT BRIDGEND

There were record entries at the Christmas Fat Stock Show at Bridgend, Glamorgan, on Saturday. A capital collection of cattle was on view, and the sheep, pigs, and poultry sections were also well supported. The silver cup presented by Lord Dunraven for the best animal exhibited in any of the cattle classes was won by W. R. Board, Great Frampton, Llantwit Major, who also won the first prize for the best collection of fat cattle in the show and was a prolific winner in the cattle classes. J. E. Williams,

NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER

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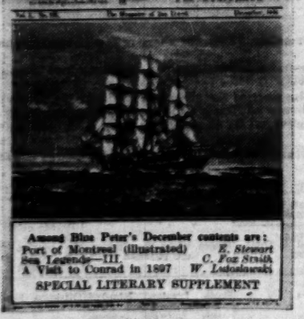

Among Blue Peter's December contents are:
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A Visit to Conrad in 1897 W. Lubelanski
SPECIAL LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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THE ENGLISH REVIEW

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THE CONNOISSEUR 2/-

EDITED BY C. REGINALD GRUNDY

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ENLARGED XMAS-DECEMBER No.

DECEMBER REVIEWS

HOME AND IMPERIAL ECONOMICS

MR. BALDWIN'S FUTURE

Most of the reviews this month look back on the Imperial Conference, and several touch on political prospects at home.

"The Importance of Stanley Baldwin," by Mr. Austin Hopkinson, opens the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Baldwin is the only man now in politics who is familiar to the people and is trusted by them; Parliamentary government needs saving; economic chaos must be prevented; it is threatened by the solidifying of wage rates when they should be liquid; and the "poisonous system of pauperizing the people must be rooted out." Mr. Baldwin is like Kitchener at the beginning of the War, and only his party can cleanse the Augean stable; but the "Forty Thieves" must not be allowed to have their way and the "Old Gang" must be barred from further office. Mr. Richard Jebb, who follows, asks for a Britain First party after the General Election, and indicates a Budget for it which should enable it to go to Ottawa with reciprocal preference as an accomplished fact. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe treats of the Round-Table Conference: as far as it has gone he holds that "a reconciled India is within our reach." Lord Iddesleigh argues that the actual (as opposed to potential) membership of the House of Lords is not such as to justify attacks against its hereditary nature; its actual members are already those who in any sensible scheme of reform would be in the Chamber; however, since he would not insist on heredity as a form of nomination, perhaps the hereditary peers might be given seats without votes. Mr. Laurance Lyon speculates on the future of Russia, with a warning against underrating progress there and exaggerating popular dissatisfaction.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., writes of the Imperial Conference. The cries of "Now or never," "The Empire in danger," "Shilly-shally," he dismisses as unreal; free debate, he concludes, has once more shown the uniqueness of the Empire, by which six equal (yet such different) partners maintain a common loyalty and good will; he hopes that the debates at Ottawa next year will do nothing to impair "our policy of trust and confidence." Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe writes of the Republican Defeat: Mr. Hoover has failed to confront the crisis, but with his back to the wall he may perhaps yet give proof of the qualities which are attributed to him; meanwhile the election is the first genuine attempt to force Prohibition as a national issue. Mr. Stuart Hodgson finds Lord Irwin's dispatch clumsy in language but valuable in contents. Mr. Percy Alden writes of unemployment as it is now; he offers several suggestions which might tend to mitigate it. Mr. W. A. Hirst examines the upheavals in South America; they should not be taken too seriously, for foreign capital is a great stabilizing influence, but the South American peoples are not adapted to Parliamentary institutions and their legislative bodies are incompetent in finance. Mr. Allen Leeper would like a religious census next year, and constructs one from available statistics.

All the high hopes, says Mr. Lukin Johnston, writing in the *Fortnightly*, which the Imperial Conference raised "have gone up in smoke"; this is largely because the Home Government were not ready with an alternative to the Dominions' preferential tariffs; but the way has been smoothed, he thinks, for greater economic progress at Ottawa next year. "Uneasy Europe," by Professor Alison Phillips, is a dispassionate survey of present international discontents; the world, and above all our own country, wants a great leader. In "Green Roots, Dead Boughs," "Augur" declares that the young Conservatives and the younger Socialists are much farther apart than Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald; with new leaders new policies will come in. Among other articles should be mentioned Mr. Ernest Newman's on the spirit of the age in music; Professor H. M. Wodehouse's on heredity; and Mr. L. A. G. Strong's on the new schoolmaster who is wanted (if circumstances will allow him to arise) for the present generation. Sir John Marriott uses the last batch of Queen Victoria's letters for a disquisition on the "mystery" of the monarchy.

The results of the Imperial Conference, but for certain mischievous constitutional changes, are nil, says the *National Review*; with "supreme discourtesy Messrs. MacDonald and Co." did not answer or discuss the Premiers' arguments. On the domestic political situation the *National* warns Conservatives against believing that all is well; "the Coalition Old Gang are working hard to get back to the bad old days when mandarins of all parties scrapped their principles in order that they might form a Government"; Mr. Churchill "is said to be working overtime" for this end. In "Now or Never" Sir Ernest Petter expresses serious doubts whether the Government wish to avert a national crisis over unemployment; he believes wholeheartedly in Mr. Baldwin's programme, but is not sure whether he will learn the lesson of his previous mistakes and do his best to carry his policy out. "Thales" shows how much the several States of South America owe to Great Britain; we cannot afford to neglect them, devoted as we may be to developing the Empire; economically they are not less the handiwork of our Victorian forefathers than are the countries where the flag is flown.

In the *English Review* Mr. Douglas Jerrold protests against the "unnecessarily harsh words" used of the Government's handling of the Imperial Conference; the blame for "failure" lies with the electorate, who returned a free trade majority. It is "reasonably certain" that the political leadership of the State will pass to Mr. Baldwin within the next 12 months; then the acid test will be economy. Two articles on the economic crisis follow: in the one Mr. Jerrold writes of the twilight of reason, modern "thought" being no more than an anodyne; the other is Mr. Edgar Crammond's valuable paper lately read to the London Chamber of Commerce; it is a pity that it is not all here, but the conclusion will be given next month. Mr. E. T. Good, in "Railway Rates and Wages," enumerates clearly a number of difficulties confronting the home railways.

The *Empire Review* believes that only Mr. Lloyd George keeps the Government alive, and, looking back editorially on the Imperial Conference, holds that despite the Government's omissions "much useful work" was accomplished; hopes are expressed for more definite results from the Ottawa meeting. "Northern Rhodesia and the Future" is a criticism by Lord Winterton of Lord Passfield's memorandum.

Among the recent addresses printed in the *United Empire* is Sir Fabian Ware's on the work of the War Graves Commission.

LITERARY

In the *Cornhill* will be found a suggestion by Mr. Edmund Vale for the better advertising of new indoor games: his experience in trying to launch a game of his own invention, and then to get a public for it, has given him an insight into the haphazard ways in which games are put on the market. "By Air to New York in 1940," by Colonel P. T. Etherton, looks forward to a seven hours' trip across the Atlantic and to aerial week-ends. Miss K. Conyngham Greene celebrates Christina Rossetti's centenary; Mr. W. M. Letts recalls Ann Taylor and a friend of hers; and Mr. Laurie Magnus's "Wordsworth's Children" has much that will please Wordsworthians.

In *Blackwood's* Mr. A. L. Maycock, whose studies of Oxford have been appearing from time to time, now meditates on the old buildings at Worcester, which, if the eighteenth century had had more money, would probably have been pulled down. Ireland, Finland, India, the Near East supply the background for various typical *Blackwood* yarns; and Major-General B. Semenow-Merlin writes of his experiences in the Imperial Russian Legation at Bucharest during the War.

Chambers's Journal (a stout number for Christmas) includes Mr. J. L. Ward on the mystery of Alexander I.—Tsar or Hermit?; Peter Ferrers on flying in the early morning; Mr. G. Denton's reminiscences of War service in Norfolk; and Mr. W. H. Williamson on the battle of Poictiers; to which must be added a sketch of the ways of Christmas conjurers, by one of them.

ILLUSTRATED

Many of the illustrated magazines appear in enlarged numbers for Christmas. *Pearson's* publishes letters of Lewis Carroll written to his illustrator, Harry Furniss. The *Sussex County Magazine* has a fine description of Christ's Hospital and photographs taken from the air of prehistoric cultivations. A richly coloured *Strand* contains "Fairy Stories in Art," by Mr. F. Rutter. In the *Sunday at Home* are "The Adventures of a Cricketer-Parson," by Mr. E. T. Killick, who hopes to be ordained at Advent. *Great Thoughts* celebrates the centenary of Lord Leighton. *Discovery* gives us Durham University from the air and an account of the excavations at St. Albans. A pretty calendar for 1931 in four pages appears in *Good Housekeeping*. In the *Woman's Magazine* Mr. H. Hensman describes a visit to Harewood House. In *Every Girl's Paper* Mr. W. S. Berridge writes about Zoo babies. The *Boy's Own* lets us into the mysteries of Heralds' College. The *Blue Peter*, through Mr. Edgar Stewart, describes the port of Montreal. *Nash's* contains coloured photographs of Martita Hunt and Celia Johnson. In the *New London* Mrs. Edgar Wallace describes her home life and housekeeping. In the *Woman's Journal* will be found a number of Christmas recipes. "Laughter—and Tears—of my Life" is Sir Harry Lauder's subject in the *Windsor*. The *Royal* has been enlarged into the *New Royal* and now costs sixpence. The *World To-day* pays an editorial tribute to its founder, Walter Hines Page, and the *Landmark* prints Lord Howard of Penwith's Page Memorial lecture.

THE BLIND IN INDUSTRY

PLEA FOR GOVERNMENT ORDERS

The National Union of the Professional and Industrial Blind held a conference at the Grafton Hotel, Tottenham Court-road, on Saturday. Mr. H. C. PERCE presided.

DR. WHITFIELD gave an account of recent deputations to France and Germany to inquire into the condition of blind workers there. He said that in Germany a definite step had been taken to combat the prejudice against blind musicians who were regarded, even in England, as street-corner musicians. An examining board of independent musicians had been set up, with definite instructions that they were not to be carried away by wonder at the ability of blind people, or to award marks out of kindness.

The Birmingham branch proposed a resolution urging the spending Departments of the Government to place orders with workshops for the blind for goods which sightless people could make, and so ensure continuous employment.

MR. PERCE, general secretary, said that they had no right to seek any preferences from the Government in the way of prices for their goods higher than those ruling generally in competitive trades. The blind had a right to take their place in industry alongside other workers, but to ask for a subsidy in addition to the subsidies which they already received in other directions was monstrous. He did not want it to be thought that the blind were seeking more and more subsidies from the State and local authorities. He moved that the resolution should be amended to make it clear that they were asking to be treated under precisely the same conditions as those governing the ordinary competitive markets. The resolution, as amended, was carried.

A resolution proposed by the Cardiff branch viewed with alarm the growing practice of managers of institutions for the blind who, to relieve themselves of irksome tasks, frequently had recourse to placing blind persons on unemployment pay, and recommended that representations should be made to the Minister of Labour. This was agreed to.

Disapproval of the attitude of the London County Council in declining to employ any blind teachers in the future was expressed in a resolution proposed by the Regent's Park, London, branch. It was agreed to join with representatives from the National Union of Teachers, the College and Association of Teachers of the Blind, and the National Institute for the Blind in sending a deputation to the Education Committee of the County Council.

Notice is given elsewhere in *The Times* today of an application to be made to Parliament for powers to enable the London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (Incorporated) and the Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind to be united into one organization, to be named the Amalgamated Societies for the Blind. Power is sought to make the necessary transfers of property, deeds, and bequests, and for the government of the proposed new body. Authority is also sought to enable it, if thought fit, to take over the undertakings and assets of other associations and societies having similar objects, or to make arrangements for joint working with any such association or society.

ZIONISTS AND PALESTINE

DR. WEIZMANN ON DELAY IN NEGOTIATIONS

DR. WEIZMANN, the Zionist leader, speaking at a Jewish meeting at Finsbury Park last night, said they must make it perfectly clear that they did not accept the White Paper, and would not accept it. So far as it depended on them, the future laws of Palestine must not be passed in the spirit or letter of the White Paper. The Zionists were in the midst of negotiations with the Government, and they would understand the restraint imposed on him; but he took the opportunity of denying rumours that it was at his personal request that negotiations with the Government had been or were to be delayed for several weeks. Another matter also dictated restraint. They were on the eve of an election in a constituency which held a considerable number of Jews. Their movement was far-flung, and it was incumbent on them to observe strict neutrality so far as political issues in each country were concerned.

THE PRINCE'S FILM

EXHIBITION TO POST-WAR BROTHERHOOD

The Prince of Wales attended yesterday a meeting at the Ideal Cinema, Lambeth-road, of the Kennington and North Lambeth branch of the Post-War Brotherhood, during which a film of his South African tour was shown. Before the Prince came there was some vigorous singing of such hymns as "Lead, Kindly Light," and "All People that on Earth do Dwell," by an audience of many hundred men.

The Prince arrived at 3 o'clock, and was welcomed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham R. Portal. In his speech the PRINCE said that the Kennington branch had its origin in an evening he had spent with the president, Colonel Portal, at Portsmouth, where the Brotherhood was founded. He knew what splendid work was being done, and he hoped that the Kennington branch, the first in London, would be the forerunner of many more. He wished them every possible success.

Turning to the film, the Prince said that it had not been properly captioned or arranged, and that it was an amateur effort. With some valued help, however, he had endeavoured to piece it together and to give some idea of continuity. Before the picture was shown the president expressed the Prince's wish that the Press should regard the showing of it as strictly private.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SPANISH CLUB

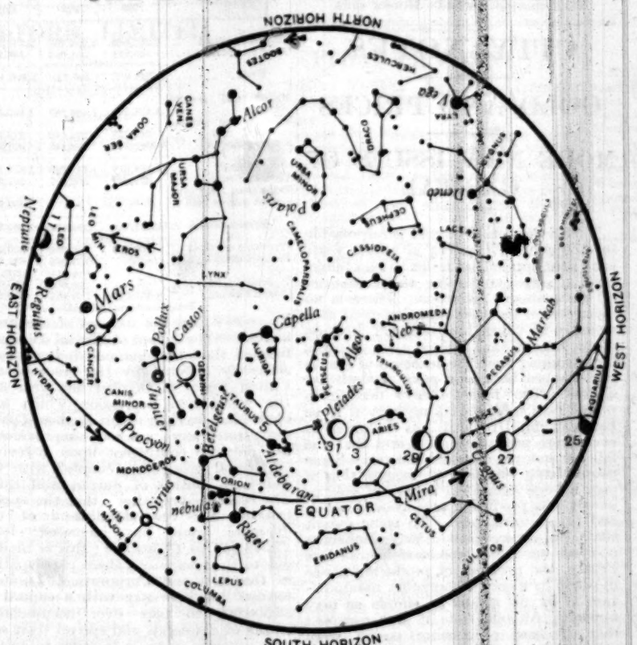
The Prince of Wales visited the Spanish Club, in Cavendish-square, of which he is a member, yesterday afternoon, and stayed for nearly two hours. He was accompanied by Dr. Antonio Pastor, head of the Department of Spanish Studies at London University, and among those at the club was the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis de Merry del Val. A parchment, on which the president and committee expressed themselves as being deeply sensible of the honour the Prince had conferred upon them by consenting to become a member of the club, was presented to him by Dr. C. Bethancourt, the president.

THE SIR WILLIAM WATSON FUND

The testimonial fund on behalf of Sir William Watson, the poet, who is ill at Bath, has now reached £2,300, and it is stated that an immediate payment out of the fund to Sir William of £250 is to be made. A fund has also been started in America by American admirers of the poet. The £2,300 is exclusive of money from this source.

STARS OF THE MONTH

THE EVENING SKY IN DECEMBER



(FROM OUR ASTRONOMICAL CORRESPONDENT)

This diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 11 o'clock at the beginning, at 10 o'clock in the middle, and at 9 o'clock at the end of the month, the time in all cases being local; or, in other words, at places away from Greenwich, the Greenwich times to which the diagram applies are later than the above by the amount of the longitude if the place be west of Greenwich, earlier by like amount if it be east. If the diagram be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words round the circle) is at the bottom, the stars he then has in front of him will be found between the lowest point of the circle and its centre, which represents the zenith, or point immediately overhead, and the heavens to his right and left hand will be found in the corresponding positions in the diagram.

The arrows show the direction of the apparent motion of the stars throughout the night because of the rotation of the Earth and also of their progress through this series of diagrams throughout the year.

The position of the Moon is shown for alternate evenings from the 1st to the 11th, and also from the 25th to the 31st. The fifth is the night of Full Moon, the precise moment of the phase being 40 minutes after midnight. New Moon will be at nearly an hour and a half after midnight of the 19th and the crescent may be seen low in the south-west sky about 5 o'clock in the evening of the 22nd.

The Solstice, when the Sun is at its lowest, and is said to enter the Sign Capricornus, will be this year at two hours after noon of December 22, which is therefore the shortest day from sunrise to sunset of this year. By mean time the Sun sets in London earliest on December 13.

The Variable Star Algol will be at minimum this month at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 8th; about midnight of the 10th, and half-past 8 in the evening of the 13th. Also about half-past 4 in the morning of the 28th, and an hour and a half after midnight of the 30th.

A NEW COMET 1929g.

Information came through the usual channel towards the end of November that a faint comet, whose magnitude is 13½, was discovered by Professor Nakamura in Japan on November 13. A parabolic orbit has been deduced from the observations already made which shows that it passed perihelion on August 31, so that it is probably becoming fainter. The object was in Taurus at time of discovery, and is moving into the lower part of Aries.

Mercury is an evening star throughout the month, since it is at greatest eastern elongation on the 20th, and is more likely to be seen after that date, when it sets at Greenwich at about a quarter past 5, than before, but the circumstances are not specially favourable. Writing generally, at half-past 4 in the latter part of the month it will be 4deg. or 5deg. above the south-western horizon. Venus is a morning star, and at an epoch of greatest brilliancy on the 28th. Its time of rising is not until after 6 o'clock at the beginning of December, but becomes earlier rapidly, and at that hour in the latter part of the month the bright planet will be a striking object in the south-east at 10deg. altitude. Jupiter and Mars continue to be prominent objects of the evening sky in the positions shown in the diagram, the first named rising before 6 o'clock in the middle of the month, Mars about two hours later. Jupiter is retrograding, or moving from east to west among the stars, and though this movement is slow it may be recognized by the change of shape of the configuration the planet makes with Castor and Pollux. Mars is at a stationary point on the 19th, its position being shown for that date, after which it begins to move in retrograde direction. Jupiter changes little in brightness, being nearly at maximum in this respect, since it will be in opposition on January 6, but Mars will not be in that configuration until January 27, and its brightness increases by half a magnitude, or in the ratio 1½ to 1, during December. This will not be a specially brilliant opposition of Mars, for those occur near the end of August. The distant planets Uranus and Neptune are both in the diagram this month, the latter being just on the east-north-east horizon, and, comparing with the diagram of a year ago, it will be seen that it has moved to the eastern side of the star Rho Leonis, to which it is adjacent, but was then almost as near to it as it is now, thus illustrating the slowness of movement of this planet, which takes 165 years to complete its orbit round the Sun, Saturn, which is in conjunction early in next year, sets in the twilight and is scarcely likely to be seen.

THE PLANET EROS

A slightly curved line in the constellations Ursa Major and Leo Minor, with indication of direction, shows the path of the small planet Eros among the stars during December. This is given, not because Eros is an object to be seen by the unaided eye for its magnitude is computed to be 8.7 on December 1 and 7.7 on the 31st, but because, as mentioned in the column similar to this in October, this planet is engaging the attention of astronomers, equipped with adequate means, who are using the opportunity of its near approach to the Earth to make a determination of the Sun's distance, or, in other words, of the scale value of our plan of the Solar system, and hence of the Universe. Eros was discovered on August 14, 1898, by Mr. Witt, of Berlin, who, on developing a photograph of a certain region of the sky saw a trail made by a moving object which was so long that he at once perceived it represented a minor planet of more than ordinary interest. Investigation showed that the mean distance of the body from the Sun is 1.46 in terms of the Earth's mean distance as unit, or rather smaller than that of Mars, and that the eccentricity of its orbit is such that at perihelion its distance from the Sun is 1.13, and at aphelion 1.78 in terms of the same unit. Perihelion lies in the direction, regarding the Sun as centre, in which the Earth is on January 22; therefore when Eros, which describes its orbit in 645 days, is in perihelion, or, to express it otherwise, when its Opposition happens about that time of year, the planet makes a near approach to the Earth, the distance depending on the date of Opposition on the several occasions. One such occasion occurred in the winter of 1900-01, when Eros approached the Earth within 30,000,000 miles. It will be rather more than 16,000,000 miles from us at the end of January next, and photographs of the planet with the stars around it are already being taken at Greenwich and other observatories for the purpose mentioned.

Eros presents a peculiarity in the variation of the light we receive from it apart from any changes due to variation of distance. This has been studied at Oppositions other than near ones, and it has been found almost invariably that the light fluctuates in a period of 2½ hours, or, as is now generally said, in a period of rather more than five hours, since consecutive waves are not exactly symmetrical. Though the period has been of this length in most cases the range of magnitude has varied at different Oppositions and has sometimes been as much as two magnitudes, while on other occasions no variation has been detected. The report for the last few weeks states that there is now a notable variation in the light of Eros; the range is one magnitude; the full period is over five hours, comprising two waves that are nearly similar.

THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN

The official value of the Solar parallax is 8.80 seconds of arc, which gives as the average distance of the Earth from the Sun something less than 93,000,000 miles; and these round figures, which are sufficiently correct for general quotation, are not likely to be sensibly altered, though the determinations of the parallax to be made may perhaps differ from that at present adopted in the second decimal place and may appear sufficiently trustworthy to make the third figure significant. Some may remember in mid-Victorian school-books that 95,000,000 miles was given as the Sun's distance, being the result of an investigation by the German astronomer Encke of the observations of the Transits of Venus in the years 1761 and 1769 that led to the value 8.58 seconds for the Solar parallax, used in the Nautical Almanac from 1834 to 1869. Earlier in the century the official figure had been the integer 9, and there was a revulsion to this large value in the years 1870-1881, when 8.95, corresponding to a distance of 91,000,000 miles as the Sun's mean distance, was used, though some doubt was felt as to its accuracy in the later years, and 8.848 the mean of results found by several methods was adopted on the authority of the American astronomer Newcomb in 1882. Values considered to be specially trustworthy, 8.78 and 8.80, were found by David Gill from observations of Mars in 1877, and of some minor planets 15 years later respectively, and these and determinations by other methods led to the adoption of 8.80 at the beginning of the present century, which has the merit of being a figure easy to memorize and an approximately mean value. The opinion has been expressed, however, that it may be a little larger than the truth, but, on the other hand, a rather larger value resulted from the observations in 1900-01, and on this point the present Eros campaign may supply some evidence.

THE SAVILIAN PROFESSORSHIP

It is announced that the Chair of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, left vacant by the death of Professor H. H. Turner, will not be filled for at least six months, during which time the Hebdomadal Council and other bodies will consider the future conditions of astronomy in Oxford.

Doubtless the proposed removal of the Radcliffe Observatory to South Africa will be a point for the consideration of these bodies. Meanwhile the University Observatory has been placed by the Vice-Chancellor in the charge of Mr. Frank Bellamy, Honorary M.A. of the University, who has been Professor Turner's assistant for many years, and is specially conversant with the work of the Astrographic Catalogue, which with seismology forms the research programme now being carried on.

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1830. Price 7d.

We have reported in another column the result of the recent struggle for the office of President of the Royal Society. It will be seen that the choice, by a small majority (119 votes to 111) has fallen upon the Duke of Sussex.

We shall not now say more upon this subject than that the first scientific establishment in the empire has obtained a Prince, and missed a Philosopher, for its President. With every disposition to repudiate the discreditable stories which have been circulated, of unfair influence—nay, bullying letters—having been employed to restrain the admirers of Mr. Herschell and the friends of independence from voting as their judgment and feelings would have directed,—with the most profound contempt, likewise, for the calumnious falsehood that an exalted individual had threatened to regard henceforth as his personal enemies all those who might not think fit to promote the accomplishment of his views in the present instance,—utterly disavowing our belief in the possibility of such rumours having any shadow of foundation,—we nevertheless deem it bad in principle, that any weight or power, except that of scientific fame, should be brought to bear down the pretensions of a candidate who has no such extrinsic or illegitimate superiority to support him.

3 per Cent. Cons. 82¼ to ⅞.

CARDINAL WOLSEY

The four hundredth anniversary of the death of Cardinal Wolsey was marked by a service on the site of Leicester Abbey on Saturday, which was attended by the Lord Mayor of Leicester, the Bishop of Leicester, and representatives of the Free Churches. Heavy rain made the attendance of the general public small. The BISHOP OF LEICESTER said Wolsey left behind him no legacy of high endeavour. Though a man of wonderful presence, he was capable of much meanness and cruelty. PROFESSOR HAMILTON THOMPSON, Professor of History at Leeds University, gave an address, in which he said that so long as success lasted Wolsey was capable of everything, but in grasping at everything he lost all.

INDIAN HOSPITAL FOR LONDON

£12,500 SCHEME PROPOSED

A scheme for the establishing of an Indian hospital in London was launched last night at a reception given at Veeraswamy's India Restaurant, Regent-street, by the Indian Medical Association (Great Britain) and Dr. Irving G. de Zilva, and met with the cordial support of a number of delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference and Indian members of the medical profession in England who were present.

The proposal, which was outlined by Dr. K. M. Pardhy, president of the Indian Medical Association, is that the hospital shall be started with 40 beds, a proportion of which will be reserved for Indian patients. An appeal which was issued at the reception shows that it is proposed to provide Indian post-graduates with house appointments, to offer a centre of training as nurses to Indian women, and to give Indian doctors facilities for specialization and research.

The initial capital expenses are estimated at about £12,500, and the recurring annual expenses for the first few years at about £4,500. The scheme is being promoted by the Indian Medical Association (Great Britain) and a committee of ways and means, upon which well-known Indian medical men practising in England are serving, has been appointed.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA said that there was certainly need for an Indian hospital in London, and he promised that if in its final form the scheme was sound he would support an application for a grant towards it from the Indian Government, and from an Indian trust in which he was interested.

FARMERS' CLUB DINNER

The annual dinner of the Farmers' Club will be held on the Tuesday of Smithfield Week, December 9, at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. William Hasler, chairman of the club, will preside and the toast of "Agriculture" will be proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Reggles-Brise, M.P., and responded to by Lord De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. E. G. Pretyman will propose, and Sir Alan Garrett Anderson will respond to, the toast of "Industry."

EMPIRE STAMPS OLD AND NEW

HISTORY OF TRIANGULAR CAPE ISSUES

The most curious postage stamps ever issued, the celebrated triangular series of the Cape of Good Hope (1853-1864), are the subject of an elaborate monograph based largely upon official records which has just been published under the title "Cape of Good Hope: Its Postal History and Postage Stamps," by Gilbert J. Allis. (London: Stanley Gibbons, Limited. 21s.)

No one who has ever collected postage stamps can have failed to come under the spell of these oddly shaped scraps of paper, the remarkable history of which is unfolded in 26 chapters. Coveted by every schoolboy philatelist, it is fortunate indeed that there should be a sufficiency of the comparatively inexpensive 4d. variety to go round, while the more elusive types enjoy perennial popularity with stamp collectors of larger growth. The reason for the choice of so unconventional a shape and device is quoted from the report of the Stamp Commission set up in 1852, wherein it is recommended that:—

> In order to obviate errors in sorting letters or stamping, we would suggest the adoption of a device and shape so different from those of the English postage stamps as to catch the eye at a glance, and we would propose that of a triangle with the figure of "Hope" in the centre.

This was actually one of two designs submitted by the Surveyor-General of the Cape, Sir Charles Bell; the other showing the Queen's Head on a shield. Both of the original sketches are reproduced in the book from a photograph. The work of production was entrusted to the London firm of Perkins, Bacon and Co., who employed William Humphrys to engrave the dies in recess. Of high philatelic interest is the evidence produced by the author of this standard work to prove that the dies of all values were engraved in pairs, base to base, and that in the case of the 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps the two dies may be recognized apart by variations in the lettering of the value inscription.

The miscalled "Woodblock" provisionals printed in Cape Town to meet a temporary deficiency caused by delay in the arrival of an expected consignment from England between February and April, 1861, are dealt with at some length and every circumstance connected with their issue and manufacture carefully explored and recorded. It is shown that the stereos used were cast from steel dies engraved by Mr. C. J. Roberts, of Cape Town, and that the only wooden part about them was the base on which they were mounted. Photographs are included of the original stereotype plates, now preserved in the South African Museum, and each stamp identified by means of carefully described peculiarities, with a view to possible "plating." A detailed list is also given of the deliveries made by the printers, Messrs. Saul, Solomon and Co., together with the numbers of 1d. and 4d. stamps contained in each, and the date of the printing in which the "errors of colour" occurred through accidental transposition of two cliches (one of each value) is ascribed to the period March 1-14.

In explanation of the final abandonment of the triangular design in favour of the rectangle in 1864, it is stated that the desire to add the convenience of perforation was mainly responsible, the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House, by whom this work was carried out at the time, having no machine adapted to the purpose of puncturing sheets of three-cornered stamps. An additional reason was the greater protection afforded by the introduction of fugitive inks which were only applicable to surface printed stamps. The subsequent stamp issues of the Cape of Good Hope down to the time of its incorporation in the Union of South Africa, are fully described in this notable contribution to the literature of philately, which will be read with interest even by those who have ceased actively to collect stamps.

NEW AIR POST ROUTES

The opening up of new air post routes in two of the self-governing Dominions is to be attended by the issue of distinctive stamps for this branch of the postal service. New Zealand will confine itself for the present to a 3d. air mail denomination, as in the case of Australia, and it is probable that in the first instance this may take the form of a provisional overprint upon a regular postage stamp. No details are, however, available as yet. The Post and Telegraph Department of the Newfoundland Government has at present under consideration the preparation of three special air mail stamps of a permanent character in connexion with the air service about to be started by Newfoundland Airways, for which designs have been tentatively approved. That of the 15 cents, representing the local fee for air-borne letters, shows an aeroplane flying over a winter scene with a courier and dog team in the foreground. The 50c. vignette presents a view of the Narrows, St. John's Harbour, with an old-time sailing packet in the foreground and Sir John Alcock's Vickers-Vimy biplane leaving on the first successful Transatlantic flight. A map indicating the routes followed by the more important Atlantic flights which have begun or ended at Newfoundland forms the subject of the proposed $1 air stamp design.

Two recent political events are commemorated by special issues of postage stamps to hand from Abyssinia and Bulgaria respectively. In honour of the crowning of Ras Tafari as Emperor of Ethiopia and King of Kings an elaborate series of coronation stamps was prepared of which a single value only has appeared so far. Of the face value 4 guerches (piastres) it presents a composite design embracing the lion of Judah, the shield of Solomon, a sceptre and orb, the whole recess printed in violet in large upright rectangular format. The new Bulgarian stamps celebrate the recent wedding of King Boris to an Italian Princess.

The initial values of a series of propagandist postage stamps in connexion with the forthcoming Exposition Coloniale Internationale de Paris, 1931, have just been placed on sale in France, comprising 15 centimes slate, and 50c. red.

After 22 years postage stamps of new design are to be introduced into the French island of Madagascar on December 8 in 17 values, ranging from 1 centime to 5 francs. Meanwhile the existing series, dating from 1908, is to be withdrawn from currency.

LONDON LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, M.P., ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. T. E. NAYLOR, M.P., presided at the seventeenth annual conference of the London Labour Party on Saturday. He said that as a political party they recognized that it was their paramount duty to leave no stone unturned in an endeavour to lessen, if they could not completely remove, the hardships of unemployment.

The time had come when the State should be given power to provide work on a sufficiently large scale to bring about a reduction in the present abnormal figure of unemployment. Political and financial conventions must not be allowed to stand in the way of economic justice to millions of men, women, and children. Let them say good-bye to conventions, and make a real, comprehensive effort to provide direct employment on the principles laid down in the party manifesto "Labour and the Nation."

Referring to the efforts which the party intended making to gain a majority on the London County Council, Mr. Naylor said that one of the major issues of the election would be the administrative harshness of the public assistance committees set up by the council. Their candidates must insist that humane consideration should take precedence over all others.

The Conference adopted a resolution condemning the present system of the disposal of London refuse as "a nuisance and public health menace" to certain districts and urging the establishment of a modern system under the central control of the London County Council.

A discussion took place on public assistance administration, during which the London County Council test work regulations were condemned, one delegate describing the system as "harsh, harmful, cruel, and biased."

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, M.P., replying to the debate, appealed for unity in the party. They were not at the end of the battle, he said, but only just beginning the fight.

BECKENHAM AND SOUTH COAST CONNEXIONS

Efforts are being made to induce the Southern Railway Company to

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS for the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1930.

To be submitted to Shareholders at the Forty-Second Ordinary General Meeting to be held on Monday, 15th December, 1930.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS—

Gentlemen,—Your Directors beg to submit their Forty-Second Annual Report, Balance Sheet at 30th June, 1930, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1930, and Appropriation Account 30th June, 1930.

The unappropriated balance at 30th June, 1929, was			£650,029	12	8
Deduct—Final Deferred dividend in respect to year ended 30th June, 1929			272,628	10	0
				377,401	2 8
During the year the Diamond Account amounted to				3,262,665	18 1
Add to this the following :—					
Interest and Dividends on Investments		503,168	0 10		
Profits realised on sale of Investments		18,482	16 5		
Income from other sources		14,160	6 9		
				535,811	4 0
				4,175,878	4 9
Deduct Expenditure as follows :—					
Mining Expenditure		1,140,371	17 6		
Farms and Landed Property Expenditure		59,537	11 7		
Donations and Relief		13,579	18 11		
Allowances to retired employees, amounts paid during annual leave, and contributions to Provident Fund		104,500	18 4		
Directors' Fees		21,708	6 11		
Salaries—Head Office		30,901	10 1		
General Charges—Kimberley and London		57,996	2 7		
Interest on Debentures and on Capital of Leased Companies		133,191	2 9		
Sinking Fund for repayment of Debentures		109,784	12 4		
				1,671,572	1 0
Leaving a balance of				2,504,306	3 9
Which has been dealt with as follows :—					
Union of South Africa Income Tax		302,588	11 0		
Dividends :—					
Preference Shareholders		800,000	0 0		
				1,102,588	11 0
Balance unappropriated				£1,401,717	12 9

The Stock of Blue Ground and Lumps on the Floors at 30th June, 1930, was as follows :—

De Beers Mine	48,596 loads.
Wesselton Mine	357,304 ,,
Bultfontein Mine	377,788 ,,
Dutoitspan Mine	914,348 ,,
Total	1,677,836 loads.

The usual dividend of 20/- per share was paid to Preference Shareholders during the year under review, and, as was foreshadowed in last year's report, a final dividend of 5/- per share in respect to the year ended 30th June, 1929, has been paid to Deferred Shareholders. No dividend has been paid to Deferred Shareholders in respect to the financial year covered by this report.

On the 1st January, 1930, the De Beers 4½% South African Exploration Debentures fell due for redemption and have since that date been redeemed out of the investments representing the Debenture Redemption Fund which had been specially accumulated for the purpose. The Reserve of £1,635,495 representing the amount appropriated out of past profits has now been deducted from the book value of Claims, Other Mining Interests, Estates and Farms.

Throughout the period under review the diamond trade, in common with all other trades and industries, has felt the influence of the existing world-wide depression, and, in consequence, the accounts disclose no improvement in diamond sales in comparison with those of the previous year, which had been adversely affected by over-production from other sources. The depressed condition of the trade was seriously aggravated by the crisis in the United States of America in October last, and any marked improvement can only be contingent upon a revival of general prosperity coupled with the judicious control of output and sales.

In February and March last, representatives of the four Conference Producers and the Diamond Syndicate attended a Conference convened by the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Industries at Cape Town with the object of concluding a new Inter-Producers' Agreement and Sales Agreements with the Syndicate in place of those expiring on the 31st December next. As the outcome of the Conference, the Honourable the Minister of Finance was able to announce in the House of Assembly on the 26th March that the basis of agreement had been reached both for the allocation of quotas to the big Producers and for the sale of Union and South West Africa diamonds, the Government likewise undertaking to limit its sales of diamonds in accordance with the volume of trade. Negotiations are now proceeding in connection with the conclusion of the agreements.

The Diamond Corporation, Limited, in which this Company and some of the other Conference Producers are interested together to the extent of 50 per cent., was registered on the 18th February last with a Capital of £2,500,000. One of the principal objects of this flotation was to overcome the difficulty which had arisen through past over-production by taking over accumulated stocks of diamonds and spreading their resale over a period of years in order to ensure a reasonable share of the current trade to the Conference Producers.

During the year African Explosives & Industries, Limited, declared a dividend of 10 per cent., the amount paid to this Company in respect to its holding in that Company being £137,500.

Your Directors beg to report that in December last Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, M.P., one of the Directors of the Company, was appointed Chairman.

Your Directors very much regret to record the death, on the 13th March last, of their valued friend and colleague, Mr. L. Breitmeyer, who had been a director of the Company for the past 18 years. Since the close of the year Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., has been appointed a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy.

In terms of Clause 82 (c) of the Company's Articles of Association, three Directors retire, namely :—

Mr. S. B. Joel; Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Sir Basil Blackett

but, being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

A report by the General Manager on the Company's operations during the year will be submitted at the Meeting.

E. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman; A. G. W. COMPTON, D. HARRIS; R. PHILIPSON-STOW; W. PICKERING; H. P. RUDD, Directors.

Kimberley, 13th October, 1930.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1930.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAPITAL AUTHORISED :						
800,000 Preference Shares at £2 10s. 0d. each	2,000,000	0	0			
1,100,000 Deferred Shares at £2 10s. 0d. each	2,750,000	0	0			
	£4,750,000	0	0			
CAPITAL ISSUED :						
800,000 Preference Shares at £2 10s. 0d. each	2,000,000	0	0			
1,090,514 Deferred Shares at £2 10s. 0d. each	2,726,285	0	0			
				4,726,285	0	0
APPROPRIATION FOR STABILIMENT OF THE DIAMOND TRADE, invested in The Diamond Corporation, Ltd., other Diamond Mining Companies and Kindred Interests—						
As at 30th June, 1929	2,573,841	16	0			
Add amount transferred from Reserves—General Fund	820,744	10	8			
				3,394,586	6	8
RESERVES (per Contra)—						
General Fund as at 30th June, 1929	£3,028,823	6	2			
Add Adjustment of Blue Ground Stocks and Sundries	16,435	19	3			
	3,045,259	5	5			
Less Amount transferred to Appropriation for Stabilisment of the Diamond Trade	820,744	10	8			
	2,224,514	14	9			
Blue Ground Stocks, 30th June, 1930, at cost	257,301	18	2			
Redemption Fund : South African Exploration Debentures	1,635,495	0	0			
Less Transferred to Property (per Contra)	1,635,495	0	0			
				2,481,816	12	11
CURRENT LIABILITIES :						
Loans and Open Accounts	621,389	19	9			
Unclaimed Dividends and Sundries	64,792	4	2			
Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Union of South Africa	302,588	11	0			
Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Great Britain	3,686	15	9			
Commissioner of Taxes, Southern Rhodesia	857	11	0			
Preference Shareholders	400,000	0	0			
				1,393,317	1	8
BALANCE transferred from Appropriation Account				1,401,717	12	9
CONTINGENT LIABILITY : The Company has guaranteed the repayment of, and interest on, £984,100 of 5½% First Mortgage Debenture Stock, being the unredeemed portion at 30th June, 1930, of an issue of £1,250,000 made by the Cape Explosives Works, Limited, Somerset West, Cape Province. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have indemnified De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, to the extent of half this contingent liability.						
				£13,397,722	14	0

PROPERTY :	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Claims and other Mining Interests	3,161,121	5	3			
Estates and Farms	1,842,961	11	3			
	5,004,082	16	6			
Less Redemption Fund South African Exploration Debentures (per Contra)	1,635,495	0	0			
	3,368,587	16	6			
Investments in The Diamond Corporation, Limited, other Diamond Mining Companies and Kindred Interests	4,044,690	14	5			
Machinery, Permanent Works, Buildings and Stores	1	0	0			
				7,413,279	10	11
INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND SHARES				624,207	6	7
LIVE STOCK				80,471	19	4
RESERVE INVESTMENTS (per Contra) :						
Investments representing General Fund at Market Prices 30th June, 1930, or under	2,224,514	14	9			
Blue Ground on Floors :						
1,677,836 loads at cost deposited on Floors	257,301	18	2			
				2,481,816	12	11
DEBTORS, SPECIAL INVESTMENTS AND CASH :						
Open Accounts and Loans to Affiliated Companies	916,158	14	2			
Short Loans	191,000	0	0			
Fixed Deposits with Interest accrued to date	735,308	4	5			
Special Investments at Market Prices, 30th June, 1930, or under	903,882	1	4			
Cash at Bankers and in Hand	51,597	4	4			
				2,797,946	4	3
DIAMONDS ON HAND				1	0	0
				£13,397,722	14	0

AUDITORS' REPORT to the Shareholders of DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and records of the Company, including the Audited returns of the London Transfer Office, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Proper books and records have been kept, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 30th June, 1930, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

HOWARD PIM & HARDY and SALISBURY, BEATON & RAYNHAM, Auditors.

Kimberley, 13th October, 1930.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ending 30th June, 1930.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To MINING EXPENDITURE				1,140,371	17	6
,, EXPENDITURE ON FARMS, LANDED PROPERTY, and KIMBERLEY-ALEXANDERSFONTEIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY				59,537	11	7
,, CHARGES :						
Salaries, &c., Head Office	30,901	10	1			
General Charges	36,557	17	11			
Legal Expenses	860	0	0			
Donations and Relief	13,579	18	11			
Compensation	3,587	19	4			
Auditors' Fees	1,700	0	0			
Directors' Fees	21,708	6	11			
Employees' Provident Fund, Company's Contribution	29,141	19	1			
London Transfer Office—Net Expenses	15,290	5	4			
Allowances to Retired Employees	53,933	0	5			
Amount paid to Employees during Annual Leave	21,425	18	10			
				228,686	16	10
,, INTEREST ON CAPITAL LEASED COMPANIES				96,592	10	0
,, INTEREST ON DEBENTURES				36,798	12	9
,, SINKING FUND FOR REPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES				109,784	12	4
,, BALANCE carried to Appropriation Account				2,126,905	1	1
				£3,798,477	2	1

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By DIAMOND ACCOUNT	3,262,665	18	1
,, INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON INVESTMENTS after adjustment of Reserve and Special Investments to Market Prices or under at 30th June, 1930	503,168	0	10
,, SUNDRY RECEIPTS	13,679	18	3
,, TRANSFER FEES	480	8	6
,, PROFITS REALISED ON INVESTMENTS	18,482	16	5
	£3,798,477	2	1

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 30th June, 1930.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA INCOME TAX : Normal Tax				302,588	11	0
,, PREFERENCE DIVIDEND ACCOUNT :						
10/- per share on 800,000 shares payable to Shareholders registered at 31st December, 1929, declared 24th December, 1929	400,000	0	0			
10/- per share on 800,000 shares payable to Shareholders registered at 30th June, 1930, declared 30th June, 1930	400,000	0	0			
				800,000	0	0
,, BALANCE carried to Balance Sheet				1,401,717	12	9
				£2,504,306	3	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By BALANCE unappropriated 30th June, 1929	650,029	12	8
Less DEFERRED DIVIDEND ACCOUNT : Final dividend of 5/- per share on 1,090,514 shares in respect to year ended 30th June, 1929, payable to Shareholders registered at 31st December, 1929, declared 24th December, 1929	272,628	10	0
,, BALANCE transferred from Profit and Loss Account	2,126,905	1	1
	£2,504,306	3	9

Kimberley, 13th October, 1930. A. DRAKE, Secretary; W. M. MILLER, Chief Accountant.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

GOLD AND PRICES

MORE NEW ISSUES OF CAPITAL

That a deficiency of gold is responsible for the decline in prices in recent years is an assumption that is apt to lead public opinion astray regarding the necessities of the economic situation. There is no more reason for assuming that gold as a measure of value has changed because other factors have altered than there is for assuming that the measure of length has changed because a piece of cloth has shrunk. The recent heavy decline in prices loses much of its mystery if it be borne in mind that it has followed an even more precipitate rise, and that the fall has not yet equalled the rise. Some people have ventured to suggest that if only a large additional supply of gold or money was produced, trade would revive and prices would rise. To some extent that is true, but Mr. McKenna pointed out in his broadcast lecture last Friday, the problem of producing a rise in prices by means of monetary manipulation is by no means so simple as may appear. At one time it was assumed that if new purchasing power were created it would be solely expended upon commodities. But, as Mr. McKenna pointed out, it might be employed in purchasing any purchasable thing such as stocks and shares, in which case commodity prices would not be affected. Before the War, and therefore before the period of violent price fluctuation due to wholly abnormal causes, the world enjoyed a relatively stable price level. There is no strong reason to suppose that stability will not return now that the bulge in prices caused by the War has been largely eliminated. Even if £100,000,000 of additional gold were suddenly produced, surely its destiny would be the same as that of the £100,000,000 of newly mined gold which, as Mr. McKenna pointed out, has in the last two years become available for monetary purposes. More than twice that amount in that period has been absorbed by two countries—namely, America and France. International debt payments have been largely responsible for controlling the directional flow of gold, though other causes are also responsible, including lack of confidence in countries which under happier circumstances might be welcome borrowers and lack of experience and machinery in undertaking extensive foreign lending.

More Capital for Trust Companies

Two more trust companies have decided that the moment is propitious for raising fresh capital, because, owing to the fall in values, the present offers a more promising opportunity for purchasing securities of the right class than has been available for some years. The Second Mercantile Trust is making an issue of £100,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock at the price of 99¼, plus accrued interest but free of stamp duty. The stock, which is due for redemption not later than 1976, may be repaid at 102 after February, 1956. The stock ranks with £400,000 already outstanding. Since its formation in 1923 the company has built up a substantial reserve. Its investments to-day show an appreciation over book cost, and, as its name implies, it is under the same skilful management and direction as the Mercantile Investment and General Trust. The London and Provincial Trust is issuing £200,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock, due 1987, at the price of 97½, plus accrued interest but free of stamp duty. This stock may be redeemed after June, 1967, at 102½ at the company's option. This trust, which belongs to the Fleming group, is also a successful concern, though less well known than the first-named. The new stock ranks with £500,000 already issued, bringing the total up to £700,000, which is the authorized amount. Both issues are being placed privately.

Oil Production and Consumption

A review of the current oil situation written by a well-known firm of brokers draws attention to the progress which has been made towards the stabilization of the industry in America during the present year. It is shown that up to the end of September the output of crude oil and the output of refined products had been curtailed to such an extent that the supply of new oil (domestic production and imports) was actually 10,658,000 barrels below domestic consumption and exports. From the peak levels this year the output of Oklahoma has been reduced by 31½ per cent., that of California by 25 per cent., and that of Texas by 14 per cent., while the output for the whole of America has been reduced by 16 per cent. On the figures for the week ended November 22 the crude oil production of America has never been so low since 1926. The writer of the review gives credit to the American oil industry for no longer attempting to control the prices of refined oil products artificially. Since the abandonment of price control by the American Oil Exporters' Association prices of refined oils in the export markets have been allowed to find their true levels. Prices of petrol have fallen by 2¾c., or nearly 38 per cent., from the peak level this year, and have averaged 6c. up to November, as compared with 7.48c. in 1929, which was a year of low prices. This gives an average decline of 20 per cent., which is the principal cause of the fall in American earnings this year.

The Outlook

While recognizing the likelihood of further price-cutting, which is the more probable in view of the large cash resources possessed by the independent companies such as the Texas Corporation and the Sinclair Company, the writer of the review points out that there is no oil war in the old sense of a war between the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch-Shell groups. The dumping of Russian oils, it is pointed out, affects chiefly the Central European markets. In Great Britain the Soviet Government has so far adhered to its quota agreement, and in view of the heavy investment in plant which would be required to enable it to increase its British distribution it is considered unlikely that it will break this agreement. In attempting to gauge the outlook for the oil industry the writer, with good reason, regards a more optimistic view as being conditional upon the maintenance of restriction both in the fields and at the refineries. If restriction were to break down the result would, he thinks, be disastrous, but he points out that prices of crude oil and refined oils are now at such low levels that the American oil companies are likely to continue their co-operation in face of a common danger.

The De Beers Report

The report of the De Beers Consolidated Mines for the 12 months to June 30 states that no dividend has been paid to deferred shareholders for that year. For 1928-1929 deferred shareholders received a distribution of 30 per cent. In the circumstances the accounts make a favourable impression, and as will be seen from the following summary of the figures for the past three years there is an unappropriated balance of £1,401,717.

	Year ended June 30		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Diamond account	3,262,666	3,255,791	3,311,780
Other receipts	535,811	554,004	588,368
Total	3,798,477	3,809,795	3,900,148
Mining and general charges	1,428,596	1,488,767	1,433,778
Interest and sinking fund charges	242,976	274,510	274,121
S.A. income-tax	302,589	303,249	221,971
Net profit	1,824,316	1,745,269	1,970,278
Brought forward	277,401	500,017	347,624
Transferred from dividend reserve fund	—	—	450,000
Total available	2,201,717	2,245,286	2,667,902
Preference dividend	800,000	800,000	800,000
Deferred dividend	Nil	817,886 (30%)	817,886 (30%)
To general fund	—	250,000	550,000
Carried forward	1,401,717*	377,401	500,017

*Balance unappropriated.

No sooner had the menace of the great increase in the output of alluvial diamonds receded than the diamond industry was adversely affected by the crisis in the United States in October last year and the world-wide depression which succeeded it. In their report the board point out that any marked improvement can only be contingent upon a revival of general prosperity, coupled with the judicious control of output and sales. The balance-sheet shows that the appropriation for the stabiliment of the diamond trade has increased from £2,573,842 to £3,394,586; this is mainly due to the company's share participation in the Diamond Corporation, Limited, formed last February with a capital of £2,500,000 to take over accumulated stocks of diamonds and spread their sale over a period of years in order to ensure a reasonable share of the current trade to the conference producers. Following the repayment of the company's South African Exploration Debentures for £1,635,495 the reserve of equal amount accumulated against their redemption has ben written off the book values of "claims, other mining interests, estates and farms," which now stand at £3,368,588, against £4,990,048.

The Gordon Hotels Scheme

Although the trustees for the Debenture stockholders as well as the auditors have urged acceptance of the consolidation scheme put forward by the directors of Gordon Hotels, opposition is likely to be offered to the scheme by some of the Debenture-holders. The ground of their opposition is the reduction in the nominal value of their capital. They feel satisfied that the assets are sufficiently valuable as to make the repayment of the present irredeemable stocks at par reasonably safe in the event of liquidation, which, it is pointed out, might occur if there were an amalgamation. One critic writes to point out that under the scheme the proprietor of £2,500 of Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock would receive in repayment as the holder of the new Six per Cent. stock only £1,887, and that this sum might have to be reinvested to yield 4 per cent., in which case a present gain of income would be purchased at the expense of a future loss. The present gain in income varies from 8s. 5d. to 9s. per cent. per annum in the case of the different stocks, while the future loss, though it must not be ignored, cannot be gauged. The new stock, though of smaller nominal value, will command a higher price than the existing stocks, owing partly to the operation of the sinking fund. Further, it should be noted that it will take 45 years before the stock is fully redeemed. The question for holders is whether they would prefer to secure a small addition to their income at the expense of an appreciable reduction in the nominal value of their capital which at a later stage will have to be reinvested, possibly with a loss of income. The only advantage of holding the present irredeemable stocks is that in the event of liquidation the holders would not suffer any loss of income through diminution of capital.

Manbre and Garton Accounts

A reduction in profit is disclosed by the accounts of Manbré and Garton, brewing sugar manufacturers, for the 12 months ended September 30, net earnings being £366,920, a decline of 10½ per cent. The dividend on the £1,146,669 of Ordinary stock is reduced from 17½ per cent. to 16 per cent., the lowest dividend paid for some years past. Of its capital £150,000 is in the form of Deferred shares of 2s. each, on which the dividend for the past year was £126,134, compared with £143,333 for the three previous years. The major portion of the assets consists of investments in subsidiary companies. These appear at cost, £2,914,540, but a reserve of £207,697 has been accumulated against these investments. In addition, there is a general reserve of £1,425,000. Against current liabilities of £316,000 the company holds floating assets to the amount of £804,000.

Better Argentine Freight Market

In the absence of Russian business the Argentine grain market strengthened further last week—the South American is a trade which is much more acceptable, as a whole, to the shipping industry if only because it represents a longer voyage and there is always the prospect of cargoes of coal on the outward voyage. For the latter rates have remained very low. Rates of 19s. 6d. a ton for large vessels to load grain in the up-river ports of the Plate for Europe in the early future were paid at the end of the week, and likewise 20s. for medium-sized vessels. In all about three dozen vessels were fixed for the grain trade. The demand has been particularly for the transport of maize. The strength of the demand for ships to load this month has, to some extent, affected the rates for ships to move the new grain crop early in the New Year, and for this purpose a certain amount of tonnage which is to be dispatched from this country in ballast has been secured at about 18s. a ton. Although such rates are substantially above the low rates of about 12s. a ton reached in the summer, it is held in the freight markets that there could be little profit, if any, in them for owners.

Fire Losses in North America

Reports from North America indicate that the experience there this year with fire insurance, in which British insurance companies are largely concerned, can hardly be generally favourable. According to the returns of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the losses during the first nine months of this year in the United States and Canada amounted to $348,421,621 (£69,684,000), being an increase of $26,647,085 (£5,329,000) on those for the corresponding period of last year. The figures for July, August, and September of this year were substantially heavier than those for the corresponding three months of last year and the total for each of the first nine months of 1930 and 1929 is as follows :—

Month	1930	1929
	$	$
January	42,344,000	44,713,825
February	43,206,940	41,520,290
March	42,964,392	41,277,814
April	43,550,996	36,845,795
May	38,413,142	32,129,408
June	37,518,266	33,005,663
July	34,847,750	31,985,493
August	36,043,679	30,446,899
September	35,230,456	29,249,355
Total for nine months	$348,421,621	$321,774,536

While losses are heavier the industrial depression in the United States is likely to have been generally reflected in reduced premium incomes, and working costs, consequently, may well have shown a further advance. Such a combination of adverse factors does not promise well for the results.

FINANCIAL POLICY IN U.S.A.

STEEL OUTPUT 41% OF CAPACITY

HEAVY DECREASE IN CAR LOADINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30

Cold weather and "buy now" campaigns started by the departmental stores to take advantage of an early distribution of Christmas fund savings have quickened retail trade, but industry continues to decline. There is still a great difference of opinion among bankers, industrialists, economists, and other students of the economic situation both about what caused the depression and how it can be cured, and as in the international depression of the late Seventies and early Eighties, which the current depression strikingly resembles, their diagnoses and prescriptions are hopelessly conflicting. The conviction is growing, however, that an American revival without a simultaneous revival abroad would be abortive. As regards domestic policy, the point immediately at issue is whether the Federal Reserve system should follow a policy of making credit still easier or should act to take up slack in preparation for the hoped-for trade expansion after the first of the year. Here again, however, there is an impasse, authorities disagreeing about the desirability of banks furthering expansion when, as many argue, such liquidation still remains to be done. There is strong support for the idea that consumers' debts ought to be still further reduced, and excess productive capacity in basic industries further curtailed before any attempt is made to raise a new business structure. To halt the regenerative process now, it is asserted, would be to encourage building on a weak foundation. That view is by no means universal, however, as is shown by—in particular—the expansion programmes of Ford and the biggest of the steel companies.

MOTOR INDUSTRY'S POSITION

Steel production has again fallen off, and now is down to about 41 per cent. of capacity. Producers, however, are looking forward hopefully to the first quarter of next year, and from time to time are throwing out intimations of an early upward revision of prices of their products. Declining prices for steel scrap and for pig iron do not suggest, though, that a change is imminent. Motor-car producers are in a similar hopeful state of mind about the New Year, and the Chevrolet Company in particular is planning to increase production in January. Automobile production is still declining, but the reduction is less than seasonal in amount. The situation in this industry is relatively better than that of most of the other large industries in that effective curtailment of production has been practised for many months. The latest figures available—those for November 1—show only 304,690 cars in dealers' hands, which is 55,000 less than there were a month before, and 46 per cent. less than there were on November 1, 1929. Railway car loadings in the week ended November 15, at 829,251, were 52,150 less than the week before and 153,625 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate of cars loaded up to November 15 this year was 6,151,888 cars below the aggregate for last year in the same period. Bank clearances are materially below those of a year ago, and business failures are again more numerous. During the week there were about a dozen more small bank failures in the country districts.

COMPETITION WITH RAILWAYS

The stock market is in the doldrums, with commission houses starving for business. The bond market is dull, and railway securities are under the influence of the gloomy views expressed by some railway presidents, more especially by their statements in connexion with their demands upon Congress for legislation to protect them from competition from motor lorries and omnibuses and from coastwise shipping using the Panama Canal. Whatever Congress may do with respect to these forms of competition, it is not thought likely that it will accede to a demand for stripping the oil industry of its pipelines.

Brokers' loans decreased by $63,000,000 last week, in their ninth consecutive decline, and are now down to $2,122,000,000 from the peak of $6,804,000,000 reached on October 2 last year. The total of these loans now is the smallest since the spring of 1925.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD RETURN

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board, with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars) :—

Resources	Nov. 27	Inc. or dec.
Total gold reserves	3,024,970	– 18,010
Reserves other than gold	138,830	– 11,470
Total bills discounted	233,850	+ 28,810
Bills bought in open market	176,110	– 2,160
Total bills on hand	409,960	+ 26,650
Total U.S. Govt. securities	595,630	140
Total bills and securities	1,011,940	+ 26,560
Total resources	4,867,450	– 91,560
Liabilities		
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation	1,421,870	+ 38,270
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,409,930	– 38,820
Government deposits	29,380	– 7,760
Total deposits	2,463,410	– 50,790
Total liabilities	4,867,450	– 91,560
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	81·4	– 0·5%

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Nov. 29	Nov. 28		Nov. 29	Nov. 28
Abitibi	9¼	9½	Dom. Glass	100	100
Asbestos	1⅛	1⅛	Dom. Textile	77½	77¼
Do., Pref.	11½	11¼	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	23¼	23¼	Fraser Cos.	4	4
Braz. Tract.	23⅛	23⅛	Hollinger	6	5⅞
B.C. Pwr., A	36½	36¼	Int. Nickel	18*	17⅞
Do., B	33	32¾	Massey, H.	14⅜	14⅛
Brit. Emp. Steel	1	1	Montreal L.	57¼	57⅛
Do., 1st Pf.	18	19½	Natl. Brew.	28½	26½
Do., 2nd Pf	3	2½	Nat. Steel Car	33½	32½
Calgary	150	125	Ogilvie Flour	280	260
Can. Car.	18¾	19¼	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	40
Do., Pref.	24½	25½	Power Corp.	55¼	55½
C. Cement	14⅝	17¼	Price Bros.	44	44
Do., Pref.	90½	90*	Quebec Pwr.	44	43
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	S. Law'ce C.	33¼	33¼
Indus. Alcohol, A	3	3	Shawinigan	51½	51
Do., B	2	2	S. J. Canada Power	28	28
C. Power	53½	53⅛	Steel Co. of Canada	41	42⅝
C. Steamship	6	6	W'ger Elec.	20¼	20
Do., Pref'd.	19	19	Bk. Montreal	280	280
Cockshutt	11⅞	11⅝	Can. Bk. Com.	230	230½
Cons. Mining	147½	149	Royal Bank	280	280½
Dom. Bridge	55½	55			

*Ex dividend.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝–2⅞	1½
New York	2½	2–1½	Nominal
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4½	6–8
Swiss Bank places	2½	1⅜	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	¾
Brussels	2½	2½	1½

HARRODS (B.A.) REPORT

NEW ARTICLES PROPOSED

The profit figures and dividend of Harrods (Buenos Aires) were given in *The Times* of November 14. In the full report now available the directors state that they have transferred the sum of £70,000 from special reserve to exchange reserve as a provision against the loss which would arise upon the conversion of the floating assets and liabilities in Argentina into sterling at the rate of exchange current on August 31, 1930. They have also considered it advisable to allocate a further sum of £70,000 to exchange reserve out of the year's profits, with a view to providing against the loss on exchange which may be incurred in the current year. As mentioned in the preliminary statement, sums aggregating £158,633 in respect of realized losses on exchange have been charged against revenue in the accounts of the company and its controlled companies.

The profits fell short of the directors' anticipations, but they are considered satisfactory having regard to the fact that the sales and trading throughout the year were adversely affected by the depressed conditions caused by the poor harvest, low prices of agricultural produce, depreciated exchange, and political developments.

The directors consider it advisable to adopt new articles. Questions have been raised as to the meaning of the present articles, as well as to the legal effect of carrying forward profits to the credit of any particular class of shareholders in the absence of anything in the articles dealing with this, and one of the objects in adopting new articles is to set such doubts at rest. The new articles, therefore, provide that the profits carried forward as at August 31, 1930 (£122,592), are to be carried to the credit of Ordinary shareholders' dividend equalization account.

The other main object in adopting new dividend and reserve articles is to do away with the existing limitations upon (*a*) the maximum amount (£300,000) of the reserve to be accumulated, and (*b*) the part of the profits which may be carried to reserve each year.

The report of the South American Stores (Gath and Chaves), a subsidiary of Harrods (Buenos Aires), whose profits and dividends were also given in *The Times* of November 14, states that in order to provide against the loss that would arise if the floating assets and liabilities in Argentina were converted into sterling at the rate of exchange current on August 31 last, and in view of the further depreciation that has since occurred in the Argentine peso, the board has transferred the sum of £280,000 to an exchange reserve from the general reserve, which shows a balance after such transfer of £300,000.

SPANISH GOLD FOR LONDON

FURTHER £1,000,000

SANTANDER, Nov. 29.—To-day a consignment of gold, valued at £1,000,000, was placed aboard the liner Orita for dispatch to London.

This is the second consignment sent recently from Spain, and further consignments will, it is understood, follow.—*Reuter.*

LEWIS'S PROPOSED NEW POWERS

An extraordinary meeting of Lewis's, Limited, is called for December 22 at which certain alterations in the articles of association will be submitted. The alterations include provisions giving the company power to enter into a guarantee of the obligations of any of the companies with which it is associated, and giving the directors of Lewis's, Limited, power to enter into contracts with any of the associated companies, notwithstanding that they may be interested in these associated companies. The company states that these revisions are designed merely to facilitate the cooperation between Lewis's, Limited, and its associated companies.

It is also proposed to give the company power to capitalize its reserves. Certain powers of capitalizing profits already exist, but it is doubtful whether they are full enough to effect at all times any capitalization of profits which may be desired, and therefore it is proposed to take the powers in the full modern form.

City News in Brief

Bonds amounting to £14,900 of the Hamburg Waterworks Six per Cent. Sterling Loan have been purchased and withdrawn from circulation.

Numbers are announced of bonds of the Landsbanki Islands (National Bank of Iceland) Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1924, drawn for repayment on February 1 next.

According to *Stubbs' Weekly Gazette* the failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended November 29 were 180, an increase of 44. Bills of sale registered and re-registered numbered 289, a decrease of two.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders announces the numbers of bonds of the Three per Cent. Consolidated External Debt of Colombia, 1896, drawn for payment on January 1 next, at the price of 70, at the office of Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., 11, Old Broad-street, E.C.

The International Tea Company's Stores announces that the result to date of the referendum to the shareholders shows that very large majorities, both in number

MONEY MARKET

A LARGE TURNOVER

RECOVERY IN THE LIRA

Saturday being the last working day of November a large turnover was reported in the short loan market. In spite, however, of the shortness of the session supplies of loanable credits proved fully equal to the demand, and the payments in connexion with the monthly foreign exchange settlement exerted less disturbance to the market than usual. At the start the general charge for fresh advances over the week-end was 2 per cent., but it soon declined to 1½ per cent., and by the close balances were freely available at 1½ per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were generally renewed at 1½ per cent. The discount market was rather unsteady, for easy conditions are expected to follow the distribution of the dividend on the Five per Cent. War Loan to-day. These were heralded in fact by purchasers of February bills by certain home banks on Saturday at 2½ per cent., and in competition three months fine bank bills were rarely obtainable at a higher rate than 2 5-32 per cent. A feature among the foreign exchanges was the sharp recovery in the lira, the Milan rate closing at 92.76½l. Brazilian milreis also appreciated.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½–2	2	2⅜–2¼	2⅜–2⅜	2¼	2⅜–2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills).	Fine Trade Bills.			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%
2⅜–2¼	2⅜	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅛	3⅛—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

Monday	Lon. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb. Stk., 1985-95	22½%	£1,125,000
"	Unilever	15/-	£1,500,000
Wednesday	Bank of Nova Scotia, $100 Shares	$25	$500,000
"	1960	21%	£105,000
Thursday	Ayr C.C., 5% 1947-57	30%	£375,000

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	Nov. 23	Inc. or Dec.
	Pengö	Pengö
Assets		
Retal Reserve:		
Gold coin and bullion, foreign exchange, &c..	183,108,857	+ 685,393
Inland Bills, warrants and securities	229,804,830	– 8,578,155
Advances on movable security	29,600	– 13,500
Advances to the Treasury	67,293,836	– 461,603
Premises and equipment	6,138,520	Unchanged
Other assets	43,131,314	– 1,477,097
Liabilities		
Capital	24,756,095	Unchanged
Reserve fund	8,119,288	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	380,525,867	– 33,747,405
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	51,983,973	+ 22,365,135
Other liabilities	54,121,733	+ 1,487,308

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After rising to $4.85^{19}/_{32}$ the New York rate fell back, and finished unaltered on balance at $4.85^{25}/_{32}$. There was a further rise in the Montreal rate to $4.85¼. A sharp recovery occurred in Italian currency, the Milan rate being finally quoted 92.76½l., against 92.83½l. on Friday. Spanish currency was also in better demand, particularly in the final dealings, and the Madrid rate closed at 43.50p., a movement of 20c. in favour of the peseta. There was no alteration in the French exchange, which closed at 123.60f. Both the Belgian and German exchanges moved slightly against sterling. A sharp fall occurred in the Eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong rate declining to 1s. 3d. and the Shanghai rate to 1s. 6⅛d. Among the South American exchanges the Rio rate moved in favour of Brazil, closing $^{3}/_{32}$d. higher at 4½d., while the Argentine peso advanced to $38^{19}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Nov. 29	Nov. 28
New York	$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{13}/_{32}$–$4.85^{15}/_{32}$	$4.85^{13}/_{32}$–$4.85^{15}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{13}/_{16}$–$4.85^{15}/_{16}$	$4.85^{13}/_{16}$–$4.85^{15}/_{16}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-62	123.58-63
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81^{14}–82^{14}	34.81^{14}–82^{12}
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75-92.82	92.78-92.86
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2.215	25.06^{14}–07^{12}	25.06^{14}–07^{14}
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374^{14}–375^{14}	374^{14}–375^{14}
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾–193	192¾–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2.215	43.40-43.80	43.50-43.75
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108^{14}–108^{18}	108^{14}–108^{18}
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06^{14}–06^{34}	$12.06^{09}/_{16}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36^{12}–37	20.36^{12}–37^{14}
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.48-34.52	34.48-34.51
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.79	27.76-27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2.527	163.65-81¼	$163^{11}/_{16}$–$^{12}/_{16}$
Warsaw	Zloty tol	43.38	$43^{28}/_{32}$–43^{16}	43^{16}–43^{18}
Riga	Lats to £	25.2.215	25.18-25.28	25.20-25.28
Bucharest	Lei. to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025†	1.025†
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2.215	274½-275	274½-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	$48^{3}/_{4}$–$48^{5}/_{8}$	$48^{3}/_{4}$–$48^{7}/_{8}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{14}–16^{14}	18.15^{14}–16^{14}
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08^{14}–09^{14}	18.08^{14}–09^{14}
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{14}–15^{14}	18.15^{12}–18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97^{16}–97^{18}	97^{16}–97^{18}
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	$1.5^{31}/_{32}$–$1.5^{33}/_{32}$	$1.5^{31}/_{32}$–$1.5^{15}/_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	$1.5^{31}/_{32}$–$1.5^{33}/_{32}$	$1.5^{31}/_{32}$–$1.5^{15}/_{16}$
Madras	Per rup	1sd.	$1.5^{31}/_{32}$–$1.5^{33}/_{32}$	$1.5^{31}/_{32}$–$1.5^{15}/_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1.2^{29}/_{32}$–$1.3^{1}/_{32}$	$1.2^{15}/_{16}$–$1.3^{7}/_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2.0^{7}/_{16}$–$2.0^{9}/_{16}$	$2.0^{7}/_{16}$–$2.0^{9}/_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1.6^{7}/_{8}$–$1.7^{1}/_{16}$	$1.6^{7}/_{8}$–$1.7^{5}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2.3^{11}/_{16}$–$3^{1}/_{16}$	$2.3^{11}/_{16}$–$3^{1}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.06^{3}/_{4}$–$07^{1}/_{8}$	$12.06^{3}/_{4}$–$07^{1}/_{8}$
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	$2.0^{15}/_{16}$	$2.0^{15}/_{16}$
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	$4^{11}/_{16}$–$4^{13}/_{16}$	$4^{9}/_{16}$–$4^{11}/_{16}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	$38^{1}/_{32}$–$38^{3}/_{32}$	$38^{7}/_{16}$–$38^{15}/_{16}$
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.80	39.82
Montevid.	Per dol.	51d.	$38^{1}/_{2}$–39	$38^{1}/_{2}$–39
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.65	Holiday
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.55-10.75	10.55-10.75

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand*	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 13 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the sale of £329,805 in BAR GOLD, the withdrawal for export of 9,000 SOVEREIGNS, and the purchase of £69 in BAR GOLD. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net efflux of £338,736. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,054,810, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Nov. 27—		Nov. 27—	
Bar gold .. 50		Bar gold ..	323,476
		Sovereigns ..	22,000
Nov. 28 .. .. Nil		Nov. 28—	
		Bar gold ..	363,648
		Sovereigns ..	7,000
Nov. 29—		Nov. 29—	
Bar gold .. 69		Bar gold ..	329,805
		Sovereigns ..	9,000
Net efflux	1,054,810		
Total ..	£1,054,929	Total ..	£1,054,929

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,610,654; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

China again sold silver at the opening, and the price further declined ¼d. to $16^{5}/_{16}$d. per oz. for cash, and $16^{1}/_{16}$d. for forward delivery. At the lower level, however, China turned a buyer.

COMPANY RESULTS

BOWATER'S PAPER MILLS

MARKS AND SPENCER INTERIM

Broughton Copper.—The directors are unable to recommend the payment of the half-yearly Preference dividend due on December 1. The dividend is in arrear since September 30, 1929.

Warwicks and Richardsons (brewers).—Final dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 4 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year (the same). The reserves receive £23,000 (against £22,500), and £27,806 is carried forward (against £27,126).

Globe Telegraph and Trust.—Quarterly interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (the same), payable on December 31. The directors state that unless an improvement occurs in the company's income it will be impossible to maintain the present rate of dividend.

Marks and Spencer.—Interim dividend on account of the year ending March 31 next of 10 per cent. actual, less tax, on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares, payable January 1. For the whole of the preceding year the dividend was 20 per cent., and a capital bonus of one "A" Ordinary share for every 10 existing Ordinary and/or "A" Ordinary shares was distributed.

London Prudential Investment Trust.—Owing to the uncertain financial outlook the directors have deemed it expedient to sell certain investments, even though they showed a capital loss. This loss (£5,113) must be written off out of revenue account, and consequently it has been decided to defer for the present the payment of an interim dividend. A year ago an interim dividend of 2 per cent. was paid.

Oxford Electric.—The directors have decided to pay no interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, against 3½ per cent. for each of the three preceding years. They state that the first half of this year was a period of steadily increasing activity; receipts from the sale of current were approximately £92,444, against £71,645 for the first half of 1929. As shareholders are aware, however, the municipal corporation have given notice of their intention of exercising their right to purchase that portion of the undertakings which is covered by the Orders of 1890 and 1892. The terms and conditions are now the subject of litigation which has not yet been completed. It is expected that, when a settlement is finally reached, a satisfactory dividend on the Ordinary shares for 1930 will be justified.

BRITISH SYPHON

The net profit of the British Syphon Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £11,297 (against £19,833 for 1928-29), making, with the amount brought forward, a total of £12,353. No final dividend on the Ordinary shares is recommended, the total dividend for the year there being limited to the interim payment of 4 per cent., tax free, already made, as against an interim of 4 per cent. and a final of 6 per cent., tax free, for 1928-29. Nor is any allocation made to general reserve (against £2,500). The carry-forward is £1,353 (against £1,056).

PEEK BROTHERS AND WINCH

The accounts of Peek Brothers and Winch for the 12 months ended June 30 show a net profit, after charging interest on bank loans (£11,825) and directors' fees (£1,400), of £2,529 (against £1,638). This reduces the debit balance at profit and loss to £10,259. The directors state that any distribution of profits on holdings in the subsidiary companies has been included in the company's profit for the year. A loss in the case of one of the subsidiary companies is being carried forward in the accounts of that company, and no provision for this has been made in the profit and loss account of the holding company. Meeting, December 10.

DANISH GAS

The report of the Danish Gas Company (now registered in Denmark) for the year ended June 30, 1930, states that the balance standing to the profit and loss account, after charging pensions, administrative expenses, &c., and transferring Kr.194,000 (£10,777) to the reserve and suspense account, is Kr.640,978 (£35,600). Out of this sum the directors recommend a dividend of 7 per cent. on the present reduced capital. This compares with a dividend of 6 per cent. paid last year on the shares of £10 each. These shares have since been reduced to £7 10s. by a return of £2 10s. on each share. The sum carried forward is Kr.301,207 (£16,733), which is a small increase on the amount brought in from last year. Meeting, at Odense, December 15.

LYDENBURG PLATINUM AREAS

The report of the Lydenburg Platinum Areas for the year to June 30 states that the working operations for the year resulted in a credit balance of £19,122, which with the sum of £23,110 remaining from the previous year shows a total of £42,232. From this has to be deducted London and Johannesburg expenses, the loss on realization of concentrates caused by the fall in price of platinum, and Dwarsriver expenses, which with the interim dividend of 3d. per share (6¼ per cent.) paid on December 19, 1929, absorb £33,145, leaving a balance of £9,087 to be carried forward. The dividend for the previous year was also 6¼ per cent. Meeting, December 9.

P. PHIPPS (NORTHAMPTON AND TOWCESTER BREWERIES)

A net profit of £123,539 is shown by the accounts for the year to September 30 of P. Phipps and Co. (Northampton and Towcester Breweries), compared with £122,083 for 1928-29. With the amount brought forward there is a total of £185,847 (against £182,371), out of which the Preference dividend and an interim Ordinary dividend have been paid, leaving £143,892. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 8½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making the total distribution unchanged at 13¾ per cent., tax free, and also to repeat last year's allocation of £20,000 to the reserve, which will then stand at £200,000. The amount to be carried forward is increased from £62,308 to £65,784. Meeting, December 8.

BOWATER'S PAPER MILLS

Trading profits, after deducting directors' fees, of Bowater's Paper Mills for the year ended September 30 amounted to £150,269, which compares with £101,701 for 1928-29. After deducting £45,000 for Debenture interest, £22,500 for the fixed 7½ per cent. Preference dividend, and transferring £35,000 (against £22,500) to the capital reserve and depreciation fund, bringing this fund up to £245,462, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares (the same) and to add £20,000 (against £8,500) to general reserve, bringing this account up to £41,000. The carry-forward will then be increased from £28,491 to £38,763. Although higher profits have been earned the directors have decided not to increase the dividend, considering it desirable to conserve the resources of the company, having regard to general conditions now prevailing. The doubling of the plant was completed during the year.

MASSEY'S BURNLEY BREWERY

A heavy reduction in profits is reported by Massey's Burnley Brewery, the accounts for the year ended October 31 disclosing a net profit of £26,981 (against £55,594 for 1928-29). After including the amount brought forward and allowing for the interim dividend, there is an available total of £20,411, out of which the dividends on the two issues of Preference shares and a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1½ per cent. (against 4½ per cent.) are to be paid. The total distribution on the Ordinary shares for the year is 5 per cent. (against 8 per cent.). In May, 1929, the Ordinary capital was increased from £275,000 to £300,000. No allocation is made to the reserve fund (against £4,500), and the carry-forward is reduced from £18,179 to £5,879.

LUIPAARDS VLEI ESTATE AND GOLD

The net profit of the Luipaards Vlei Estate and Gold Mining Company for the year ended June 30 was £37,033 (against £39,023 for 1928-29), which, with the amount brought in, makes an available total of £83,533. It is proposed to transfer £75,000 to a general reserve account and carry the balance of £8,533 forward (against £46,500). The tonnage treated amounted to 294,800 tons, being an increase of 26,100 tons on the previous year. The yield per ton of 21s. 7d. shows a reduction of 1d. per ton, while the working costs at 19s. 3d. show an increase of 2d. per ton, due to an additional 3d. per ton for development redemption. The fully developed ore reserves on June 30 amounted to 1,028,100 mining tons (an increase during the year of 149,100 tons) of the value of 5.4dwt. per ton, the partially developed ore being 29,100 mining tons of the estimated value of 5.1dwt. per ton. With a view to strengthening the financial position of the company by funding its indebtedness and providing additional working capital, the directors have decided to create £150,000 of 10-year Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Of these notes it is proposed to offer £100,000 to the shareholders at an early date, the subscription of the issue being guaranteed for a commission of 4 per cent. Meeting, December 9.

VAN RYN GOLD

The net profit of the Van Ryn Gold Mines Estate for the year ended June 30 amounted to £48,424 (against £61,798 for 1928-29). To this is added the balance of £50,239 brought forward, making a total available profit of £98,663, which has been appropriated as follows:—Capital expenditure written off, £2,231; in payment of dividends Nos. 52 and 53, totalling 5 per cent. free of tax (the same), £25,000; transferred to special reserve for miners' phthisis compensation fund, £9,618 (against £9,997), leaving a balance to be carried forward of £61,814. Dividends paid since the company's inception amount to £3,219,500, or 65⅞ per cent. The mill crushed 487,800 tons during the year (against 463,600 tons), the total revenue being equal to 20.01s. per ton milled (against 20.61s. per ton). Working expenditure per ton was equivalent to 18.15s. (against 18.28s.), leaving a working profit per ton of 1.86s. (against 2.33s.). Payable ore reserves as at June 30 last were estimated at 765,085 tons of an average value of 4.04dwt. over 44in., but this figure does not include ore available from reclamation, the tonnage derived from which source during the past year represented 36 per cent. of the total tonnage mined. The possibilities of this source of ore supply are by no means exhausted. The ore reserves stand in the balance-sheet at nil, having been paid for out of past profits. Development footage amounted to 35,084ft. (against 37,060ft.). Meeting, December 10.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—EXCHANGE on London continues to be quoted at 5½d. by the Banco do Brasil, while in the open market it was quoted at 4⅞d. The COFFEE market ruled easy, with No. 7 New York standard 325 reis lower at 118925. Receipts, 14,000 bags, which makes 1,409,000 so far this season against 1,326,000 a year ago. No clearances were reported and the stock has increased to 271,000 bags, which compares with 329,000 a year ago. At SANTOS receipts amounted to 34,000 bags, making 4,825,000 so far this season, against 3,732,000 a year ago. Clearances totalled 30,000 bags to the United States and 15,000 to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,154,000 bags, against 1,022,000 a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—After opening ½ lower to unchanged coffee advanced sharply, and the market closed steady, with Dec. unchanged and other positions ¼ to ¼ higher on the day. Quotations (Reichmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 32¾ (32¼); March, 30¼ (29½); May, 28½ (28); July, 27½ (27¼). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

COMPANY MEETING

ILFORD, LIMITED

A RECORD PROFIT

SUCCESS OF "SELO" FILM

SIR IVOR PHILIPPS'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Ilford, Limited, was held on Friday last at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR IVOR PHILIPPS, K.C.B., D.S.O. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. B. L. Drake, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Considerable changes have occurred during the past 12 months, the first item of importance being the authorized capital, which has been increased from £800,000 to £1,400,000 by the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on May 30 last, when 500,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shares of £1 each, with certain redeemable rights, and 100,000 new Ordinary shares of £1 each were created, making the £600,000 additional authorized capital.

All the 500,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shares have been issued at par, as mentioned in the directors' report, and the issued capital of the company has been increased accordingly. None of the 100,000 new Ordinary shares has been issued, and that amount, together with the 35,800 Ordinary shares remaining unissued out of the previous capital, leaves us with 135,800 Ordinary shares for future requirements.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

On the assets side of the balance-sheet goodwill remains the same as last year, and is, in my opinion, a small amount when compared with the magnitude of your business and the undoubted value of your companies' trade marks throughout the world. Your board has given careful consideration to the advisability of further reducing this item of goodwill in the accounts under review, but are satisfied that the better course is to write off the whole of the expenses, amounting to £32,000, incurred in connexion with the recent new issue. Accordingly, the sum of £22,000 from the available profits of the year has been transferred to the reserve fund and then the whole of the new issue expenses have been written off from that fund, leaving the balance-sheet clean and perfectly straightforward. The reserve fund now stands at the satisfactory total of £80,000, which is £10,000 in excess of the goodwill figure.

Freehold land, &c., amounts to £118,000, against £113,000 last year. This asset has been subjected to the usual liberal depreciation, and no reasonable expense has been spared in maintaining your property in first-class condition out of the ordinary revenue of the company.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Investments in subsidiary companies at £844,000 show an increase of £340,000 over last year. At our extraordinary meeting held on May 30 last I told you that we had acquired a large and controlling interest in the well-known and old-established firm of Wellington and Ward, Limited, which owns factories at Elstree and Edgware and has various foreign branches. In addition, we have acquired from our subsidiary companies all the shares they held in Selo, Limited, our film manufacturing company.

The bank loan of £100,000, which showed in last year's balance-sheet as a liability, has entirely disappeared, and we have paid off certain Debentures which were outstanding in our subsidiary companies, thus leaving all our properties entirely free of charge. (Cheers.) The proceeds of our recent issue have thus been employed in strengthening our position, both financially and commercially.

The item of "Other Investments" represents shares in good dividend-paying concerns and could readily be converted into cash if we so desired.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The profit and loss account shows a net figure carried to the balance-sheet of £133,000, compared with £121,500 last year, an increase of approximately £12,000, which, incidentally, represents a record profit in the history of the company. (Cheers.)

Full provision has been made for income-tax liability, depreciation, and other contingencies, and, after payment of the dividend on the Six per Cent. Preference shares, the dividend on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Preference shares, and the interim Ordinary dividend of 5 per cent., we are able to recommend to-day the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making a total dividend of 15 per cent. for the year, and leaving a balance of £15,977 to be carried forward, against £14,200 brought in.

I have just told you that the profits for the past year constitute a fresh record in our company's history, and I am sure you will all realize that such results could not have been attained in these times of industrial depression without the most loyal and whole-hearted co-operation of all those employees, both men and women, who are striving still further to enhance the great reputation which your company and its various subsidiaries have attained throughout the world. (Hear, hear.)

DEMAND FOR "SELO" FILMS

The outstanding feature of the past year's trading has been the introduction of the Selo roll film. You know, of course, that certain of your companies sold roll films under their own individual names, and last year we took the bold step of replacing all these brands with one roll film called Selo, named after your large modern film factory at Warley. Considerable expense had to be incurred in carrying out this scheme, but the results have been extremely gratifying. Our new product has been most enthusiastically welcomed by both the photographic dealers and the public throughout the country—by the dealers because they no longer had to bother about stocking a number of different brands and also knew, and proved by experience, that they had an article of outstanding merit in the new British film Selo; by the public because they got for their money a roll film which could be confidently trusted to give them consistently splendid results under all sorts of weather conditions.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all our dealer friends for the support they have given us in our work of increasing the prestige of our British photographic products.

FINEST PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Our company and its subsidiaries are now producing a full range of photographic plates, papers, and films, and we say with confidence that no one is in a better position to meet the needs of the scientist, the professional worker, and the amateur; in fact, we are able to supply every kind of photographic sensitized material that is required for any purpose whatsoever, and the quality is the highest obtainable.

I must warn you, however, that the fact of having products of the finest quality, which naturally implies the existence of a scientific and technical staff second to none in the photographic industry, together with an office and sales staff that has proved its merit by achieving such splendid results in such bad times as we are now passing through—those facts do not and cannot guarantee the maintenance of record profits if world conditions continue to grow worse, or even remain as bad as they now are. Your board feel that they would have been quite justified in reducing the Ordinary dividend this year and putting away a larger sum to reserve against a possible prolongation of the present industrial depression. They decided, however, having every confidence in your business, to repeat the final payment of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and thus, perhaps, help some of the shareholders, to whom a dividend reduction would have been especially unwelcome in these difficult times. (Hear, hear.)

After stating that a meeting would be held on December 12 to consider a resolution adopting new articles, he went on to express regret at the death of Mr. F. J. Jenks, a director, and said that the board had been augmented by the addition to it of Colonel V. B. Ramsden, Mr. F. F. Renwick, and Mr. Drake, the secretary.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by COLONEL F. W. EVATT, and carried unanimously.

The formal business was duly transacted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, staff, and factory workers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM TENDENCY

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Irregular movements occurred in a thin market to-day.

Comparatively moderate overnight selling orders comprising week-end realizing, together with a resumption of "bear" pressure against the railroad group, resulted in rather sharp recessions in the initial dealings. The downward trend of prices was, however, checked by the appearance of support, especially for rails, partly on the theory that the competitive grievances of the railroad companies were being exaggerated, especially in view of the proposed legislation designed to relieve the railroad companies in their traffic problem. Trading proceeded quietly, but reports that large orders were under the market encouraged rallying tendencies in the pivotal stocks and also induced some week-end covering.

Firmness gradually developed throughout the list on the appearance of "bull" support for merchandising issues, notably Woolworth, encouraged by the weekly trade reviews, which, though citing general and severe industrial retrenchment, stressed the increased hopefulness of the outlook, particularly in mercantile directions. The firmness of copper stocks, following reports of sales of electrolytic at 11 cents per lb., also helped to stimulate the list, which advanced irregularly and closed firm.

Sales were returned at 665,000 shares, making 8,155,000 shares for the week (five days), against 12,472,000 shares last week and 8,070,000 shares in the corresponding week last year, when, however, the market was only open for three days.

Stock averages are all lower on the week, that of 20 representative railroad stocks showing a fall of 5.37 at 105.44, that of 30 leading industrials a loss of 4.65 at 183.39, and that of 20 public utilities a decline of 2.55 at 64.10. A year ago the railroad and industrial averages were 145.39 and 238.95 respectively.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 29	Nov. 28
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.8623	$4.85^{15}/_{16}$	$4.85^{15}/_{16}$
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	$4.85^{31}/_{32}$	$4.85^{31}/_{32}$
Cables	£1	4.8623	$4.85^{31}/_{32}$	$4.85^{31}/_{32}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	$4.83^{5}/_{8}$	$4.83^{5}/_{8}$
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	$4.85^{1}/_{4}$	$4.85^{5}/_{16}$
Seven days	£1	—	$4.84^{13}/_{16}$	$4.84^{3}/_{4}$
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅞	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅛	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	$40.21^{3}/_{4}$	$40.22^{1}/_{2}$
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	$26.74^{1}/_{2}$
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84	23.84
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	$13.94^{1}/_{2}$	$13.94^{1}/_{2}$
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	$19.36^{1}/_{4}$	$19.36^{1}/_{4}$
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.22	11.10
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	$14.08^{3}/_{4}$	$14.08^{3}/_{4}$
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	$17.49^{1}/_{4}$	$17.49^{1}/_{4}$
Belgrade, cables	100din.	2.19.50	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	$1.29^{3}/_{4}$	$1.29^{3}/_{4}$
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.37	34.26
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.60	9.75

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
—	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	—	Nov. 29	Nov. 28
Atchison	188	186	Int. Ameri	11	11
Atl. Coast	122½	120½	Kansas	40	40
B. & O.	72	71½	Louisville	100	99
Do., Pref.	77¾	77¾	Minn. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	28	27
M. T'sit	65¼	64¾	Do., Pref.	100	100
Can. P. (New)	45⅝	44⅞	N. Mex. Ltd.	¾	¾
Cent. N.J.	205½	205⅞	Do., 2 Pf.	½	½
Ches. & O.	42	42¼	N.Y. Cent.	129½	127⅝
Ch. G.W.	7⅜	7½	Norfolk	202¾	202½*
Do., Pref.	24⅜	24⅝	N. Pacific	53	52½
Ch. N.W.	40	39½	Pennsylv.	59⅜	59
Ch. Mil. St. P.	6⅞	6⅞	Reading	87¼	86¾
Ch. Rock Is.	60	62	St. L. & S.F.	64	65⅛
Del. & Hud.	142	142	St. L. & S.W.	—	28
Del., Lack.	86	86	S. Pacific	100	98½*
Erie	29¼	28⅛	Southern	65¼	62
Do., 1 Pf.	41	43	Do., Pref.	78	78
G.N., Pref.	62⅝	62	Union	186½	185
Illinois	79	77	Do., Pref.	86	86
Interboro'			Wabash	17½	17
Rapid Tr.	27	27	Do., Pf.	45½	44

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	102½	100⅝	Int. Nickel	18⅝	17⅞
Allied Chem.	198	196½	Int. Paper	6⅞	
Amer. Agr.	13¾	13¾	Int. T. & T.	26⅞	27¼
Do., Pref.	111	111	Kennecott	28⅜	28⅛
Am. Br. Boy	9½	9¾	Kresge Sn.	28½	27⅜
Am. and F. Power	38⅜	37¼	K'ger. S.	25¾	23½
Am. Can.	116	114⅝	Liggett & M.	83	82
Am. Loco.	29½	30¼	Loose Wiles	51¼	51
Am. Rolling Mills	34¼	34	Mack Trucks	45	44¼
Am. Smelt.	51⅝	50¼	Monty. Ward	23	22¼
Am. Sug. R.	50	49⅝	Nash Mot.	27½	27¼
Am. Tel.	187½	186¼	Nat. Biscuit	78	77
Am. Tob.	105	105	Nat. Cash R.	30⅞	31
Am. Wool'n	5⅞	6	Nat. Dairy	43⅝	42⅝
Anaconda	36⅝	34⅞	N. Y. Air B.	69	69⅜
Armour Pf.	72½	72½	Packard A	9¾	9⅝
As. Dry Gds.	27	27	Do., Pref.	73⅝	71¼
At'lic Ref.	21⅜	21¼	Pullman	61	60
Baldwin	26⅜	26¼	Radio Corp.	16¼	16¼
Barnsdall A	14⅝	14⅜	R'm'g'n R.	17⅞	17⅜
Beth. Steel	61⅜	60⅜	Ryl. Dutch	39¼	39¼
Celanese	15	13¾	Sears R.	53½	54
Cde Paseo	28¼	28	Shell Trans.	31⅝	30¾
Chile Copp.	28¼	28¼	Shell Un.	8¼	8¼
Chrysler	17⅝	17¼	Sloss S.S.	15½	15½
Col. Fuel	25	24⅝	Std. Brand	16½	15⅝
Colum. Gas	36⅛	35⅞	Std. Gas	68	66½
Col. Graph.	11⅜	10⅝	Std. Oil Cal.	49	48¾
Cons. Gas	87½	86¼	Do., N.J.	52⅝	52½
Cont. Can	49	49	Do., N.Y.	24⅞	24⅞
Cont. Oil	11⅝

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL ACTIVITY

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 29.—WHEAT.—In view of the lightest world's shipments so far this season, the market ruled steady with sellers asking an occasional advance of 3d. per qr. but excepting for trading cargoes of Victorian, 7,500 tons each, Feb. sold to India at 23s. 6d. and 23s. 9d. (Indian terms). For Pacific white, Dec. and Jan., 28s. 6d. was required and 27s. 6d. for Australians, on passage, loading and for shipment up to Jan. Rosafe, 64lb. (new), about loading and Jan.-Feb., was held for 28s. 3d. Parcels were quieter after yesterday's large business, and excepting that La Plata was 3d. per qr. harder to buy prices marked very little change. Victorian, per City of Evansville, Nov. 20, B. L., sold at 27s. 3d.; while to Hull 26s. 6d. was paid for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Badjestan, shipping-shipped, and 25s. 6d. for No. 2 Northern Manitoba, per same vessel.

What futures finished 3d. to 3½d. under yesterday's levels. There was business in Manitoba grade at 24s. & 25s. 10½d. for Jan., and 24s. 6d. for March.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon value	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE				
November	23 11	23 11	23 10	24 1
January	24 0	24 0	23 10½	24 2
March	24 6	24 6	24 4½	24 8
LONDON GRADE				
December	22 10	22 10	22 9	23 0
February	23 1	23 1	23 0	23 3

Maize was quiet and the turn easier. La Plata afloat and loading nominally unchanged. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec. and Jan., 28s. 6d. was required and 27s. 6d. for Australian, on passage, loading and for shipment up to Jan. Rosafe, 64lb. (new), about loading and Jan.-Feb., was held for 28s. 3d. Parcels were quieter after yesterday's large business, and excepting that La Plata was 3d. per qr. harder to buy prices marked very little change. Victorian, per City of Evansville, Nov. 20, B. L., sold at 27s. 3d.; while to Hull 26s. 6d. was paid for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Badjestan, shipping-shipped, and 25s. 6d. for No. 2 Northern Manitoba, per same vessel.

What futures finished 3d. to 3½d. under yesterday's levels. There was business in Manitoba grade at 24s. & 25s. 10½d. for Jan., and 24s. 6d. for March.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
December	22 10	22 10	22 9	23 0
February	23 1	23 1	23 0	23 3

Maize was quiet and the turn easier. La Plata afloat and loading nominally unchanged. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec. and Jan., 28s. 6d. was required and 27s. 6d. for Australian, on passage, loading and for shipment up to Jan. Rosafe, 64lb. (new), about loading and Jan.-Feb., was held for 28s. 3d. Parcels were quieter after yesterday's large business, and excepting that La Plata was 3d. per qr. harder to buy prices marked very little change. Victorian, per City of Evansville, Nov. 20, B. L., sold at 27s. 3d.; while to Hull 26s. 6d. was paid for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Badjestan, shipping-shipped, and 25s. 6d. for No. 2 Northern Manitoba, per same vessel.

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	Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon value	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE					
November	..	23 11	23 11	23 10	24 1
January	..	24 0	24 0	23 10½	24 2
March	..	24 6	24 6	24 4½	24 8
LONDON GRADE					
December	..	22 10	22 10	22 9	23 0
February	..

DRAWING OF BONDS

LANDSBANKI ISLANDS (NATIONAL BANK of ICELAND) SIX-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1924.

Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above Loan were DRAWN in Reykjavik, Iceland, on the 13th November, 1930, for REPAYMENT on the 1st February, 1931 :—

Letter A.—Nos. 10 54 56 61 91
5 at £1,000 = £5,000

Letter B.—Nos. 116 126 139 158 161 198
6 at £500 = £3,000

Letter C.—Nos. 247 260 322 324 333. 390 411 447 462 464 475 476 548 550 567 568 592 657 691 695
20 at £100 = £2,000
= £10,000

The above Bonds may in due course be presented to Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

41, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 1st December, 1930.

THREE per CENT. CONSOLIDATED EXTERNAL DEBT of COLOMBIA, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned BONDS of the above Debt have been DRAWN at the Offices of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, 17, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, in the presence of John Venn, Notary Public, for payment on the 1st January, 1931, at the price of 70, under the terms of the Agreement of the 4th November, 1896 :—

7 BONDS of £1,000 EACH.

16096	16127	16167	16205	16226	16229	16239

56 BONDS of £500 EACH.

14055	14079	14127	14199	14253	14300	14362
14495	14410	14411	14470	14527	14560	14563
14567	14573	14581	14625	14700	14806	14842
14846	14876	15079	15099	15121	15144	15188
15292	15314	15365	15467	15470	15491	15494
15535	15537	15573	15617	15620	15637	15656
15687	15745	15757	15809	15810	15812	15853
15854	15889	15892	15942	15954	15960	15976

483 BONDS of £100 EACH.

28	38	70	109	136	157	164
176	179	213	225	226	266	274
279	306	309	310	333	364	425
440	493	495	520	526	537	562
565	601	614	632	738	757	770
867	923	944	965	980	987	1037
1055	1079	1087	1089	1091	1093	1094
1096	1139	1189	1196	1215	1219	1292
1293	1306	1422	1498	1517	1587	1597
1613	1629	1649	1657	1696	1727	1819
1850	1889	1905	1906	1910	2037	2134
2149	2159	2162	2164	2176	2204	2213
2215	2298	2360	2373	2434	2444	2463
2495	2567	2590	2612	2650	2750	2761
2817	2836	2837	2848	2906	2947	3003
3017	3019	3070	3074	3126	3205	3210
3258	3314	3321	3327	3332	3349	3455
3458	3463	3487	3522	3537	3589	3646
3669	3678	3688	3695	3703	3712	3719
3721	3722	3727	3731	3759	3783	3796
3802	3834	3846	3852	3911	3932	3939
4001	4019	4033	4091	4127	4134	4208
4236	4246	4249	4295	4300	4327	4441
4469	4517	4556	4590	4597	4617	4628
4650	4726	4752	4769	4771	4791	4821
4839	4852	4894	4931	4957	4963	4986
5075	5084	5099	5107	5127	5156	5178
5186	5188	5195	5274	5341	5364	5415
5417	5456	5457	5475	5503	5507	5527
5596	5651	5674	5684	5692	5695	5715
5718	5762	5772	5817	5824	5826	5936
5942	6010	6063	6145	6166	6210	6236
6251	6291	6329	6372	6423	6467	6616
6637	6639	6654	6669	6671	6712	6745
6753	6841	6879	6889	6923	7025	7036
7044	7062	7091	7094	7115	7142	7165
7201	7260	7271	7294	7365	7394	7473
7475	7506	7515	7566	7636	7649	7698
7709	7722	7724	7749	7786	7803	7828
7838	7857	7907	7912	7925	7946	7951
7973	7995	8042	8054	8072	8104	8148
8253	8274	8352	8385	8399	8420	8454
8483	8520	8540	8552	8554	8559	8587
8647	8649	8680	8726	8773	8809	8819
8816	8845	8870	8929	8948	8961	9002
9111	9117	9119	9136	9144	9161	9208
9221	9253	9263	9305	9312	9314	9318
9319	9380	9391	9408	9427	9446	9459
9478	9507	9537	9621	9634	9685	9727
9736	9768	9822	9829	9840	9904	9910
9924	9929	9935	9968	9974	9977	10050
10076	10082	10101	10103	10104	10148	10158
10205	10222	10310	10365	10402	10416	10422
10451	10474	10516	10607	10612	10642	10688
10765	10783	10796	10818	10846	10863	10919
10949	10952	10969	11013	11017	11041	11045
11048	11070	11117	11124	11166	11167	11269
11295	11373	11442	11452	11494	11515	11524
11540	11547	11611	11618	11619	11656	11659
11685	11745	11772	11782	11811	11815	11843
11852	11854	11856	11863	11877	11913	11928
11943	11989	11990	12037	12058	12069	12082
12104	12105	12179	12180	12239	12257	12261
12265	12285	12296	12428	12484	12489	12504
12527	12533	12545	12601	13011	13040	13045
13069	13084	13086	13091	13104	13119	13186
13192	13223	13228	13231	13250	13316	13320
13326	13356	13377	13385	13443	13472	13497
13591	13601	13622	13678	13734	13833	13844

The Bonds carrying the Coupon due 1st July, 1931, will be payable at Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd., 11, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, where listing forms may be obtained.

COUNCIL of FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.
D. REID, Secretary.

Countersigned :—JOHN VENN, Notary Public, H. de Pass and John Venn, 58, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, 1st December, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

CITY of TOKYO 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1912 (STERLING ISSUES).

The City of Tokyo announce that the operation of the Sinking Fund for the year 1930 has been carried out by way of purchases on the Market and that BONDS value £118,000 nominal have been so purchased and are now CANCELLED.

1st December, 1930.

HAMBURG WATERWORKS 6 per CENT. STERLING LOAN.

Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund for the period ending 1st December, 1930, BONDS amounting to £14,900 have been PURCHASED, withdrawn from circulation, and CANCELLED.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. London, 29th November, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO (NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK), Warsaw, Poland.

Notice is hereby given that COUPONS due and the drawn 7 per cents. Reconstruction Loan Bonds, the 7 per cent. Municipal Gold Bonds, and also the 7½ per cent. Land Gold Bonds issued in gold Zlotys or in equivalent thereof in France, U.S.A. gold Dollars, Pounds Sterling, and Dutch gold Guldens, and the 7 per cent. Municipal Gold Bonds Issue II-S in French Francs or equivalent thereof in the Polish and foreign currencies will be PAID by the undermentioned bankers beginning on December 31st, 1930, up to December 30th, 1931, both inclusive. Payment will be effected in gold Zlotys, U.S.A. gold Dollars, in Pounds Sterling, in Dutch gold Guldens, in the case of France, and in French Francs, depending upon the place of presentation of the bonds and/or coupons.

POLAND : Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (National Economic Bank), Warsaw, and its branches.
SWITZERLAND : Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft (Union de Banques Suisses), Zürich.
UNITED STATES of AMERICA : Irving Trust Company, New York.
GREAT BRITAIN : Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd., London.
HOLLAND : Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Amsterdam (except the 7 per cent. Municipal Gold Bonds 1943-63).
FRANCE : Société Centrale des Banques de Province, Paris (only for 7 per cent. Municipal Gold Bonds, Issue II-S).

BANK of NEW ZEALAND.

Notice is hereby given that the usual INTERIM DIVIDEND of 10s. 4d. per share on the Ordinary Shares will be PAID on 6th December.

ROBERT MILL, Manager.

CITY of REGINA 4½% DEBENTURES.

The City of Regina announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Debentures maturing 1st January, 1931, may be PRESENTED on and after the 15th December, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

CITY of QUEBEC 4% and 4½% DEBENTURES.

The City of Quebec announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Debentures, maturing 1st January, 1931, may be PRESENTED on and after 1st December, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

CITY of PORT ARTHUR 4½% and 5% DEBENTURES.

The City of Port Arthur announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Debentures, maturing 1st January, 1931, may be PRESENTED on and after the 15th December, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

CITY of NEW WESTMINSTER 4½% and 5% DEBENTURES.

The City of New Westminster announces that the COUPONS maturing 1st January, 1931, may be PRESENTED on and after the 15th December, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

CITY of CALGARY 4½% and 5% DEBENTURE LOANS.

The City of Calgary announces that the COUPONS maturing 1st January, 1931, on the above-mentioned Debentures may be PRESENTED on and after 15th December, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

MONTREAL WATER and POWER COMPANY 5% BONDS, and SCRIP CERTIFICATES and 4½% PRIOR LIEN GOLD BONDS.

The City of Montreal announces that the COUPONS falling due 31st December, 1930, on the above-mentioned Bonds and Scrip Certificates may be PRESENTED on and after the 15th December, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

Three clear days required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

MARKS and SPENCER, Ltd.

The Board have decided to PAY an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. actual, less tax, on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shares of this Company, on account of the year ending 31st March, 1931.

The Dividend will be paid by warrant on the 1st January, 1931, to the holders of the above shares on the Register of Members on 15th December, 1930.

The Register of Members will be closed from the 15th to the 29th December, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the purpose of Dividend Warrants.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

AFRICA and TACNA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 121, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 19th day of December, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts, for the election of Directors and Auditors, and for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

F. J. MILLEN, Secretary.

121, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES (continued)

IONIAN BANK Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Offices of the Company, 25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2, on Tuesday, the 16th December, 1930, at 11 a.m. precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ended the 30th August, 1930, to consider the dividend as recommended by the Directors, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors, and for general purposes.

Subject to confirmation at the said General Meeting, the final dividend of 3s. per share, less income-tax, for the year ended 30th August, 1930, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 17th December next.

Holders of share Warrants are informed that they will receive payment on or after Wednesday, the 17th December, 1930, of the above-mentioned final dividend after surrender of Coupon No. 14 at the Head Office of the Company, 25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2, or at the Offices of the Company at Athens and Corfu in Greece, and Alexandria, Egypt.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and may be lodged any day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2. Listing forms for the coupons may be had on application.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 4th to the 17th December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. H. FRY, Secretary.

25-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
28th November, 1930.

FIRST NOTICE.

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCO-MONDE.

Notice is hereby given that the January quorum not having been present at the Special General Meeting of holders of "A" shares in the Société, convened for the 25th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose under-mentioned, a further SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of such shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, 136, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, on Tuesday, the 30th December, 1930, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of approving and confirming the decisions made at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on the 25th November, 1930.

NOTE.—Shareholders desiring to attend this meeting, personally or by proxy, must at least three days before the date of the meeting lodge their share warrants, or certificates proving the deposit thereof at Banks, at the registered office of the Société.

BY ORDER of the BOARD.
Registered Office : 136, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE 5% (per cent.) SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Mortgage and Pledge from Laurentide Power Company Limited to the Royal Trust Company Trustee dated December 23rd, 1915, securing the above-mentioned Bonds, Laurentide Power Company Limited will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 5% (five per cent.) Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (which would according to their terms mature and become payable on January 1st, 1946) on the first day of January, 1931, at 101½ (one hundred and one per cent.) of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest on such principal amount to the said first day of January, 1931.

The said Bonds will be so redeemed at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in the City of Montreal, or at the principal office of the Bankers Trust Company, in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, and bondholders are required to present their Bonds with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto for redemption at one of the said offices on the said date.

In case such Bonds are not so presented for redemption on the said date, interest on such principal amount shall cease from and after the said date.

Subject to confirmation at the said General Meeting, the final dividend of 3s. per share, less income-tax, for the year ended 30th August, 1930, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 17th December next.

Holders of share Warrants are informed that they will receive payment on or after Wednesday, the 17th December, 1930, of the above-mentioned final dividend after surrender of Coupon No. 14 at the Head Office of the Company, 25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2, or at the Offices of the Company at Athens and Corfu in Greece, and Alexandria, Egypt.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and may be lodged any day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2. Listing forms for the coupons may be had on application.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 4th to the 17th December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. H. FRY, Secretary.

25-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
28th November, 1930.

FIRST NOTICE.

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCE-MONDE.

Notice is hereby given that the January quorum not having been present at the Special General Meeting of holders of "A" shares in the Société, convened for the 25th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose under-mentioned, a further SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of such shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, 136, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, on Tuesday, the 30th December, 1930, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of approving and confirming the decisions made at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on the 25th November, 1930.

NOTE.—Shareholders desiring to attend this meeting, personally or by proxy, must at least three days before the date of the meeting lodge their share warrants, or certificates proving the deposit thereof at Banks, at the registered office of the Société.

BY ORDER of the BOARD.
Registered Office : 136, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BARRY 3 per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividend due the 1st January next the BALANCES of the several accounts in the above Stock will be STRUCK at the close of business on Monday, the 15th instant. On and after Tuesday, the 16th instant, the Stock will be transferable ex-Dividend.

CITY of WINNIPEG 4½% CONSOLIDATED STOCK, 1943-63.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st February, 1931, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st January, 1931, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st December, 1930.

GREENE, KING, and SONS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and SHARE REGISTER relating to the Ordinary Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 11th December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Interim Dividend Warrants.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
HAROLD W. LAKE, Secretary.

Westgate Brewery, Bury St. Edmunds.

HAMBLEDEN ESTATES, Limited.
7% PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., as Registrars of the above-mentioned Shares, give notice that the REGISTER of the holders of shares will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the WINTER half-yearly dividend thereon due 1st January, 1931.

8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 1st December, 1930.

IDRIS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th December inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FRANK R. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Pratt-street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1.
1st December, 1930.

KENYA GOVERNMENT 5% INSCRIBED STOCK.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA GOVERNMENT 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.

BRITISH GUIANA GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.

TRINIDAD GOVT. 3% INSCRIBED STOCK.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCKS will be CLOSED for the preparation of Dividends on the night of the 15th December, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

Crown Agents Office, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. 1st Dec. 1930.

RADIOVISOR PARENT, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd December, 1930, to the 10th December, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. MASTER, Secretary.

26, Coventry-street, W.1.

MUNICIPALITY of POINT GREY 4½% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK, 1960-61.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st February, 1931, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st January, 1931, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st December, 1930.

MERSEY DOCKS and HARBOUR BOARD.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the DEBENTURE STOCK and also the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the (January and July) ANNUITIES and BONDS will be CLOSED from 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 12th inst., till the end of the month, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly Interest Warrants. The Transfer Registers will be open and documents for registration received from the morning of the 1st January, 1931.

E. G. FINCH, Registrar.

Dock Office, Liverpool, 1st December, 1930.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th January to the 21st January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES HENRY GOUGH, Secretary.

28th November, 1930.

PREUSSISCHE CENTRAL-BODEN-KREDIT A.G.
7 per CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS, 1926.
REGISTERED CERTIFICATES.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons give notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Certificates will be CLOSED from the 15th December, 1930, to the 1st January, 1931, both days inclusive.

New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 1st December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA CORPORATION 3 per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividend due the 1st January next the BOOKS of the STOCK will be CLOSED on the evening of the 20th instant and reopened on the 1st January next.

TURNER and NEWALL, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st December to the 13th December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SHEPHERD, } Joint
F. G. BROOK, } Secretaries.

Spotland, Rochdale, 28th Nov., 1930.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have fixed the 9th December, 1930, as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES for INTEREST on the Six per Cent. and Four per Cent. Debentures, Three per Cent. Consolidated and Four per Cent. Midland Rent Charge Stocks, and Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock 1933-43 of the Company in respect of the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, and that the Interest on such Stocks will be payable to the persons whose names are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on the date so fixed.

JNO. C. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

55, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 20th November, 1930.

WHITECHAPEL AND BOW RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have fixed the 9th December, 1930, as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES for INTEREST on the Four per Cent. Debenture Stock of the Company in respect of the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, and that the Interest on such Stock will be payable to the persons whose names are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on the date so fixed.

JNO. C. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

55, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 29th November, 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES

ALFRED TRISTRAM LANGSTON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the ESTATE of ALFRED TRISTRAM LANGSTON of The Mayhill Hotel Proprietor who died on the 26th of March 1930 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate was granted out of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 5th day of July 1930 to Frances Mabel Kate Tristram Langston and Hilda Louisa Langston are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned as Solicitors for the Administratrix on or before the 16th day of February 1931 after which date the assets of the deceased will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.

Dated this 27th day of November 1930.

BURTON YEATES & HART, 23, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Administrators.

COMPAÑIA GENERAL DE FERROCARRILES CATALANES.

In virtue of a disposition from the Illustrious Judge of the Primary Court of Claims of the district "La Lonja" in this City, dated 29th September, a sentence dictated in the proceedings of voluntary jurisdiction on the petition promoted by the "Compañia General de Ferrocarriles Catalanes S.A." in order to obtain the approbation of a project of agreement, and definitive Bonds of that Company emitted in the dates furtheron indicated, the holders of such bonds are informed that, in vertue of the computation made by the undersigned Secretary, the votes favourable to the agreement opportunely inserted in the newspapers provided by the law, during the second convocation, are as follows :

Issue of 1919 and 1920, which form a single series of sixty thousand Bonds being fifty six thousand four hundred of them in circulation when the proposal of agreement was formulated, and the same have been adhered seventy thousand three hundred fifty five bonds.

Issue of 1922, of thirty thousand Bonds. When formulating the agreement thirty nine thousand bonds were in circulation, and to same fifteen thousand nine hundred twenty have been adhered.

Issue of 1924, of thirty thousand bonds. When formulating the agreement the totality of these bonds was in circulation, and to same twelve thousand seven hundred thirty four bonds have been adhered.

A total of fifty one thousand eight hundred twelve bonds have been adhered.

And having been expressed number of votes, favourable to the agreement, superior to the fifth of the bonds in circulation in each of the series, and not taking in account those who made opposition to same neither the two fifth parts of the passive total nor none of the issues, by the present edict the result of the computation is published, and the dissident bond holders are convoked in order to appear in the referred proceedings, if they esteem it convenient, within a period of fifteen days, counting from the day following that of the publication of this edict, so that they may oppose themselves against this edict by defects in the convocation of the creditors, and in the adhesions of those or by any other of the motives stated in the second and fifth number of the article 903 of the Commercial Code, under a pr of providing, that if they do not verify it, said agreement will not be approved in accordance with the law, falling out that the prenudices and no prejudice evils which lawfully there may be shall be for them.

Barcelona twenty second of november of thousand nine hundred thirty.

The Secretary.—Signed : Salvador Solas.

(Here is an illegible stamp.)

In Witness hereof I issue the present translation and certify same with my signature and official seal, in Barcelona (Spain) the 24th of November, 1930.

L.S. G. GOSSE

ERNEST CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ERNEST CHARLES WILLIAMS late of 36, Lambert Road, Brixton Hill in the County of London deceased who died on the 4th day of July 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 8th day of November 1930, by the Public Trustee the sole Executor therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 9th day of February 1931, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated 28th day of November 1930.

DALLIMORE PILBROW & Co. 318, Camberwell New Road, S.E.5. Solicitors for the said Executor.

IN the Matter of a DEED of ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of Creditors executed on the 15th day of August 1930 by SAMUEL LANGDON PROUT of Standford Hall, Farm Stile Road, Richmond, Surrey, and HENRY PERKINS of Caxton Press of Caxton Road, Kings Langley, Herts, trading as PROUT & Co., 13, Maddox-street, London, W. Military and Civil Tailors. The CREDITORS of the above named Samuel Langdon Prout and Henry Perkins trading as Prout & Co. who have not already sent in their claims are required on or before the 15th day of December 1930 to send in the names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to Rupert F. W. Fincham of 3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. Chartered Accountant, the Trustee under the said Deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the said Deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution.

And notice is hereby given that after the said 15th day of December 1930 the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice ; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

FINCHAM PARTRIDGE & Co. 3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Chartered Accountants.

IN the Matter of a DEED of ARRANGEMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed 20th September, 1929, by ELLIS NEEDOFF, carrying on business as Wholesale Boot and Shoe Factor at 26, High Street, Manchester. The CREDITORS of the said ELLIS NEEDOFF who have not already sent in their claims are required on or before Wednesday, the 10th day of December 1930, to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Messrs. Cobbett, 19, York Street, Manchester, one of the Trustees under the said Deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be declared before such debts or claims are received.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

HAROLD BEATTIE } Trustees.
CHARLES BUTLER }

RE the Estate of JOHN RICHARD EARLE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 section twenty-seven Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN RICHARD EARLE late of 27, Kingsway Road, Upper Clapton in the County of Middlesex who died on the 21st day of July 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the seventh day of November 1929 by Ada Earle (Widow) of the Royal Exchange Assurance the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the fourteenth day of February 1931, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of November 1930.

MAFFEY & BRENTNALL, 19, St. Dunstans Hill, London, E.C.3. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE EVANGELINA PHILIP CORBET Deceased Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of the said EVANGELINA PHILIP CORBET late of "The Grange," Tweedie in the Province of Natal in the Union of South Africa deceased who died on the 5th July 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Supreme Court of South Africa (Natal Provincial Division) at Pietermaritzburg Natal by George Herbert Herron Goodricke the Executor of 1st August 1929 and was re-sealed in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in England on the 25th November 1930 are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of February 1931 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of December 1930.

BISCOTT TROUGHTON & GRUBBE 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE HORACE WADDINGTON deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HORACE WADDINGTON late of Abbotsford Hotel Upper Montagu Street, London, W.1, deceased who died on the 26th day of August 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 21st day of November 1930 by Coutts & Company, Emily Waddington and Robert Oswald Moon the Executors therein named are hereby required to send the particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of February 1931 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice ; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of November 1930.

STOW PRESTON & LYTTELTON 12 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2 Solicitors for the said Executors.

VICTOR ROLAND LOS Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the Estate of VICTOR ROLAND LOS late of 12 Bazarstraat, The Hague in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Gentleman deceased, who died on the 9th day of March 1930, and for whom Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) were granted to Percy Dumville Botterell, C.B.E., and John Dumville Botterell, both of 24 St. Mary Axe in the City of London, Solicitors, the lawful Attorneys of Victor Roland Los and Andreas Jacobus Presenn both of The Hague aforesaid, the Executors named in the Will, out of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 27th day of November 1930, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such claims to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of February 1931, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice ; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of November 1930.

BOTTERELL & ROCHE, 24, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Attorneys.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BARE MINUTE Selfridge's.—Modernised house : ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT ; constant hot water. —Welbeck 2083.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men ; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms ; constant hot water ; excellent food ; mending by arrangement, inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week ; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s. ; excellent food. ; Padd. 4230.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE ROOM FLATLETS ; sitting room fur

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanet, Picc, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

ORDER OF SALE TO-MORROW, 2ND DEC.

AT ST. JAMES'S ESTATE ROOMS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m.

1. —3, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, and BARMAEDS-MEWS, PALL MALL, S.W.1.—A valuable unrestricted FREEHOLD SITE of 13,150 square feet, a frontage to the Square of 50ft. and 76ft. 7in. to the Mews. Almost cleared and ready for immediate development.

2. —ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 29 and 29a, ABERCORN-PLACE.—A fine FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, practically unrestricted, with 134ft. frontage, and an area of 22,069 square feet.

3. —BELGRAVE-SQUARE, 18, CHESHAM-PLACE, S.W.1.—The LEASE of this HOUSE of exceptional character, occupying a splendid position facing gardens. Also 8, LOWNDES-MEWS, S.W.1, comprising garage with living rooms over, in two Lots.

4. —BUCKS, "BY-THE-WAYE," GERRARDS CROSS.—A picturesque and expensively equipped modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with garage, workshop, chauffeur's accommodation, and charming gardens of over ONE ACRE.

5. —SURREY, "THE SHAW," OXTED.—A desirable and artistic small FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with pretty, small pleasance, and enjoying delightful views.

BUCKS—NEAR AYLESBURY.

HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS. FREQUENT EXPRESS SERVICE.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE WITH ABOUT 48 ACRES, INCLUDING ABOUT 42 ACRES FIRST-RATE FEEDING PASTURE.

Accommodation on two floors:—

Lounge hall (oak panelled), inner hall similarly panelled and with carved-oak gallery staircase, drawing and dining rooms (all parquet floors), study, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Telephone. Modern drainage.

EXCELLENT STABLING and GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

TWO COTTAGES and MODEL DAIRY.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, about THREE ACRES, sunk tennis lawn, woodland walk, &c.

NEW HARD TENNIS COURT.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.42258.)

NORTHWOOD

UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

TO be LET, Unfurnished, a MODERN RESIDENCE, on high ground, containing, on only two floors, hall with cloak room, fine drawing room with parquet floor, dining room, library, five bed rooms, small dressing room, bath room, and offices.

Electric light and all modern conveniences.

Garage. NICE GROUNDS ABOUT 1½ ACRE, tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, &c.; 10 minutes station and golf course.—Inspected and recommended by (M.34095A.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

DORSET.

Some 650ft. up, with extensive views over Blackmore Vale Country. Hunting with three packs.

On outskirts of favourite old Town.

£2,500 FREEHOLD.

A CHARMING stone-built RESIDENCE: lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, two staircases, offices, six bed rooms, bath room.

Modern conveniences. Telephone. Outbuildings. Attractive gardens, full-sized tennis lawn, kitchen garden, in all about 1½ ACRE.—Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (H.39918A.)

£2,850 for ARCHITECT'S HOUSE in beautiful part of

WEST SURREY.

VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE occupying an exceedingly pleasant position.

Hall, panelled dining room, drawing room, study, cloak room, five bed rooms, bath room, offices.

Central heating. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Telephone.

GARAGE for THREE CARS.

HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS. Flower-beds, kitchen garden, &c., in all about ONE ACRE. More land if required.

Apply (S.45694A.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD.

PRACTICALLY UNRESTRICTED (with Valuable Frontages).

FACING

WIMBLEDON COMMON,

and close to three Golf Courses.

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY RESIDENCE in BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

2 ACRES.

Lovely views. Gravel soil. Oak parquetry. Electric light and power.

Oak-panelled lounge, three reception, billiards, two baths, 12 bed and dressing rooms.

Double Garage and Living Rooms.

For SALE, as a whole or with less land. Might be let on Lease.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, or 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.5033.)

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

THE RIVER TWEED.

CARHAM WATER, ABOUT 1½ MILE, SOUTH BANK.

To be LET for six weeks from 2nd of February until the 16th March next, both days inclusive.

The water is generally considered the best fishing on the river and is divided into two beats. Each beat has ample water for one rod. Most of the water fishes well. If beats are let separately they are fished alternately day and day about. Good accommodation locally.—For particulars of rent, conditions of letting, and local accommodation apply to Forrest and Sons, 35, Square, Kelso.

HOUSE RENOVATION AND DECORATION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

WILLETT

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS.

Estimates given for internal and external decorations, repairs, alterations, reconstructions. Best materials and workmanship at competitive prices. Houses and garages built to order.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 8141.

And at 88, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.; and 127a, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.;

South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton, S.W.15; and 12, Grand-avenue, Hove.

Joinery Workshops, Parsons Green, S.W.6.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS

(Established 1778).

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, and VALUERS.

25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1;

18, Hobart-place, Eaton-square; 5, West Halkin-street; and 45, Parliament-street.

Telephone: Grosvenor 1553.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

VERY SPECIAL LOW-BUILT HOUSE.

NEWLY erected under an eminent architect, and nearing completion; nine bed, five bath, and three ground-floor reception rooms; excellent domestic offices in semi-basement; double-fronted; 999 years' lease for Sale.

MAYFAIR.

IN A FAVOURED SITUATION.

TRUST LEASE of a very desirable HOUSE to be SOLD: seven-eight bed rooms, four bath rooms, three reception rooms, the usual offices; central heating throughout; very low price for 63 years at a ground-rent of £100 per annum.

SOUTH EATON-PLACE.—Charming modernized SIX HOUSE, tastefully decorated and well fitted with cupboards; central heating, constant hot water with wash basins in bed rooms; service lift; 55 years' lease to be disposed of at a very low premium; seven bed rooms, two baths, three attractive reception rooms; space for garage.

MAYFAIR.

STABLING PREMISES have been reconstructed at great cost into perhaps the FINEST PIED-A-TERRE in MAYFAIR, embodying all modern and labour-saving devices; will let bed and sitting rooms, three bath rooms, dining room, and very large living room 45ft. long, non-basement offices; lock-up garage; long lease would be SOLD, or would be Let on Lease with small premium.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.

Several excellent houses and flats available for long or short periods.

For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists apply

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,

25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

Tele., Grosvenor 1553.

FURNISHED FOR WINTER.

A VERY SMART PERIOD HOUSE in Portland-place, containing 12 bed, three bath, four reception rooms, white-tiled offices; double garage and rooms over. CENTRAL HEATING. PASSENGER LIFT. Quite a moderate rent would be accepted from a good tenant.—Apply to SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

BAYSWATER, cheerfully situated, close to Pembridge-square.—Attractive semi-detached NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, with five bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms; small garden; excellent condition throughout; ground-rent £9. PRICE £1,300.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

BLACKHEATH (facing).—Gravel soil.—Choice RESIDENCE in most central position; eight bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms; partial central heating; large garden, garage, space for tennis court. For SALE privately, or by Auction December.—DYER, SON and CREASEY, Auctioneers, Blackheath, S.E.3, 24, Budge-row, E.C.4; and Sidcup, Kent.

Overlooking and with access to two acres ornamental ground.

CAMDEN HILL, KENSINGTON.—Modernized RESIDENCE; central heating and all conveniences; seven bed, two bath three reception rooms. Premium £150. MARSH & PARSONS.

£250 P.A.

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—£850 will actually be taken for the 15½ years' LEASE held at £250 p.a. for ONE of these much-sought-after RESIDENCES; four beds, two bath, two reception; excellent order; central heating; lavatory basins, &c.; garden at rear and roof garden.—Sole Agents, HADSLEY-CHAPLIN and TROTTER, 1, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—FREEHOLD HOUSE, main road; five bed, three reception (two with parquet floors), bath, usual offices, conservatory; gardens front and rear. PRICE £2,300; would let £208 p.a., plus rates.—Keys with WHEELER and ATKINS, 11, Sydney-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 1687.

CHELSEA (close CADOGAN-SQUARE).—A charming modernized GEORGIAN HOUSE, facing due South, ready for immediate occupation; two good living rooms, five bed, two bath, kitchen, and pantry; central heating; independent hot water, fitted lavatory basins, oak floors; garden. FREEHOLD only £3,500.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CHELSEA.—Attractive small type TOWN RESIDENCE to be LET without premium or for Sale Freehold; five-six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; parquet floors, electric and gas points, Chiltern; small attractive garden. Rent only £250, long lease, or FREEHOLD 4,000 guineas.—Apply KNIGHT & CO.

34, Cromwell-place, S.W.7 (facing South Kensington Station). Western 3424 (three lines).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

CHESTER-SQUARE.—The LEASE of a labour-saving non-basement HOUSE for disposal. Three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Reasonable premium. Keys with MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

£200 P.A.

FOR SALE, in a favourite position in Belgravia, with bright outlook over gardens, the long Westminster LEASE of a medium-sized TOWN HOUSE, compact, well-arranged, and exceptionally well fitted; nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall, and excellent domestic quarters; garage with flat over. Moderate price for a quick sale.—Agents, OSBORN and MERCER, 28a, Albemarle-street, W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSES

AVAILABLE WINTER OR LONGER PERIODS.

	Bed	Bath	Gns.	
Eaton-square	10	3	25	Garage
Herbert-crescent	9	3	14	Bargain
Hans-place	8	3	15	Bargain
Cadogan-gardens	9	3	10/12	Bargain
Ovington-square	6	3	12	Pretty
Tedworth-square	7	3	12	New order
Walton-street	6	2	10/11	Bargain
Cadogan-square (off)	4	1	7	Attractive
Eaton-square (off)	4	1	6½	Pretty

ADAMS & WATTS,

38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Slo. 6208.

In perfect order. Beautifully fitted and decorated. Very quiet.

HAMPSTEAD, close Heath Drive, and between Finchley-road and the Heath. A truly charming HOUSE, in splendid order, ready to step into. Non-basement, modern; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, light and compact offices. All rooms spacious and lofty. Pretty, well-stocked garden. FREEHOLD, £5,000.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 4910.)

HANS-PLACE (just out of).—The LEASE of a well appointed and decorated RESIDENCE for SALE. Eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall, and good domestic offices. Recommended by MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

£6,250 OFFERS SUBMITTED

HOLLAND PARK.—Attractive small HOUSE and garden; six bed and two dressing rooms, two reception rooms; very light and airy; easy to run; modern conveniences. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000, or on Lease £250 per annum.—Write Box J.1558, The Times, E.C.4.

SUNNY ASPECT, FACING RIVER.

HOUSES of PARLIAMENT (close to).—Newly decorated and exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for three months or longer; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c. Rent 16gns. per week.—BLOUNT and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

KENSINGTON, in a quiet situation.—Ideal ARTIST'S STUDIO, 18ft. 3in. by 18ft. 3in., with gallery; bed room, kitchen, and bath room, tiled forecourt; North lighted. FREEHOLD £2,000.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

KENSINGTON (adoining Victoria-road).—A really delightful HOUSE in very quiet and secluded position, modernized and enlarged, making the property easy to work, but with large rooms and in perfect condition; two living rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; independent hot water; parquetry floor; electric power, &c. Freehold £4,850.—Owner's Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

OVERLOOKING TENNIS COURT.

KENSINGTON.—Charming modernized RESIDENCE in good order for SALE; four bed, bath, three reception rooms (or double), radiators. Large private garden.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£4,000 FREEHOLD.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close to Park).—BIJOU HOUSE to be LET on lease at this low rent; four bed, bath, three reception rooms; central heating. Premium only £300.—Agents: MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1

£200 P.A.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (immediately adjoining).—A most attractive and well-appointed HOUSE in this favourite position to be LET, unfurnished; seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three excellent reception rooms, and complete offices. Lease about 14½ years. REASONABLE AND GREATLY REDUCED PREMIUM WILL SECURE.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

£180 P.A. ONLY.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, MONTPELIER-SQUARE (adjoining).—An attractive little HOUSE with four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, and kitchen; ideal hot-water boiler; small garden. Lease 21 years. Premium £500.—E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 1167-1168.)

£150 P.A.

A WEST END BARGAIN.

MARBLE ARCH (directly adjoining).—A low price will be accepted for modernized double-fronted HOUSE; two ground-floor reception rooms, five bed rooms, &c.; ideal for doctor or dentist who requires consulting and own living accommodation.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

SOUND LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT WELL SECURED ON RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE HEART OF

MAYFAIR.

Comprising

The Cottage, Little Stanhope-street, and Nos. 5 and 6, Little Stanhope-street, held on lease directly from the Freeholders for an unexpired term of 19 years from 1930, at a ground-rent of £200 per annum, producing on the present rentals

PER £500 ANNUM.

TURNER LORD & DOWLER

beg to announce that the above Property was NOT SOLD at their Auction on November 26th, and may now be negotiated for by Private Treaty.—Offices, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

MODERN AND NON-BASEMENT. NEAR HYDE PARK CORNER.

One of the nicest new houses erected in this fashionable area. Specially planned for running with complete ease. Six bed rooms (three on one floor), two handsome baths, three reception rooms with oak floors; spacious garage; central heating in every room. Low price asked for lease of 70 years.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 14).

OLD KENSINGTON.—Small HOUSE in a favourite Square to be LET unfurnished; room for garage; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. £275 will be accepted for a 21 years' lease at a rent of £200.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

ORMONDE-GATE.—ONE of the best HOUSES to be LET without premium; eight bed, two bath, four reception. Strongly recommended.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (3 lines).

£300 P.A.

Within a few yards of

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE containing six bed rooms, bath room and three reception rooms, and usual offices.

South Aspect and Independent Hot Water.

DIRECT LEASE of ABOUT 3½ YEARS.

MODERATE GROUND-RENT FOR DISPOSAL.

Sole Agents,

NORFOLK & PRIOR,

44, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP & BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON & MANCHESTER.

OFFICES & SHOWROOMS IN THE WEST END.

NORWICH UNION BUILDING,

ON THE CORNER OF

PICCADILLY & ST. JAMES'S-ST.

Fine office accommodation on the second to the seventh floors of this imposing building to be let at rentals from

PER £30 ANNUM,

exclusive of rates and service charges.

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE

SQUARE 11,000 FEET.

Two Passenger lifts. Central heating.

ORCHARD HOUSE,

ON THE CORNER OF

OXFORD-ST. & ORCHARD-ST.

Exceptionally well-lighted Showrooms or Offices available in this commanding new building close to the Selfridge and Gamage Stores.

TWO FINE FLOORS

to be let together or separately.

FIRST FLOOR, 12,000 SQ. FT.

SECOND FLOOR, 13,000 SQ. FT.

Both in clear space and easily divided.

Lifts. Central heating.

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS,

JUST OFF.

ENTIRE UPPER PART,

comprising the first six floors of a recently erected corner building and containing some 27 rooms of varying sizes. Total area about

SQUARE 5,000 FEET.

To be let as a whole or in floors at

MODERATE RENTALS,

inclusive of rates.

OXFORD-CIRCUS

WITHIN A FEW YARDS.

THREE UPPER FLOORS

available in a modernized building to be let in suites or single offices at inclusive rentals ranging from

PER £35 ANNUM.

Passenger lift. Central heating.

6,000 SQUARE FEET

total floor space.

INVESTMENTS IN SHOP PREMISES.

9 PER CENT. FREEHOLD.

Block of Six well-situated Shops in the North-West area where development is rapidly proceeding. At let on full repairing leases at rentals capable of being maintained, and producing £1,190 p.a. net. Price £13,000.

WESTERN SUBURB.

Pre-War Shop Premises occupying a central position amongst multiple firms. Let at much below present rental value, at only £125 p.a. on lease with 18 years unexpired. Price £1,850.

WOOD GREEN.

Almost adjoining the site of the new Tube Station. Fine Freehold Premises in the High-road in the occupation of a progressive multiple firm who hold on long full-repairing lease. Will be Sold at £6,250 to yield nearly 7½ per cent.

9 PER CENT. WEST END

Substantial Premises with floor area of 3,250 sq. ft. Held 40 years at nominal ground-rent. Let on one lease to well-known Regent-street trader. Price £5,750 allowing for sinking fund.

AERATED BREAD CO.

Held for long term and let to this company at half the rental paid by the actual occupier, the security is doubly interesting apart from the property being situated in an old-established trading market. Viewed from any angle this investment offers 6 per cent. perfect security. Price £2,750.

NORBURY, S.W.

Freehold Shop premises of attractive elevation in a main road position. Let to sound tenants on lease from 1924 at £250 p.a., rising to £300 p.a. Large trading power gives ample security of rental. Price £3,500.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, MADDOX-STREET, W.1.

AND 44, BRASENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.

Tele., London, Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester, Central 0794.

54, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

MESSRS. FOSTER

Telephone: REGENT 0909.

Respectfully announce the following Sales by Auction, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall.

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